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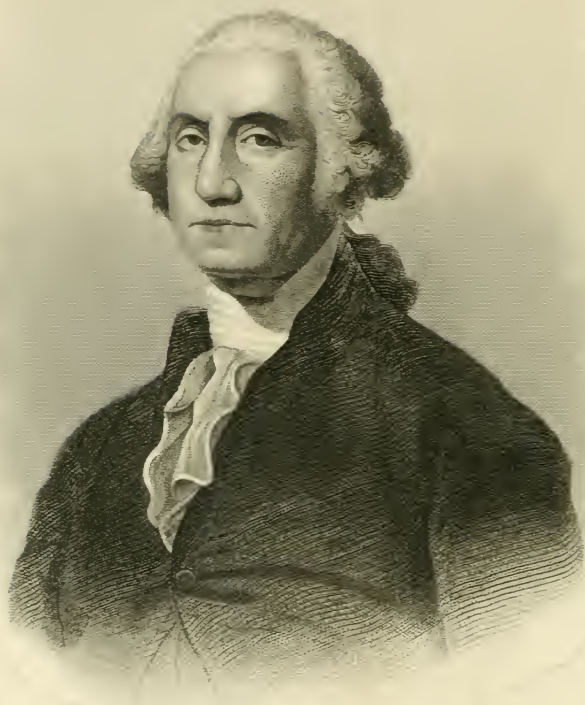
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THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICA

STEBBINS, Emma, sculptor, was born in New York city, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1815. She engaged in portrait painting as an amateur, and in 1837 studied sculpture in Rome, Italy, under Paul Akers, and executed busts of Charlotte Cushman and John W. Stebbens (1859); statuette of the boy Joseph; statues of Horace Mann (1860) and Columbus, and a fountain representing the "Angel of the Waters" (1860-62), in Central Park, N.Y. She returned to New York in 1870. She edited "Letters of Charlotte Cushman" with a memoir in 1878. He died in New York city, Oct. 25, 1882.

STEDMAN, Edmund Clarence, poet and critic, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8, 1833; son of Maj. Edmund Burke and Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman; grandson of Griffin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Stedman, and of David Low and Sarah (Cleveland) Dodge, and a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Isaac Stedman, who was born in England, 1605, and immigrated to Massachusetts, 1635. After Edmund's father's death in 1835, he became the ward of his great-uncle, James Stedman of Norwich, Conn., to whose home he was sent in 1839. He attended Yale college, 1849-51, receiving his A.B. degree, 1871, as a member of the class of 1853; continued his studies under private instructors at Northampton, Mass., 1851, and was editor of the *Norwich Tribune*, 1852-53, and of the *Winsted (Conn.) Herald*, 1854-55. He removed to New York city in 1856, where he contributed verse to leading publications, and was editorially connected with the *Tribune*, 1859-61. He was married, Nov. 2, 1853, to Laura Hyde, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Rogers) Woodworth of Danielsonville, Conn. He was located at Washington, D.C., as war correspondent of the *New York World*, 1861-63; was in the confidential employ of Attorney-General Bates, 1863-64, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1869-1900, subsequently devoting his entire time to literary

work, and making his home in Bronxville, N.Y. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale, 1871, and by Dartmouth, 1873; that of L.H.D. by Columbia, 1892, and that of LL.D. by Yale, 1894. Mr. Stedman acquired a wide reputation as a literary critic of unusual discrimination, lecturing at Johns Hopkins university upon the "Nature and Elements of Poetry," upon the creation of the Turnbull chair of poetry, the first chair of its kind in America, 1891, and repeating the same course at Columbia college, 1891, and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1892. He was



Edmund Clarence Stedman.

frequently chosen to deliver original poems on important public occasions. He served as vice-president and president of the American Copyright league. He edited, with Thomas B. Aldrich, "Cameos, from the Poems of Walter Savage Landor" (1874); "Poems of Austin Dobson" (1880); "The Library of American Literature," with Ellen M. Hutchinson (11 vols., 1888-89); "The Works of Edgar Allan Poe" with G. E. Woodbury (10 vols. 1895); "A Victorian Anthology" (1895), and "An American Anthology" (1900). He is the author of: *Poems, Lyric and Idyllic* (1860); *Alice of Monmouth* (1864); *The Blameless Prince* (1869); *Poetical Works* (1873); *Victorian Poets* (1875); *Hawthorne, and Other Poems* (1877); *Poets of America* (1885); *The Nature and Elements of Poetry*, lectures (1892); *Poems Now First Collected* (1897).

STEDMAN, William, representative, born in Cambridge, Mass., baptized, Jan. 20, 1765. He was

graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1784, A.M., 1784; was admitted to the bar in 1787, and began practice in Worcester. He was married in 1790, to Abby, daughter of William and Ann (Remington) Ellery of Newport, R.I. He was clerk of the supreme judicial court at Worcester for several years; a representative in the state legislature in 1802, and a Federalist representative from Massachusetts in the 8th-11th congresses, 1803-10, resigning in 1810. He died at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 31, 1831.

STEEDMAN, Charles, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 24, 1811. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman in April, 1828; served in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, was advanced to passed midshipman in January, 1834, and was commissioned lieutenant in February, 1841. He commanded the siege guns at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Mex., March 9-29, 1847, and took part in the capture of Tampico. He was attached to the naval observatory at Washington, 1847-55; was promoted commander in September, 1855; commanded the brig *Dolphin* in the Paraguay expedition in 1859, and had charge of the Brazilian squadron in 1860. In 1861 he was given command of the steamer *Maryland*, engaged in keeping open the railroad communication between Washington and Philadelphia. After assisting Commodore Foote in organizing the Mississippi gun-boat squadron, he was given command of the steamer *Bienville* and led the flanking or starboard squadron at the capture of Port Royal, S.C., and in the coast operations of Georgia and Florida. He was given command of the U.S.S. *Paul Jones*, and took part in the capture of Fort McAllister in August, 1872; was promoted captain, Sept. 13, 1862, and was in command on the St. Johns river, Florida, where, supported by a force of troops under Gen. John M. Brannan, he attacked and captured the battery at St. Johns Bluff, Oct. 5, 1862. Later in the year, the combined expedition under Steedman and Brannan made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge over the Proctoraligo river, S.C. He commanded the steamer *Powhatan* in the blockade off Charleston; towed the captured confederate ram *Atlanta* from Wassaw Sound, Ga., to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864; and commanded the steamer *Ticonderoga* off Brazil, in pursuit of the Confederate cruiser *Florida*. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and Jan. 15, 1865, commanded the *Ticonderoga* in the Mediterranean, 1865-67; and commanded the steam frigate *Colorado*, 1867-68. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; was on special service in 1868; commanded the Boston navy yard, 1869-72; was promoted rear-admiral in May, 1871, and was retired, Sept. 24, 1873, by operation of law. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1890.

STEEDMAN, James Barrett, soldier, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., July 30, 1818. He became a contractor on the Wabash and Erie canal in 1837, and removed to Ohio, where he was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1841-43. He went to California in 1849, but returned in 1850, and became a member of the Ohio state board of public works, 1852-56. He was a public promoter in Washington, 1857-60, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Charleston, S.C., in 1860, where he advocated the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1861 he enlisted as colonel of the 4th Ohio regiment; took part in the battle of Philippi; was promoted brigadier-general, July 17, 1862, and drove back the Confederate assault at Perryville. He commanded the 1st division, reserve corps, Army of the Cumberland, at Chickamauga, where he reinforced Thomas at a critical moment, thus saving the army from defeat. He was promoted major-general, April 24, 1864, and served in the Atlanta campaign, defeating Wheeler's cavalry in June, 1864. He commanded the provisional detachment of the Federal army under Thomas, composed of about 5000 men, partly colored troops from Sherman's army, who had arrived from Chattanooga too late for their proper commands, and did good service at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He served as provisional governor of Georgia, and resigned, July 19, 1866. He was U.S. collector of internal revenue at New Orleans, but became involved in financial difficulties, and returned to Ohio in 1879. He was state senator, 1879-80, and was chief of police at Toledo and editor of the *Weekly Ohio Democrat*. A monument was erected to his memory at Toledo, May 26, 1887. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1883.

STEELE, Daniel, clergyman and educator, was born in Windham, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1824; son of Perez and Clarissa (Brainerd) Steele; grandson of Perez and Hannah (Simmons) Steele and of Dea. Ezra and Jerusha (Smith) Brainerd, and a descendant of Daniel Brainerd, the first American ancestor brought from England by the Wyllis family in 1649, when eight years old, to Hartford, Ct. Jerusha Smith was granddaughter of Hezekiah Brainerd (father of David the missionary) and Dorothy Hobart, the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting and Elizabeth St. John, of Royal descent. Daniel Steele was graduated from Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., in 1848, and was a tutor of mathematics there, 1848-50. He was married, Aug. 8, 1850, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Amos and Caroline (Wilder) Binney of Hingham, Mass. He preached in Fitchburg, Leominster, Dorchester (2d M.E. church), Boston, Malden, Springfield and Holliston, 1851-62. He was professor of ancient

languages at Genesee college, 1862-69; acting president there, 1869-71, and when Genesee college became a part of Syracuse university, he was vice-president, 1871-72, and acting chancellor at commencement exercises in 1872. He preached in Boston, Auburndale, Lynn, Salem and Peabody, 1872-89, and was professor of systematic, exegetical and practical theology (three different chairs) in Boston university, 1884-93. He received from Wesleyan university the degrees A.M., 1851, and D.D., 1868. Besides many magazine articles and pamphlets, he is the author of: *Commentary on Joshua* (1873); *Binney's "Theological Compend" Improved* (1874); *Love Enthroned* (1875); *Milestone Papers* (1878); co-author of: *The People's Commentary on the New Testament* (1878); *Commentary on Leviticus and Numbers* (1891); *Half Hours with St. Paul* (1895); *Defence of Christian Perfection* (1896); *Gospel of the Comforter* (1897); *Jesus Exultant* (1899); *A Substitute for Holiness* (1899); *Half Hours with St. John's Epistles* (1901).

STEELE, David, clergyman, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1827; son of James and Eleanor (Fulton) Steele; and a descendant in the seventh generation from Capt. John Steele of Lesmahagow, Scotland, who fought on the Covenanters' side at the battle of Drumclog, June 1, 1679. He came to the United States in 1853, attended the Londonderry academy, was graduated from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1859; was licensed to preach in 1860; ordained in 1861, and in 1862 became pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., of which he was still pastor in 1903. He served in the Christian commission, U.S.A., 1862; was professor of Hebrew, Greek and pastoral theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary, 1863-75; and of doctrinal theology after 1875. He was married, Jan. 19, 1864, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Samuel and Martha (McMillan) Dallas of Greene county, Ohio. He was moderator of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, 1863-86; president of its board of missions after 1883; a member of the Presbyterian Alliance councils at Philadelphia and at Glasgow, Scotland, 1880 and 1896 respectively, and in 1896 was appointed to visit the missions of the church in northern India. His travels in the Old World include tours in 1873, 1884, 1892 and 1896. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers in 1866, and that of LL.D. from Miami in 1900. He edited *The Reformed Presbyterian Advocate*, 1867-77, and is the author of: *The Times in Which We Live and the Ministry They Require* (1871); *Endless Life the Inheritance of the Righteous* (1873); *Elements of Ministerial Success* (1884); *The Two Witnesses* (1887); *A Nation*

in Tears (1881); *The House of God's Glory* (1893); *The Wants of the Pulpit* (1894); *Christ's Coronation* (1897); *History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America* (1898); *Personal Religion* (1898); *On Reading the Scriptures* (1901); *Our Martyred Chief* (1901).

STEELE, Frederick, soldier, was born in Delhi, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1819. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, 1843; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, March 15, 1846; took part in the war with Mexico; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant conduct at Contreras; served at Churubusco and Molino Del Rey, and was brevetted captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 6, 1848; was on frontier duty, 1848-61; was promoted major, 11th infantry, May 14, 1861; commanded the battalion composed of the 2d infantry, Lothrop's company and Morine's rifle recruits, at Wilson's creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, and in the retreat to Rolla, Aug. 10-17, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Iowa volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, and promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Jan. 29, 1862, and was in command of the southeastern division of Missouri, February-April, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, Army of the Southwest, May-November, 1862; taking part in General Curtis's movement from Batesville to Helena, Ark., in the action of Round Hill and in the occupation of Helena. He commanded the district of eastern Arkansas, November-December, 1862; was promoted major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; commanded a division, 13th army corps, on the expedition to the Yazoo, December, 1862, taking part in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27-29, 1862; was captured at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863; commanded a division, 15th army corps, and was brevetted colonel, July 4, 1863, for gallant services in the Vicksburg campaign. He commanded the army in Arkansas, 1863-64; was promoted lieutenant colonel of 3d infantry, U.S.A., Aug. 23, 1863, and commanded the department of Arkansas, January-November, 1863. In September, 1863, he captured Little Rock, Ark., thus putting the Arkansas river into the possession of the Federal army, and during the winter of 1863-64, the corps of Steele and Blunt held the river as a Federal line of advance. In 1864, a combined attack near Shreveport, La., was planned by Generals Steele and Banks, and Steele began his advance. He drove back Price's forces from the southern part of Arkansas, but hearing of Banks's defeat at Sabine Cross Roads, he fell back toward Little Rock. While at Jenkins Ferry, on the Sabine river, he was attacked, April 30, 1864, by Generals Smith and Price, but repulsed the Confederate army with heavy loss. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A.,

March 13, 1865, for services at the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and major-general the same date for services during the rebellion. He commanded the forces on the east side of Mobile bay in 1865; on the Rio Grande, June-July, 1865, and in western Texas, July-October, 1865. He commanded the department of Columbia, December, 1865-67; and was promoted colonel of 20th infantry, July 28, 1866. He died in San Mateo, Cal., Jan. 12, 1868.

STEELE, George McKendree, educator, was born in Strafford, Vt., April 13, 1823; son of the Rev. Joel and Jerusha (Higgins) Steele and grandson of Eleazer, Jr., and Rebecca (Lathrop) Steele. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1850, and was a teacher of mathematics and Latin in Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1850-52. He was married, July 1, 1852, to Susan Jane, daughter of John and Lydia (Snow) Swift of Provincetown, Mass. She died in Auburndale, Mass., Sept. 5, 1895. He joined the New England conference in 1853, and was stationed at Warren, Mass., 1853-54; Fitchburg, 1855; St. Paul's, Lowell, 1856-57; Watertown, 1858-59; First Church, Lynn, 1860-61; Third Church, Boston, 1862-63; Fitchburg, 1864. He was a delegate to the U.S. Christian commission during the civil war; president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1865-79; principal of Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1879-92; chaplain and teacher in Lasell seminary, Auburndale, 1892-97. He was a delegate to the General conference, 1868, 1872 and 1876; member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1871; traveled in Europe, 1873; was trustee of Boston university, 1880-81, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1879. He is the author of: *Infant Baptism* (1859); *Outlines of Bible Study* (1880-82); *Character and Conduct*, and over thirty contributions to magazines, etc. (1855-80). He died at the home of his son, George Francis Steele, at Kenilworth, Ill., Jan. 14, 1902.

STEELE, George Washington, representative, was born in Fayette county, Ind., Dec. 13, 1839; son of Asbury and Mary L. Steele. He attended Ohio Wesleyan university, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted in the 12th Indiana infantry, April 21, 1861; rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was mustered out of service, July, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant in the 14th U.S. infantry, Feb. 23, 1866, and left the army, Feb. 1, 1876. He engaged in farming and pork packing, 1876-80, and established the first national bank of Marion, Ind., and served as its president. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Indiana in the 47th-50th congresses, 1881-89; was appointed the first governor of Oklahoma Territory, 1890, and was again in the 54th-57th congresses, 1894-1903,

serving in congress as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and as a member of the committee of ways and means.

STEELE, John, statesman, was born in Salisbury, N.C., Nov. 1, 1764; son of William and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Steele; the Maxwells and Steeles came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. His mother gave a bag of gold and silver to Gen. Nathaniel Greene in 1781 to help the cause of independence. John Steele entered business as a merchant, but later became a planter, and was married, Feb. 9, 1783, to Mary Nesfield of Crow Creek, now Fayetteville, N.C. He was a representative in the house of commons of the state legislature, 1787-88; a member of the convention of 1788 to ratify the U.S. constitution; a Federalist representative in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1790-93, taking his seat in the 1st congress, April 19, 1790. He was returned to the state legislature, 1794-95; was appointed by President Washington first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, July 1, 1796; was reappointed by President Adams, and resigned, Dec. 15, 1802, although urged to remain by President Jefferson. He was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between North and South Carolina in 1806, and served again in the house of commons of the state legislature, 1806, and was speaker of the house, 1811-12. On the day of his death he was elected again to the house of commons. He died in Salisbury, N.C., Aug. 14, 1815.

STEELE, John H., governor of New Hampshire, was born in Salisbury, N.C., Jan. 4, 1789. His father, a native of north Ireland, immigrated to America at an early age and established himself as a brick-mason in Salisbury. John H. Steele, left an orphan when very young, had little education; was apprenticed to the "chair-making" business in 1803; removed to Peterborough, N.H., in 1811, through the influence of Capt. Nathaniel Morrison, by whom he was employed as a carriage-maker and later as a machinist. He was superintendent of the Bell factory, 1817-24, having put in operation the first power-looms in New Hampshire; had charge of the erection of the Union mill at West Peterborough, and was its superintendent, 1824-45, and was superintendent of the Phoenix factory, Peterborough, 1830-34. After retiring from the manufacturing business in 1845, he returned to his farm to engage in scientific agriculture, but subsequently abandoned the attempt, as it was not remunerative, and took up his residence in the village of Peterborough. He was a member of the state legislature in 1829; moderator, 1830-38; councillor for the old Hillsboro district, 1840-41; visited England and Ireland in 1842; was governor of New Hampshire, 1844-46, and selectman of Peterborough, 1846. He was married first, Nov.

5, 1816, to Jane, daughter of John Moore, and after her death in 1831, secondly, Jan. 8, 1833, to her sister, Nancy Moore, who died, Feb. 26, 1870. He died in Peterborough, N.H., July 3, 1865.

STEINER, Bernard Christian, educator, was born in Guilford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1867; son of Lewis Henry and Sarah S. (Smyth) Steiner. He prepared for college at the Frederick (Md.) academy; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1886. A.M., 1890; was a fellow in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1890-91; instructor in history in charge of that department, Williams college, 1891-92; instructor in history at Johns Hopkins, 1893, and an associate from 1894, conducting undergraduate courses in European and American political and constitutional history; dean and professor of constitutional law, Baltimore university, 1897-1900; and in the latter year was appointed dean and professor of public law in the Baltimore Law school. He also served as librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free library at Baltimore from 1892. After three years' study the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Johns Hopkins, 1891. He graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Maryland, 1894, and became a member of the Baltimore bar. He is the author of: *Education in Connecticut* (1893); *Education in Maryland* (1894); *Citizenship and Suffrage in Maryland* (1895); *Genealogy of the Steiner Family* (1896); *History of Guilford, Conn.* (1898); *Life of Sir Robert Eden* (1898); *Institutions and Civil Government of Maryland* (1899).

STEINER, Lewis Henry, physician and librarian, was born in Frederick, Md., May 4, 1827; son of Christian and Rebecca (Weltzheimer) Steiner; grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Brengele) Steiner, and of Dr. Lewis Weltzheimer (who settled in York, Pa., about 1790) and Margaret (Meyer) Weltzheimer, and a descendant of Jacob Steiner, who came to Frederick, Md., about 1730. He attended Frederick academy; was graduated from Marshall college, A.B., 1846. A.M., 1849, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1849; practised in Frederick, 1849-52; then removed to Baltimore, where he was connected with the management of the Baltimore Medical institute, 1852-55; was professor of chemistry and natural history in Columbian college, Washington, D.C., and in the National Medical college, 1853-56, of which latter he was also dean; lecturer at the College of St. James, Md., 1854-59; Swann lecturer in the Maryland institute at Baltimore, 1855-56; assisted in reorganizing the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1856, serving as professor of chemistry, 1856-61; was professor of natural science in the Mt. Washington Female college, of which he was also a incorporator, 1856-60, and assistant editor of the

American Medical Monthly, 1858-61. He returned to Frederick, 1861; was an inspector of the U.S. sanitary commission, 1861-63; chief-inspector for the Army of the Potomac, 1863-64, and organized the public school system and was president of the county school board, 1865-68. He was married, Oct. 30, 1866, to Sarah Spencer, daughter of Ralph Dunning and Rachel Stone (Seward) Smyth of Guilford, Conn. He was a state senator, 1871-83; political editor of the *Frederick Examiner*, 1873-84; and a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876, and to the International Medical congress, 1876. He was librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free library of Baltimore, Md., 1884-92, organizing the library, which was formally opened, Jan. 4, 1886; being succeeded by his son, Bernard Christian Steiner (q.v.). He received the honorary degrees; A.M., College of St. James, 1854, and Yale, 1869; LL.D., Delaware college, 1884, and Litt.D., Franklin and Marshall college, 1887, serving as a trustee of the latter institution, 1869-83, and of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural institute, 1878-92. He was a member of the Maryland Historical society, and its librarian, 1856-61; a founder, vice-president and president of the American Academy of Medicine, and an officer or member of various other learned and patriotic organizations. His publications include numerous German translations, among them Will's "Outlines of Chemical Analysis" (1855); an edition of the Heidelberg "Catechism" (1860), and several works of German fiction for the Reformed Church publication house (1865-80). He was also on the committees which prepared for that Church an *Order of Worship* (1866); a *Hymn Book* (1874); and *Directory of Worship* (1883); and wrote frequent contributions to the *Reformed Quarterly* and the *Mercersburg Review*, addresses, monographs, reports and lectures. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18, 1892.

STEINWEHR, Adolph Wilhelm August Friedrich, Baron von, soldier, was born in Blankenburg, Germany, Sept. 25, 1822. His father and grandfather were officers in the German army, and Adolph attended the military academy at Brunswick, becoming lieutenant in the army of the duchy of Brunswick in 1841. He resigned his commission in 1847, immigrated to the United States and offered his services to the government at the time of the Mexican war. A commission in the regular army was not granted him, however, and he went back to Germany. He returned to America in 1854, and settled in Wallingford, Conn. In 1861 he raised the 29th New York volunteer regiment, and commanded it at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he formed part of the reserve under Gen. Dixon S. Miles. He was promoted brigadier-general, Oct.

12, 1861, commanded the 2d brigade, Blenker's division, under Gen. John C. Frémont, and commanded the 2d division, 1st corps. Army of Virginia, at the 2d battle of Bull Run, August-September, 1862. He commanded the 2d division, 11th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Chancellorsville campaign and at Gettysburg. In 1865 he resigned his commission. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the preparation of a series of school geographies, that had an extensive circulation. He also prepared *A Topographical Map of the United States and The Centennial Gazetteer* (1873). He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1877.

STEJNEGER, Leonhard, zoölogist, was born in Bergen, Norway, Oct. 30, 1851; son of P. Stamer and Ingeborg Catharine (Hess) Stejneger. He was graduated from R. Frederic's university, Christiana, Norway, *candidatus juris*, 1875; came to the United States in 1881, and was engaged in a natural history expedition to Bering Island and Kamtchatka, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882-83. He was assistant curator of birds in the U.S. National museum, Washington, D.C., 1884-89, and appointed curator of reptiles in 1889. He was married, March 22, 1892, to Marie Reiners, of Krefeld, Germany. He was sent by the U.S. fish commission to study the fur-seal question in Commander Islands, 1895, and again as a member of the commission, 1896-97. His publications include; *Norsk Ornitologisk Ekskursjonsfauna* (1873); *Results of Ornithological Explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamtchatka* (1885); the greater part of *Birds*, "Standard Natural History" (Vol. IV., 1885); *Report of the Rookeries of the Commander Islands* (1897); *The Asiatic Fur-Seal Islands and Fur-Seal Industry* (1898), and also many monographs and papers in the *Proceedings* of the U.S. National museum and in other scientific publications.

STEMBEL, Roger Nelson, naval officer, was born in Middleton, Md., Dec. 27, 1810. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 27, 1832; and was on board the *Porpoise*, West India squadron, when she was wrecked near Vera Cruz in 1833. He served on the *Vandalia*, 1833-37; attended the New York Naval school, 1837-38; and was promoted passed midshipman, June 29, 1838. He was assigned to the depot of charts and instruments at the U.S. navy department; promoted lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1843; was a member of the coast survey, 1843-47; and served on the steam frigate *Mississippi* in the East Indies, 1857-60. He was promoted commander, July 1, 1861, and served in the western gun-boat flotilla at the engagements of Lucas's Bend and Belmont in 1861, and at Fort Henry, Island No. 10, and Craigheads Bend in 1861,

where he commanded the flagship *Cincinnati*. He was seriously wounded when the *Cincinnati* was sunk by Confederate rams at Fort Pillow. He was on special duty at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., until 1855; was promoted captain U.S.N., July 25, 1866; commanded the steam sloop *Canandaigua*, European squadron, 1865-67; was stationed at the naval rendezvous, Boston, Mass., 1869-71, and was promoted commodore, July 3, 1870. He commanded the north squadron, of the Pacific fleet, 1870-72; and commanded the entire fleet, 1872-74. He was retired, Dec. 27, 1872, on attaining the age of sixty-two years, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, June 5, 1874. He resided in Washington, D.C., and died in New York city, Nov. 20, 1900.

STEPHEN, Adam, soldier, was born in Virginia, about 1730. He joined a company of troops, and took part in the expedition against the French posts on the Ohio in 1754. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the forces at Winchester, Va., during the absence of George Washington. He commanded an expedition against the Creeks in 1758; relieved the South Carolina colonists from their invasions, and was put in command of the entire frontier defences of Virginia in 1763. In 1775 he joined the Continental army, and was given command of a regiment; was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 4, 1776, and major-general, Feb. 19, 1777. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, where on account of a dense fog his division fired on the right wing under General Anthony Wayne. He was accused of intoxication, and in the winter of 1777 was cashiered. He died in Virginia in November, 1791.

STEPHENS, Alexander Hamilton, statesman, was born in Taliaferro county, near Crawfordville, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812; son of Andrew B. and Margaret (Grier)

Stephens, and grandson of Alexander Stephens, a native of England, who immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1746; served in the Colonial army under Braddock, and in the Continental army during the Revolution; removed to Georgia in 1789-90, and settled on a plantation in what became Taliaferro county, and died in 1813. His maternal grandfather, Aaron Grier, was the father of Robert Grier, the maker of "Grier's Almanac," popular in Georgia for many



years. Andrew B. Stephens died in 1826, and Alexander was left an orphan, his mother having died some years before. He inherited about \$444, and this with a small legacy from his grandfather was spent upon his education. He lived with his uncle, Charles C. Mills, of Washington, Wilkes county, a man of wealth and influence. He was sent to the high school at that place, taught by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Webster, pastor of the Presbyterian church, through whose influence Alexander (who then first made use of the middle name Hamilton in respect for his teacher and friend) received an offer from the Presbyterian Educational society to loan him the money for a college course, and he matriculated at Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1828, and was graduated in 1832, but refused to pay two dollars for a diploma. He taught school to repay his indebtedness to his benefactors, 1832-34, and determining to adopt the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar, July 23, 1834, having given but two months' time to prepare for his examination. W. H. Crawford and J. H. Lumpkin, his examiners, both declared it to be the best examination they had ever witnessed. He lived frugally, and soon earned sufficient money to purchase his father's plantation in 1839, and the estate which became Liberty Hall, his future home in Crawfordville. He was a states rights Whig, but opposed to nullification, and he was elected a representative to the Georgia legislature in 1836, against a determined opposition, and after a heated canvass of the district. He took a front rank in the house, and his presentation to the state of the earning capacity of a railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga secured the appropriation for the Western and Atlantic railroad, which became known as the state road. He also secured the first charter ever granted in the United States for a college for the regular graduation of women in classics and the sciences, the Georgia Female college at Macon, chartered in 1836, and opened, Jan. 7, 1839, with six professors and as many assistants. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1837, and each following year until 1841, when he declined a re-election, but was sent to the state senate in 1842-43. He was a delegate to the Charleston commercial convention in 1839, and in 1843 was elected a representative from Georgia to the 28th congress (to complete the term of Mark A. Cooper, who resigned to run for governor of the state) by 3000 majority. At this time Georgia had not formed congressional districts, and after he had taken his seat he addressed the house on the question of his right to be seated when Georgia had not conformed to the Federal act requiring the state to divide into districts instead of electing representatives from the state at large on the general ticket.

His right to a seat was sanctioned by the committee on elections, and Georgia thereafter complied with the law. He was re-elected from the seventh district to the 29th-32d congresses, and from the eighth district to the 33d-35th congresses, serving continuously, 1839-59, when he declined further office, and announced his retirement from public life in a speech at Augusta, Ga., July 2, 1859. He had supported Harrison in 1840, Clay in 1844, and Taylor in 1848. He urged the admission of Texas, and in February, 1847, introduced in the house resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war against Mexico, as a violation of the constitution and carried on for conquest, but the house refused to consider the resolutions. In 1848 he opposed the Clayton compromise against the opinions of his constituents, and the protests of the citizens of the whole state. When he appeared in Atlanta he was attacked and nearly killed in the public street by Judge Francis Cone, a prominent citizen of his own district, who sought to force him to retract his words spoken in opposition to the measure. He also sought to settle a dispute with Herschel V. Johnson and with Benjamin H. Hill by challenging them to meet him on the field of honor, but neither would accept the call. He opposed the policy of President Taylor; supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854; opposed Know-nothingism in 1855; advocated the doctrine of Senator Douglas, and in 1856 supported James Buchanan. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for President, and was an elector-at-large for Georgia on the Douglas and Johnson ticket. On Nov. 30, 1860, a letter passed from Abraham Lincoln of Springfield, Ill., to Mr. Stephens at Crawfordville, which led to a correspondence in which the views of both statesmen were fully expressed, but as Mr. Lincoln had marked his second letter "For your own eye only," this correspondence was not made public until after the close of the war. Mr. Stephens opposed secession, but proposed the state convention of Jan. 16, 1861, that a full voice of the people might be obtained, and he voted against secession with 88 other delegates, 208 voting for the measure. He was appointed by this convention a member of the proposed Provisional congress to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and was then chosen provisional Vice-President of the proposed Confederacy, with Jefferson Davis as President. On March 21, he spoke in Savannah in favor of the upholding of the new Confederate States constitution, declaring that its chief corner stone was slavery; and in April he urged upon the Virginia state convention assembled at Richmond the adoption of the ordinance of secession. The regular election for President and Vice-

President of the Confederate States under the constitution was held, Nov. 6, 1861, and Davis and Stephens were unanimously re-elected for a term of six years. Mr. Stephens differed with President Davis on the question of conscription in 1862, and formed a peace party in Georgia in 1864. Gov. Joseph E. Brown and Gen. Robert Toombs supporting it, and through their influence the Lincoln-Stephens resolutions on the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus by the Confederate government were passed by the Georgia legislature, March 4, 1864. He headed the unsuccessful peace commission composed of Mr. Stephens, J. A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter, appointed by the Confederate government, and they met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865. The committee reported to President Davis that there could be no peace short of unconditional submission, and when the President refused to consider any such terms, Mr. Stephens left Richmond for his home in Crawfordville, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865, and reached there on the 20th. He was arrested, May 11, at his home, and confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was discharged on parole. In February, 1866, he was elected U.S. senator, but when he reached Washington he was not permitted to take his seat, Georgia not having complied with the requirement necessary to secure a place in the councils of the nation. While in Washington he testified before the reconstruction committee of congress, and he taught a class of law students, at his quiet home at Crawfordville, at least 100 young men being instructed by him during his residence there. In 1872, he became editor and part owner of the *Atlanta Sun*, in which he opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley, but the paper did not prove financially successful. He was a candidate for U.S. senator before the legislature of Georgia, November, 1871, but was defeated by Joshua Hill, and again in 1873, when he was defeated by Gen. John B. Gordon. He was a representative in the 43d-47th congresses, 1873-82; supported the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and in the Hayes-Tilden controversy advocated a disregard of the alleged returns, but did not favor the seating of Tilden by force. He resigned his seat in congress in 1882, having been elected governor of Georgia by 60,000 majority. His health soon failed so as to incapacitate him for official work. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1875-83, and declined the chair of political science and history of that institution in 1868. During his last term as representative in congress he was an intense sufferer, and appeared each day on the floor of the house either on crutches or seated in a wheel chair from which he was unable to rise unaided. He de-

livered a notable oration on the occasion of the unveiling of Carpenter's painting "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" at the head of the stairway in the hall of representatives in the National capitol, Feb. 12, 1878. He is the author of: *The War Between the States* (2 vols., 1867-1870); *School History of the United States* (1871), and *History of the United States* (1883). In October, 1900, his name in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," received 7 votes for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York University. His greatest speech was delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the first colonists under Oglethorpe, the founding of Savannah and the birth of the state of Georgia, celebrated in Savannah, Feb. 13, 1883. He died from the exposure incident to this journey, in Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1883.

STEPHENS, Alice Barber, illustrator, was born in Salem county, N.J., July 1, 1858; daughter of Samuel C. and Mary (Owen) Barber. She studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in Paris, and became one of the most prominent of American illustrators. She was married, June 23, 1890, to Charles H. Stephens, son of Louis H. and Susannah (Menns) Stephens of Philadelphia, Pa. She became wood-engraver for *Scribner's Magazine*, illustrator for *Harper's*, the *Century* and *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and instructor in portrait and life classes in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

STEPHENS, Ann Sophia, author, was born in Derby, Conn., in 1813; daughter of John Winterbotham. She was liberally educated, and in 1831 was married to Edward Stephens, a publisher and merchant of Portland, Maine. She was the founder of the *Portland Magazine*, which her husband published and at first edited, and was herself its editor, 1835-37, contributing to its columns her best-known poem, *Polish Boy*, and published a compilation of sketches called "The Portland Sketch Book" in 1836. In 1837 she removed to New York city, where her husband had received an appointment in the custom-house; edited *The Ladies' Companion* and *The Ladies' National Magazine*; contributed to *The Columbia Magazine*, *Graham's Magazine*, and *Peterson's Magazine*, becoming associate editor of the two last publications in 1842 and 1844 respectively; established *The Ladies World* in 1843, and *The Illustrated New Monthly* in 1846. She traveled extensively through Europe and the Orient in 1850, for the purpose of collecting literary material. Her husband died in 1862. She is the author of numerous popular short stories; of contributions to *The Brother Jonathan*, a weekly published by her husband; *Fashion and Famine*, a novel (1854), translated into French; *Zana, or the Heiress of Clare Hall* (London, 1854), republished

as *The Heiress of Greenhurst* (New York, 1857); *The Old Homestead* (1855; 2d ed., 1860; 3d ed., 1889); *Sybil Chase* (1862); *Almo's Plot* (1863); *Pictorial History of the War for the Union* (1863); *Phemie Frost's Experiences* (1874), and many other novels. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for whom she wrote under contract several years, published a uniform edition of her works in 1869, and a second edition in 1886. She died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 20, 1886.

STEPHENS, Charles Asbury, author, was born in Norway, Maine, Oct. 21, 1845; son of Simeon and Harriet N. (Upton) Stephens; grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Bradbury) Stephens, and of Micah and Mary (Cordwell) Upton, and a descendant of Jonas and Elizabeth (Sherman) Stephens. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1869, and from the Boston university, M.D., 1887. He was married in May, 1871, to Christine, daughter of Otis and Christine (Young) Stevens of Maine. He is the author of regular contributions of boys' stories to the *Youth's Companion* after 1870, and of: *Camping Out* (1872); *Left on Labrador* (1872); *Off to the Geysers* (1873); *Lynx Hunting* (1874); *Fox Hunting* (1874); *On the Amazon* (1874); *The Moose Hunters* (1875); and *The Knockabout Club* (3 vols.). He also published the biological works: *Living Matter* (1888); *Pluricellular Man* (1892); *Long Life* (1896).

STEPHENS, John Hall, representative, was born in Shelby county, Texas, Dec. 22, 1847; son of Lemuel Henderson (born in Perry county, Tenn.) and Sarah Caroline (Truitt) Stephens; grandson of John (born in South Carolina) and Mary (Truitt) Stephens, and of James and Sarah (Hall) Truitt, and a descendant of Josiah Stephens, who emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. He was educated in Mansfield, Tarrant county, Tex.; graduated LL.B. from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tex., in 1872; and was married, May 8, 1873, to Annie, daughter of G. F. and Mary (Hightower) Chrisman of Mansfield, Texas. He practised law in Montague and Vernon, Texas, and served as state senator, 1889-92, and was a Democratic representative from Texas in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905, serving in the 57th congress as a member of the committee on Indian affairs.

STEPHENS, John Lloyd, author and archaeologist, was born in Shrewsbury, N.J., Nov. 28, 1805. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1827; practised law in New York city, 1825-34. He traveled in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, 1834-36, and in 1839 was appointed by President Van Buren, U.S. special agent to Central America; but as the chaotic condition of

that country was not favorable to his object, in company with Frederick Catherwood, an English artist, he visited many of the ruined Indian cities of that region, and supplemented these explorations by a second expedition in 1841. He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1846; assisted in the organization of the first line of ocean steamships between New York city and Bremen; was an officer of the company and a passenger to Bremen on the *Washington*, the first vessel to make the voyage from that port; was vice-president and subsequently president of the Panama Railway company, and served in 1849 as surveyor of the route and to make negotiations with the government of New Granada. He died from the results of exposure while personally superintending the work. A monument was placed to his memory on the highest point of the Panama railroad. He is the author of: *Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petraea, and the Holy Land* (2 vols., 1837); *Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland* (2 vols., 1838); *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan* (2 vols., 1841); and *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan* (2 vols., 1843), both illustrated by Frederick Catherwood. He died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1852.

STEPHENS, Lawrence Vest, governor of Missouri, was born in Boonville, Mo., Dec. 21, 1858; son of Joseph L. and Martha G. Stephens. He attended the public schools and an academy, and was graduated from Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., LL.B., 1878. He learned the printer's trade; edited and became proprietor of the *Boonville Advertiser*, 1879, and was successively bank clerk, telegraph operator and lawyer. He was married, Oct. 5, 1880, to Margaret, daughter of James M. and Margaret J. Nelson of Boonville. He became connected with the Central National bank of Boonville as bookkeeper in 1880; and as vice-president in the same year. He was state treasurer of Missouri for seven years, and governor, 1897-1901. On Feb. 3, 1902, he organized and was elected president of the Jefferson City Central Missouri Trust company.

STEPHENS, Robert Neilson, novelist and playwright, was born in New Bloomfield, Pa., July 22, 1867; son of James Andrew and Rebecca (Neilson) Stephens; grandson of Robert Garrett and Martha (Jones) Stephens, and of John and Catharine (Painter) Neilson, and a descendant of Alexander Stephens, said to have come to Pennsylvania from England, in 1746. He attended his father's academy, and was graduated at the high school, both at Huntingdon, Pa.; was employed successively in a printing office, book-store, and railroad office until December, 1886, when he became secretary to the managing editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. He was dra-

matic editor of the *Press*, 1887-93, and also did general newspaper work. He was married, Nov. 6, 1889, to Maud, daughter of Charles and Annie (Cleveland) Helfenstein of Brooklyn, N.Y.; was a theatrical agent in New York city and on the road, 1893, and subsequently, in 1899, went to England, where, after traveling about Europe, he was residing in 1903. His plays include: *On the Bowery*, *The White Rat*, *An Enemy to the King* and *The Ragged Regiment*, produced in 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1898, respectively. He is author of the novels: *An Enemy to the King* (1897); *The Continental Dragoon* (1898); *The Road to Paris* (1898); *A Gentleman Player* (1899); *Philip Winwood* (1900); *Captain Ravenshaw* (1901), and *The Mystery of Murray Davenport* (1903).

STEPHENSON, James, representative, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., March 20, 1764. He removed at an early age to Martinsburg, Va.; served with General St. Clair in his Indian expedition, as captain of the volunteer riflemen; was present at the quelling of the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania, under General Lee, in October, 1794, and was subsequently promoted brigade-inspector. He was a member of the state legislature for several years, and was a Federalist representative from Virginia in the 8th, 11th, and 17th congresses, serving, 1803-05, 1809-11, and Dec. 2, 1822, to March 3, 1825, being elected to the 17th congress in place of Thomas Van Swearingen, deceased. He was re-elected to the 18th congress, serving, 1823-25. He died at Martinsburg, Va., Aug. 7, 1833.

STEPHENSON, John, manufacturer, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1809, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1811 his parents immigrated to New York city, where he was educated in the Wesleyan seminary. Allowed to follow his mechanical turn of mind he was apprenticed to Andrew Wade, a coachmaker. He equipped a workshop at home, where he utilized his leisure in constructing ingenious wagons and sleighs, and through the suggestion of Abram Brower, the pioneer of the Broadway omnibus lines, then known as "accommodation vehicles," began business on his own account in May, 1831, designing the first "omnibus," so called, in New York city. His shop was destroyed by fire in March, 1832, but he was soon re-established at 264 Elizabeth street, where he constructed the first street car for the newly chartered New York and Harlem railroad. The car, for which he received a patent signed by President Andrew Jackson and by members of his cabinet, and which was named "John Mason," in honor of the president of the road, made its first trip, Nov. 26, 1832. Mr. Stephenson was engaged in building cars for the street railway lines of Paterson, N.J., Brooklyn

and Jamaica, N.Y., Mantanzas, Cuba, and Florida, 1832-35. He was married, Jan. 9, 1833, to Julia A., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Newell) Tieman of New York city. His sons, Stuart A. (in 1869) and Joseph B. (about 1877) became actively interested in the John Stephenson company. In 1843, having met meanwhile with serious financial reverses, he established a large factory, furnishing street-cars for other countries as well as for America, and acquiring a large fortune. He was a performing member of New York Sacred Music society; a member of the Harmonic society, and was a school trustee for the city of New York. He died at his summer home in New Rochelle, N.Y., July 31, 1893.

STERNBERG, George Miller, surgeon-general, was born at Hartwick seminary, Otsego county, N.Y., June 8, 1838; son of the Rev. Dr. Levi and Margaret Lavery (Miller) Sternberg; grandson of John and Anna (Schafer) Sternberg and of the Rev. Dr. George B. (principal of Hartwick seminary, 1832-43) and Delia Bray (Snyder) Miller, and a descendant of Nicholas Sternberg, a member of the committee of safety of Schoharie county, N.Y., during the Revolutionary war. His father was principal of Hartwick seminary, 1851-64, and first introduced coeducation in that institution. George Miller Sternberg was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, M.D., 1860; appointed assistant surgeon, U.S. army, May 28, 1861, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, Gen. George Sykes; was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, but soon effected his escape; served on hospital duty in Rhode Island, August to November, 1861; as assistant to the medical director in the expedition to New Orleans under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks (q.v.) in 1862; was assistant medical director, department of the Gulf, August, 1862, to January, 1864, and was on duty in charge of the U.S. General hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, until April, 1866. He was married in 1866, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Robert Russell of Cooperstown, N.Y., who died of cholera at Fort Harker, Kansas, in 1867; and secondly in 1869, to Martha L., daughter of Thomas Thurston Nelson Pattison of Indianapolis. He was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, May 28, 1866; served at Fort Harker, Kan., during the cholera epidemic of 1867, and at Fort Barrancas, Fla., during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1875, and was attending surgeon at headquarters, department of the Columbia, May to September, 1876. He was promoted major and surgeon, Dec. 1, 1876; brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant service in the performance of his professional duty under fire in the action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho," July 12, 1877, and was post sur-

geon at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., until 1879, when he was appointed member and secretary of the Havana yellow fever commission of the national board of health. He was a delegate to the international sanitary conference at Rome, Italy, in 1885; was appointed by President Cleveland to make investigations in Brazil, Mexico and Cuba, relating to the aetiology and prevention of yellow fever by inoculation, 1887-89; was commissioned deputy surgeon-general, Jan. 12, 1891; brigadier-general and surgeon-general, May 30, 1893; was in command of the medical department, U.S. army, in the war with Spain in 1898, and was retired, June 8, 1902. General Sternberg acquired wide reputation as a bacteriologist. He made the discovery of the action of the white blood corpuscles on disease germs, afterward made famous by Metchnikoff in Europe; was a delegate to the international medical congress at Moscow, Russia, Aug. 19-26, 1897, and addressed the American Medical association on "Sanitary Lessons of the War", June 8, 1899. He was elected a member of the American Public Health association in 1879, serving as its president in 1887; president of the American Medical association in 1898, and a member of various other medical organizations. He is the author of: *Photo Micrographs and How to Make Them* (1883); *Bacteria, Malarial Diseases* (1884); *Manual of Bacteriology* (1893); *Text Book of Bacteriology* (1895); *Immunity, Protective Inoculations, and Serum-Therapy* (1897), and of numerous scientific articles and government reports.

STERNER, Albert Edward, artist, was born in London, England, March 8, 1863. He was educated in Julien's academy, Birmingham, England, and studied art in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, France. He came to the United States in 1881; engaged as an artist, scene painter and lithographer in Chicago, Ill., 1881-85, and in the latter year opened a studio in New York city, becoming an illustrator for *Harper's, Century and Scribner's* magazines. His canvas, *The Bachelor*, received honorable mention at the Paris Salon, and he was also awarded a bronze medal at the Paris exposition of 1900. He was a member of the American Water Color society. He illustrated: George W. Curtis's "Prue and I"; "Coppee's Tales" (1891); "Poe's Works" (1894), and "Eleanor" by Mrs. Humphrey Ward (1900), and many stories and articles in the leading magazines. He was residing in Nutley, N.J., in 1903.

STERRETT, John Robert Sitlington, educator and archaeologist, was born at Rockbridge Baths, Va., March 4, 1851; son of Robert Dunlap (1827-1852) and Nancy Snyder (Sitlington) (1833-1878) Sterrett, natives of Virginia; grandson of Robert (1789-1862), a native of Ireland, and Isabella (Dunlap) (1794-1865), a native of Virginia,

Sterrett, and of Robert (1808-1890) and Nancy (Snyder) (1811-1833) Sitlington. The Sterretts were Scotch, who settled in Londonderry, Ireland; the Sitlingtons emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and from Larne, Ireland, to Virginia in 1760-74. He attended the University of Virginia in 1868-72, and was graduated from the University of Munich, Ph.D., 1880. He was married, March 1, 1891, to Josephine Moseley daughter of Joel Shrewsbury and Frances Cable (Friend) Quarrier of Charleston, W. Va. He was a student at the universities at Leipzig and Berlin and at the Polytechnicum of Aachen, 1872-75; at the University of Athens, Greece, 1875-77; in Rome and Italy, 1877-78; in Munich, 1878-80; at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, 1882-83; assisted the director of the same, 1883-84; was a member of the Assos expedition, 1883; of the British Exploration Fund, 1883; leader of the expedition to Asia Minor in 1884; a member of the Wolfe expedition to Assyria and Babylonia, 1884-85; leader of the Wolfe expedition to Asia Minor, 1885; professor of Greek language and literature at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1886-88; professor of Greek at the University of Texas, 1888-92; visiting lecturer at Cornell university in 1890, and professor of Greek at Amherst college, Mass., 1892-1901, in the meantime serving as professor of Greek at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1896-97. In 1901 he became professor of Greek at Cornell university. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1902. He was a corresponding member of the Imperial German Archaeological institute; member of the British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies; of the American Philological association; of the American Archaeological Institute; of the National Geographic society, and a member of the board of managers of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. He was joint editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*; co-editor of *Cornell Classical Studies*; and author of: *Qua in re Hymni Homerici quinque majores inter se differant* (1881); *Inscriptions of Sebaste* (1883); *Inscriptions of Assos* (1885); *Inscriptions of Tralles* (1885); *Preliminary Report of Journey in Asia Minor* (1885); *Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor* (1888); *Wolfe Expedition in Asia Minor* (1888); *Leaflets from the Notebook of a Traveling Archaeologist* (1889); the magazine articles: *Troglodytes of Cappadocia* (1900); *Glimpses of Asia Minor* (1901); *The Torch-Race* (1902).

STETSON, Charlotte Perkins, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 3, 1860; daughter of Frederic Beecher and Mary Ann Fitch (Westcott) Perkins; granddaughter of Thomas C. and Mary (Beecher) Perkins, and of Henry and Cla-

rixa Fitch (Perkins) Westcott, and great-granddaughter of Lyman Beecher (q.v.). Her education was largely self-acquired by extensive and systematic reading. She began to write for publication at an early age, and in 1888 removed to California, where she was active as a lecturer in various economic reforms and movements. She was married first, in May, 1884, to Charles Walter Stetson of Providence, R.I., and secondly, June 11, 1900, to George Houghton Gilman of New York city. The subjects of her lectures delivered in the principal cities of the United States and of Great Britain, include: "Mother, Home and Child," a series of three lectures; "Public Ethics"; "What Work Is"; "End of the Servant Question"; "Body and Soul"; "The Social Organism"; "The Real Things" "Our Brains and What Ails Them"; "America's Place To-day." She is the author of: *Similar Cases*, satirical verses published in the *Nationalist* (1890); *The Labor Movement*, an essay for which she received a gold medal from the Alameda County Trades and Labor union (1892); *Women and Economics* (1898, 2d ed., 1899); *In This Our World*, verse (1898); *The Yellow Wall Paper* (1899); *Concerning Children* (1900); *The Home and Its Work* (1903).

STETSON, Herbet Lee, educator, was born in Greene, Maine, Oct. 16, 1848; son of Reuben and Christiana (Thompson) Stetson; grandson of Turner and Thankful (Lumbard) Stetson, and of David and Lydia (Stackpole) Thompson, and a descendant of Cornet Roberts Stetson, who came from Kent, England, and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634. He was married in 1871, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Nathan C. and Lucy Almeda (Dunn) Clifford of Monmouth, Maine. He graduated from the Baptist Union Theological seminary, 1878; was pastor of the Baptist church, Logansport, Ind., 1878-88; one of the editors of the *Indiana Baptist*, 1886-89; pastor of the First Baptist church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1888-89; president of Des Moines college and professor of history and philosophy, 1889-1901; became professor of psychology and pedagogy, Kalamazoo college, in 1901; and was lecturer at the University of Chicago, summer of 1902. He received the following degrees; B.D., Baptist Union Theological seminary, 1878; A.M., Franklin college, 1886, and D.D., *ibid.*, 1889; B.D., University of Chicago, 1901, and LL.D., Des Moines college, 1902. In 1903 he was residing at Kalamazoo, Mich.

STETSON, John Batterson, philanthropist, was born in Orange, N.J., May 5, 1830. He learned the hat trade, which he followed independently in Orange, N.J., until 1865. In that year he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he formed and became president of the John B. Stetson company. In connection with the fac-

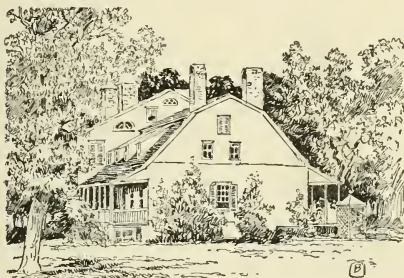
tories of the corporation, reading rooms, a hall, dispensary, armory, savings bank and other conveniences were established for the employees. Mr. Stetson built Elizabeth Hall for the Deland university, Florida, and gave large sums of money to the institution, the name of which was changed to John B. Stetson university. He was residing in Ashbourne, Pa., in 1903.

STETSON, Willis Kimball, librarian, was born in Natick, Mass., May 8, 1848; son of Daniel Kimball and Mary Weeks (Sanborn) Stetson; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Kimball) Stetson, and of Dearborn and Joanna Chase (Durgin) Sanborn, and a descendant of Robert Stetson, who settled in Scituate, Mass., about 1633. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1881, A.M., 1884; taught school in Ansonia, Conn., during the fall of 1881; was associated with the library of Wesleyan university from 1882-87; was librarian of the Russell library, Middletown, Conn., 1884-87, and of the public library at New Haven, Conn., from 1887. He was married, Nov. 25, 1886, to Lillian Alla, daughter of John A. and Alla (Sullivan) Minor of Middletown, Conn.

STEUART, George Hume, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24, 1828. He was graduated from the United States Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, July 1, 1848; served on frontier duty and on the march through Texas to Austin, 1848-49; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, Nov. 11, 1849; was on duty at Fort Graham, Tex., 1849-51, and at various forts in Texas, 1851-55, escorting Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman in an inspection tour through Texas in 1853, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855. He was on recruiting service; frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in the Sioux expedition, 1855, being promoted captain, Dec. 20; served in the Cheyenne expedition, being engaged in a skirmish near Fort Kearny, Neb., Aug. 26, 1856, and was again on duty at Fort Leavenworth, 1857-58. He served in the Utah expedition, 1858; at Fort Riley, Kan., 1858-60, scouting to Arkansas river, 1859; in the Kiowa and Camanche expedition and at Fort Wise, Col., 1860, and was on leave of absence, 1860-61. He resigned his commission, April 22, 1861, and joined the Confederate army; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 1st Maryland infantry, June 16, 1861; was promoted colonel in July, 1861, and brigadier-general in March, 1862. He led the cavalry with General Jackson in advance upon General Banks, May, 1862, and was subsequently in command of an infantry brigade. He was wounded at Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1863; participated in an attack on Culp's Hill, Gettysburg, July, 1863; occupied the right parallel of the Confederate

center, known as the "bloody angle," at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 9-12, 1864; was taken prisoner with 4,000 of his men but was exchanged some months afterward, and participated in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. After the war he returned to Baltimore, Md., and in 1903 was residing at South River, Anne Arundel county, Md.

STEUBEN, Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von, soldier, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1730. He entered the Prussian army in 1747, attained the rank of adjutant-general and aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, and was distinguished during the seven years' war. He was appointed grand marshal to the Prince of Hohenzollern and made canon of the cathedral of Haselberg, which lucrative position he resigned in 1777 and sailed to America on the earnest solicitation of the Count St. Germain, the French minister of war, to instruct the patriot soldiers in military tactics and discipline. He arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., in December, 1777, and offered his services to General Washington, proposing that if the independence of the colonies were established, he was to



VERPLANCK HOUSE, MT. GULIAN.
FISHKILL—ON HUDSON, N.Y.

receive the income he had relinquished, and be paid for his services in the army, otherwise he was to receive nothing. He was appointed inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general, and did much to reorganize the military department and alleviate the sufferings of the men at Valley Forge. He established an inspector-general's department, and soon brought the army into a condition of organization and discipline never before attained. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Monmouth, where he rallied the retreating troops of General Charles Lee. In 1780 he published a manual of "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States." He commanded the trenches at the siege of Yorktown, and served on the staff of General Lafayette, with whom he was associated in the trial of Major André in 1780. At

the close of the war he was ordered to Canada to demand the surrender of the frontier posts, but being unsuccessful he returned and resigned from the army. In 1790 congress voted him an annuity of \$2,500, and he was presented with grants of land in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. He retired to the New York estate, devoting himself to literature. He was stricken with paralysis, Nov. 22, 1794, from which he never recovered. He left his entire property to Colonel North, his aide, and was buried near his house, wrapped in his military cloak and with the star of honor on his breast. He died in Steubenville, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1794.

STEVENS, Abel, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1815. He matriculated at Wesleyan university with the class of 1834, but he left college after completing the scientific course; was pastor of Church Street and Bennett Street church in Boston, Mass., 1834-37; traveled in Europe, 1837, and after his return was pastor at Providence, R.I., 1837-39. He edited *Zion's Herald*, Boston, Mass., 1840-52; *National Magazine*, New York city, 1853-54; revisited Europe, 1855, and edited the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New York city, 1856-60. He was pastor in New York city, 1860-62; at Mamaroneck, N.Y., 1862-65; joint-editor of the *Methodist*, 1865-73; traveled extensively in Europe and made a tour around the world, subsequently becoming established as pastor of the Union church at Geneva, Switzerland, and also engaged in literary work. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1839 and that of LL.D. from Indiana university in 1856. He is the author of: *Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into New England* (1847-52); *History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century*, called *Methodism* (1858-61); *Life and Times of Nathan Bangs* (1863); *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States* (1864-67, Vol. V, 1895); *The Centenary of American Methodism* (1865); *The Women of Methodism; Its Three Foundresses* (1866); *A Compendious History of American Methodism* (1867); *Madam de Staël*; *A Study of her Life and Times* (1881); *Character Sketches* (1882); *Christian Work and Consolation* (1885), and numerous essays, sermons and contributions to magazines. He died in San José, Cal., Sept. 11, 1897.

STEVENS, Alexander H. Hogden, surgeon, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1789; son of Ebenezer and — (Ledyard) Stevens. His father, one of the company that destroyed the tea in Boston harbor, served in the Patriot army as an officer of artillery; took part in the capture of Quebec and Ticonderoga, and commanded the artillery in the siege of Yorktown. Alexander attended school at Plainfield, N.J., and was graduated from

Yale in 1807. He studied medicine with Dr. Edward Miller in New York city; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1811, and completed his studies abroad in England and Paris. He was appointed surgeon in the U.S. army in 1812 and later established a practice in New York city. He was professor of surgery at the New York Medical Institution, 1814-18; professor of surgery at Rutgers college; was surgeon to the New York Hospital, where he introduced the European method of instruction; was professor of the principles and practice of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1825-38, and professor emeritus, 1838-69. He was appointed president of the college in 1841. He was president of the New York State Medical society; vice-president of the American Medical association in 1847, and president in 1848. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1849. He is the author of an edition of Sir Astley Cooper's "First Lines of Surgery" (1822), and of numerous scientific articles in the leading medical journals. He died in New York city, March 30, 1869.

STEVENS Benjamin Franklin, bibliographer, was born in Barnet, Vt., Feb. 19, 1833; son of Henry Stevens (1791-1867); grandson of Enos Stevens (1739-1808), author of a valuable historical journal dating, 1777-83; great-grandson of Capt. Phinheas Stephens (1707-56), a colonial soldier, and a descendant of Thomas Stevens of London, England. His father was the founder and first president of the Vermont Historical society. He was educated in the district school of Barnet and at the University of Vermont, and in 1860 went to London, England., where he became associated in the book-selling business with his brother Henry (q.v.), and was appointed U.S. despatch agent and also purchasing agent for American libraries. He was married, Jan. 28, 1865, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Whittingham, a pioneer printer of London, after whose death he conducted the Chiswick press. Charlotte Whittingham was an artist of considerable reputation. With a staff of assistants, Mr. Stevens was engaged for over thirty years in making manuscript chronology and an alphabetical catalogue index of American papers in many of the archives in England, France, Holland and Spain, from 1763 to 1794, and facsimiles of 2107 important historical manuscripts in European archives, relating to America, 1773-83, with descriptions, editorial notes and translations. He was also instrumental in making a facsimile, by photographing from the original manuscript in the foreign office in Paris, of the MS. Codex Columbus, entitled "His Own Book of Privileges, 1502, with English translation." His other noted fac-

similes include: *The Clinton Campaign in Virginia*, 1781; "Gen. Sir William Howe's Orderly Book from June 17, 1775, to May 26, 1776," and the unpublished British Headquarters colored manuscript map of New York and environs (1782), which he discovered in the war office, London, and issued in January, 1901. He calendered for the Royal commission on Historical Manuscripts; the American portion of Earl of Dartmouth's papers; Headquarters papers of the British commanders-in-chief of America: Gens. Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir Guy Carlton, and compiled the unpublished manuscript papers pertaining to the Provincial troops and to the Loyalists during the American Revolution. He died at his home, The Sheaves, Surbiton, Surrey, England, March 15, 1902.

STEVENS, Charles Ellis, educator, was born in Boston, July 5, 1853; son of James Edward Poole and Mary Pitkin (Abrams) Stevens. He was a special student in the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1871; studied at Yale college, 1872-73, and was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn., 1875, continuing his studies abroad in 1876. He was married to Ella Montieth, daughter of Walter Montieth Aikman of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was assistant minister of Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1876-77; was ordained priest in 1877; rector of the Church of Ascension at Brooklyn, 1877-80; was secretary of the auxiliary branch of the Protestant Episcopal board of missions in the United States, 1878-01; became examining chaplain of the diocese of Long Island, N.Y., in 1886; was arch-deacon of Brooklyn, 1887-91, and rector of Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., from 1891. He was a special lecturer on constitutional law at the University of Wooster, Ohio, 1888; of the same at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1890, and of history and political science there, 1891, and special lecturer of constitutional law and professor of constitutional history and civil polity at the University of the City of New York, 1891. He received the degree of B.D. from Nashotah Theological seminary, Wisconsin; that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster, 1888, and in the same year, D.C.L. from King's college, Nova Scotia, Canada. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical society; a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, and of other European and American learned societies; was made Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, by the king of Portugal; Knight of the Order of Isabella of Castile, by the queen regent of Spain, and officer of the Académie de France, in recognition of his services to political science. He is the author of: *Sources of the Constitution of the United States* (1894); *The Romance of Aenfelds, and Other Tales of the Rhine* (1897).

STEVENS, Edwin Augustus, engineer, was born in Hoboken, N.J., July 28, 1795; son of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens. He was educated by private tutors and engaged with his father and brothers in practical engineering. He became



E. A. Stevens

treasurer and general manager of the Camden and Amboy railroad on its incorporation in 1830, and he invented a plow, known as the Stevens plow, and an airtight fire-room to apply forced draught in steamers. He assisted his brother in building the Stevens battery and in all the railroad projects carried out by the brothers. At the beginning of the civil war he offered to complete the Stevens battery, and built a small iron-clad, the *Naugatuck*, to demonstrate the practicability of the larger vessel. The *Naugatuck* was accepted by the government and took part in the advance of the Federal fleet up the James river in 1862. The government, however, refused to appropriate money to finish the larger battery, and at his death Mr. Stevens left the vessel, with \$1,000,000 for its completion, to the state of New Jersey. He left, by his will, an endowment of \$500,000; a building fund of \$150,000 and a block of ground in Hoboken for the "erection and maintenance of an institution of learning", which resulted in the Stevens Institute of Technology, a school of mechanical engineering, opened in 1871 with Dr. Henry Morton (q.v.) as president, and to which institution Andrew Carnegie in 1899 gave \$65,000 to erect the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering, inaugurated, Feb. 6, 1902, in connection with which occasion Mr. Carnegie gave \$100,000 more as an endowment to take care of the building. Mr. Stevens was married in 1854, to Martha Bayard, daughter of Albert B. and Caroline (Bayard) Dod of Princeton, who survived him and devoted property in real-estate valued at \$30,000 in 1898 to the Stevens Institute of Technology, and large sums of money approximating a quarter of a million of dollars for the benefit of religious and charitable institutions in Hoboken, N.J. Their son, Edwin Augustus Stevens, became a mechanical engineer and promoter in the public affairs of the city of Hoboken and the state of New Jersey. Edwin Augustus Stevens, Sr., died in Paris, France, Aug. 8, 1868.

STEVENS, George Barker, educator and author, was born in Spencer, Tioga county, N.Y.,

July 13, 1854; son of Thomas Jackson and Weltha (Barker) Stevens; grandson of Moses and Amy (Spaulding) Barker. He was a student at Cornell university, 1873-75; and was graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1877, and from Yale university, B.D., 1880. He was married, Nov. 23, 1880, to Kate Abell, daughter of Hampton and Jeannette (Loomis) Mattison of Oswego, N.Y. He was pastor of the First Congregational church at Buffalo, N.Y., 1880-82; of the First Presbyterian church at Watertown, N.Y., 1882-85, and was a student in the universities of Germany, 1885-86. He was professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation at Yale university, 1886-95, and of systematic theology from 1895. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Syracuse university in 1883, that of D.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1886, and from Illinois college in 1902, and that of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1902. He edited the "Homilies of Chrysostom on the Acts and Romans" for Dr. Philip Schaff's edition of "Post-Nicene Church Fathers," and is the author of: *The Pauline Theology* (1892); *The Johannine Theology* (1894); *A Short Commentary on Galatians* (1894); *Doctrine and Life* (1895); *The Epistle of Paul in Modern English* (1898); *The Theology of the New Testament* (1899); *The Messages of Paul* (1900); *The Messages of the Apostles* (1900); *The Teaching of Jesus* (1901), and numerous theological and philosophical magazine articles.

STEVENS, Henry, bibliographer, was born in Barnet, Vt., Aug. 24, 1819; brother of Benjamin Franklin Stevens (q.v.). He attended the Lyndon academy, Vt., in 1836; taught school; served as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D.C., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846, meanwhile studying law in Cambridge, Mass. Influenced by his father's zeal in collecting American historical documents, he became engaged in research of a similar nature, and in 1845 went to London, England, where he acted as the purchasing agent for several public, private and collegiate libraries in America, including: the Smithsonian Institution; the Library of Congress; the John Carter Brown library of Providence, R.I., to which he sold his entire collection of Americana, and the Lenox library in New York city, a very large portion of which was once his private possession. Through a letter of introduction from Jared Sparks (q.v.), who had first encouraged his search for Americana in foreign archives, he became acquainted with Sir Anthony Panizzi, chief librarian of the British Museum, who was employed by him to furnish the Museum with every book and pamphlet relating to North or South America that could be discovered in any lan-

guage, and also sent on special commissions to the great libraries of the continent. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, 1852-86; a member of the committee for promoting the Caxton exhibition, 1877, and of the Librarians' association, 1877-86. He became a famous bibliographer, and his catalogues and bibliographical writings include: *Catalogue of my English Library* (1853); *A Catalogue Raisonné of English Bibles* (1854); *Catalogue of a Library of Works relating to America* (1854); *American Bibliographer* (1854); *Catalogue of American Books in the Library of the British Museum* (1857); *Analytical Index to Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England* (1858); *Catalogue of American Maps in the British Museum* (1859); *Catalogue of Canadian Books in the British Museum* (1859); *Catalogue of Mexican and other Spanish-American and West Indian Books in the British Museum* (1859); *Bibliotheca Americana* (1861); *Historical Nuggets* (1862); *The Humboldt Library* (1863); *Historical and Geographical Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America* (1869); *Bibliotheca Historica* (1870); *Schedule of 2000 American Historical Nuggets* (1870); *Sebastian Cabot-John Cabot-O* (1870); *Bibliotheca Geographica et Historica* (1872); *American Books with Tails to 'Em* (1873); *Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition* (1878); *History of the Oxford Caxton Memorial Bible* (1878); *Photography* (1878); *Historical Collections* (1881-86); *Who Spoils our New English Books* (1885); *Recollections of James Lenox* (1886), and many essays, unpublished, notably a supplement to "Life of Panizzi" by Louis Fagan. He also edited "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies" (1886). He died in South Hampstead, England, Feb. 23, 1886.

STEVENS, Isaac Ingalls, soldier, was born in Andover, Mass., March 25, 1818; son of Isaac and Hannah (Cummings) Stevens; grandson of Jonathan and Susannah (Bragg) Stevens, and a descendant of John Stevens, one of the founders of Andover, 1640, who came from Cavesham, Oxford county, England, in 1638. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the corps of engineers. He served as assistant engineer of the construction of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., 1839-41; of the repairs of Fairhaven battery, New Bedford Harbor, Mass.; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1840; was married, Sept. 8, 1841, to Margaret Lyman, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet (Lyman) Hazard of Newport, R.I. He directed the repairs of the defenses of Portsmouth Harbor, N.H., 1842-46; and was superintending engineer in the construction of Fort Knox, Penobscot river, Maine, 1843-46. He was adjutant of engineers at the siege of Vera

Cruz, Mexico, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was engaged as superintending engineer at Fort Knox, Maine, Portsmouth, N.H., and at Forts Pulaski and Jackson, Ga.; was in charge of the coast survey office, Washington, D.C., 1849-53; a member of the commission for improving the James and Appomattox rivers, Va., and Cape Fear river, N.C., in 1853. He resigned from the army, March 16, 1853, to accept the governorship of Washington Territory and charge of the exploration of the northern route for the Pacific railroad. He surveyed a belt of the country 200 miles wide, from St. Paul, Minn., to Puget Sound, and demonstrated the practicability of that route and the navigability for steamboats of the upper Columbia and Missouri. He was the first governor of Washington Territory, 1853-57; and superintendent of Indian affairs and commissioner to make treaties with over 30,000 Indians of the extreme northwest. He extinguished the Indian title to 150,000 square miles of territory, and instituted a beneficent policy for civilizing these tribes, who in 1903 were living under his treaties, and had made considerable progress in civilized habits. He also made a treaty with the warlike and hostile Blackfeet in October, 1855, and between them and the hunting tribes of Washington and Oregon, crossing the Rocky Mountains twice on this service. The disaffected Indians of these territories, having broken out in war against the whites while he was absent on this expedition, he forced his way across the Rocky Mountains in midwinter, called out the entire male population of his territory as volunteers, and waged so vigorous a campaign against the hostiles that before the close of 1856 they were subdued. He arrested certain white men, former employees of the Hudson Bay company, suspected of aiding the hostiles, and when Chief-Justice Edward Lander issued a writ of habeas corpus for their release, proclaimed martial law over Pierce and Thurston counties, arrested the chief justice and held him a prisoner until the close of the war. He resigned as governor in August, 1857, and was delegate from Washington Territory in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61. In congress he vindicated his course as governor, caused his Indian treaties to be ratified, and the scrip he had issued to pay the expenses of the war to be assumed by the government. In the presidential contest of 1860 he was chairman of the Democratic national executive committee and conducted the canvass for the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. But when the southern leaders de-

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clared for the secession he offered his services to the Federal government, and was appointed colonel of the 79th Highlanders, New York volunteers; brigadier-general, Sept. 28, 1861, and major-general, July 4th, 1862. He commanded the 3d brigade, Smith's division at the Chain Bridge in front of Washington in September and October, the 2d brigade of the Port Royal expedition in November, occupied Port Royal and adjacent islands in South Carolina, fought the action of Port Royal Ferry, Jan. 1, 1862, commanded the 1st division of the army under General Benham against Charleston, and led the main column at the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862, assaulting Fort Lamar at daylight with his entire command, but was repulsed with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, nearly all in twenty minutes. Transferred to Virginia, his division formed the 1st division of the 9th corps, on the organization of that corps at Newport News in July, 1862. Thence marching up the Rappahannock he joined Pope's army on the Rapidan, participated in the disastrous campaign that ensued, and distinguished himself at the second battle of Bull Run. At the battle of Chantilly he hurled his scanty force of six regiments upon Stonewall Jackson's corps as they were advancing to seize the main line of retreat in rear of Pope's army, with such force and determination that he drove back the center division, threw them into confusion and frustrated the movement, saving the Union army from a great disaster. While leading his old regiment, the 79th Highlanders, in this successful charge, he fell with the colors in his hand. He is buried in Newport, R.I., where the city erected a monument to him. His life, written by his son, may be found in the public libraries. He is the author of: *Campaigns of the Rio Grande and of Mexico*; *Report of Northern Pacific Railroad Exploration* (3 vols., published by congress), pamphlets upon the Northern Route, the Northwest, Letter to Emigrants, etc. He died near Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

STEVENS, John, delegate, was born in New York city, about 1708; son of John Stevens who arrived in New York from England in 1699, when about seventeen years of age, took up the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1703. John Stevens was educated for the law and practised with his father, who was a large landholder in both the colonies of New York and New Jersey. He made his home in New Jersey, and became a commissioner to define the boundary line between the two colonies in 1774. In June, 1776, he resigned his councilorship under the crown and served as vice-president of the council of New Jersey, 1776-82, and as such officer presided over the two legislative benches, jointly. He was a delegate to the Continental con-

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gress, 1773-84, having been elected in November, 1783, and he attended the congress assembled at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784, and at Trenton, N.J., Nov. 1, to Dec. 24, 1784. He presided over the New Jersey state convention assembled, Dec. 18, 1787, to ratify the adoption of the Federal constitution. He died in New York city in May, 1792.

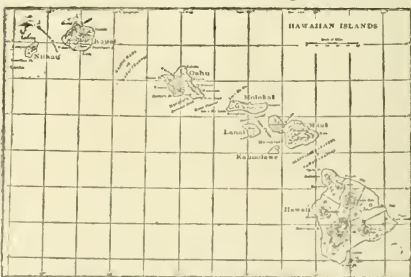
STEVENS, John, engineer, was born in New York city, in 1748 or 1749; son of John Stevens, delegate to the Continental congress (q.v.). He was graduated at King's college (now Columbia university) A.B., 1768, A.M., 1771, and was admitted to practice in the colonial courts in 1771. Being a patriot, he left New York city when the British troops took possession, and located on his father's estate, the island of Hoboken, New Jersey. He joined the Continental army and reached the rank of colonel. He also served as treasurer of New Jersey, 1776-79, and held various other state and county offices. When the British evacuated New York he returned to that city and was married to Rachel, daughter of John Cox of Bloomsbury, N.J. He turned his attention to invention and the application of steam to navigation. He witnessed the first experiment ever made in steamboating by invitation of John Fitch, the eccentric inventor, and he was convinced of the practicability of steam navigation when he saw Fitch's frail boat buffet the river current at Burlington on the Delaware in 1787. In 1790 he petitioned the U.S. congress to pass a law protecting American inventors, and his petition resulted in the passage of the act of April 10, 1790, which was the foundation of the patent law. He at once began experimenting at Hoboken on the Hudson, with an improved application of steam to a boat, and in 1792 applied for patents on his invention. In 1798, after five years, he launched his new craft, a fully equipped steamboat, and for several years ran it up and down and across the river, exciting the derision of vessel owners and landmen. This was nine years before Fulton built the *Clermont*. In 1803 he designed the four-blade screw to propel his next steamboat, and put into this vessel the first condensing double-acting marine engine ever built in America. This second boat was operated on the Hudson three years before Fulton's *Clermont* was launched, but the influence of Livingston secured for Fulton the monopoly of steam navigation on the waters of the Hudson, and Stevens was driven from the field in 1808. Meantime, with his son, Robert L. Stevens, he had built the *Phoenix*, a large side-wheeler, which they steamed by sea to Philadelphia, in June, 1808, the first steamer to navigate the ocean, and it was profitably operated on the Delaware for six years. He patented the multi-tubular boiler in 1803; in

1811 established the first steam ferry; in February, 1812, urged the construction of a railroad between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes, rather than a waterway; in the same year invented the first "monitor" for naval warfare with gun turrets to rotate by steam; in 1813 invented, built and operated a ferry boat made of two similar boats with a paddle wheel between, and operated by six horses on a tread; and in 1815 he obtained the first charter issued for a railroad in the United States, to be operated in place of the stage lines between the Raritan and Delaware rivers, which resulted in the Camden and Amboy railroad, incorporated in 1830. In 1823 he obtained with Horace Binney and Stephen Girard a charter for a railroad between Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa. He built, upon a four wheeled truck, an engine, and ran this car on a track fitted with wooden rails, the first engine that ever ran on a railroad in America. The track was circular, in spite of which he attained a speed of twelve miles an hour. This was in 1828, when Mr. Stevens was seventy-five years old. He was a skilled engineer, a fine classical scholar, a student of natural philosophy and metaphysics and a practical horticulturist. He died in Hoboken, N.J., March 6, 1838.

STEVENS, John Austin, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 21, 1827; son of John Austin and Abby (Weld) Stevens; grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens (of the "Tea Party," who served in the 2d Continental artillery at Saratoga and Yorktown) and Lucretia Ledyard, his wife, and of Benjamin and Abby (Perkins) Weld, and a descendant of Erasmus Stevens, born in 1686, lieutenant in the Ancient Boston artillery of Massachusetts, 1739-41, and also a descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower* compact. His father was a well known merchant and banker of New York city, and first president of the Merchants' exchange, who, as head of the treasury note committee, negotiated for a government loan of \$150,000,000 in August, 1861. The son was graduated from Harvard in 1846; was married, June 5, 1855, to Margaret Antoinette, daughter of William Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Babcock) Morris of New York, and engaged in business as a merchant in that city. He was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 1862-68; and of the Treasury Note committee; librarian of the New York Historical society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He founded and was first president of the Sons of the Revolution, and founded the Loyal National League, the first of these orders; and also the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island, 1897. He was editor of the *Magazine of American History* for many years, and is the author of: *Colonial Records of*

the New York Chamber of Commerce (1867); *Memoir of George Gibbs, Librarian* (1873); *Life of Albert Gallatin, "American Statesmen"* Series (1884); *Letters to the New York Times by Knickerbocker* (1873); *The Progress of New York in a Century* (1876); *The Expedition of Lafayette against Arnold* (1878); *The French in Rhode Island* (1878-81); *Memoir of William Kelby, Librarian* (1898); *Memorial of A. A. Low; New York City in the Nineteenth Century* (1901); and numerous addresses and important contributions to encyclopædias, other reference books and magazines.

STEVENS, John Leavitt, diplomat, was born at Mt. Vernon, Maine, Aug. 1, 1820; son of John and Charlotte Stevens of Brentwood, N.H. He was educated in the Maine Wesleyan seminary and at the Waterville Liberal institute, subsequently studying theology. He was ordained in 1844, and was active in the Universalist ministry until 1854, when he was obliged to give up the profession on account of ill health. In 1855 he was editor, with James G. Blaine, of the *Kennebec Journal*, and after Mr. Blaine became editor of the *Portland Advertiser*, was editor, 1858-69. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1855-60; a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1876, casting his vote at the former for William H. Seward for Presidential candidate; was a member of the state legislature, 1865-68; and a state senator, 1868-70. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, resigning in 1873; by President Hayes U.S. minister to Sweden and Norway, serving, 1877-83; and by President Harrison U.S. minister to Hawaiian Islands, serving, 1889-93. In



1890 his office was raised to the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. During the Hawaiian revolution of 1893, Minister Stevens placed the islands under the protection of the United States on February 1, which protectorate was withdrawn, April 1, by Commissioner James H. Blount, by whom he was succeeded. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Tufts college in 1883. He is the author of: *History of Gustavus Adolphus* (1884); and in

connection with Prof., W. B. Oleson of Honolulu, *Picturesque Hawaii* (posthumous, 1897). He died in Augusta, Maine, Feb. 7, 1895.

STEVENS, Lillian M. N., reformer, was born in Dover, Maine, March, 1, 1844; daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Parsons) Ames; granddaughter of Joshua and Sophia Ames, and of Joseph and Sarah Parsons. She attended Foxcroft academy, 1856; taught school, 1860-65, and was married, Oct. 15, 1865, to Michael, son of Tristram and Nancy (Chapman) Stevens, a merchant of Portland, Maine. She was influential in organizing the Maine W.C.T.U. in 1874, serving as its treasurer, 1874-77, and as its president from the latter date; was assistant recording secretary of the National W.C.T.U., 1880-92; recording secretary, 1893; vice-president, 1894-98; elected president in the latter year, upon the death of Frances E. Willard (q.v.), and annually re-elected, visiting England, in her official capacity, 1897 and 1900-1903. She was the Maine representative in the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1890-1903; vice-president at large of the World's W.C.T.U. in 1900; one of the founders of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; a trustee of the school, and a manager of the Maine contribution to the World's Columbian exposition, 1892-93. She was residing in Portland, Maine, in 1903.

STEVENS, Robert Livingston, engineer, was born in New Hoboken, N.J., Oct. 18, 1787; son of John and Rachel Stevens. He was educated chiefly by private tutors and in the laboratory of his father, where he developed remarkable engineering skill at an early age. He was placed in charge of the *Phoenix* in the first sea voyage made by a steamboat, and he safely carried the vessel, built only for river navigation, from Hoboken, N.J., to Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1808. He built the steamboat *Philadelphia* in 1815 with a speed of eight miles an hour, the fastest steamboat



Robert L. Stevens

then in existence, and in 1832 his *North America* developed a speed of fifteen miles an hour. He was the leading constructor of steamboats in the United States, 1815-40, and to him are due the inventions of the camboard cut-off; the first use of steam expansively for navigation, 1818; the percussion shell adopted by the government in 1812; the modern ferryboat and ferry-

ship, spring piling and spring fenders, 1821; the walking beam, 1821; the split water-wheel, 1826; the balance valve, 1831; the placing the boiler on the wheel guards over the water; the marine tubular boiler, 1831, and the forced draft for steam vessels. He visited England to witness the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway in 1830, and on his return he introduced the Trail, since known as the "Stevens rail," and imported the locomotive "John Bull," manufactured by John Stephenson and first operated on the Camdem and Amboy railroad, of which he was president and chief engineer; his brother, Edwin A. Stevens, being treasurer and general manager. He began the construction of the Stevens battery in 1842, under authority of congress for an iron clad steam vessel to be shot and shell proof, but as the solid shot from improved cannon penetrated four and a half inches of armor plating, he was obliged to increase the thickness of the armor and the tonnage of his vessel. The constantly increasing efficiency of projectiles completely upset the improved plans of construction and the battery was never accepted, although it served as a model for all other armor-plated vessels, being the first iron-clad ever projected. It had twin screw engines and the boilers were in position, but steam was never raised. In 1852 Mr. Stevens built the sloop yacht *Maria*, and on a trial race defeated the *America* before that sloop sailed the race in the Solent and brought home the cup. In 1860 the *Maria*, then schooner rigged, was exhibited to the Prince of Wales and completely sailed around the fast U.S. revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* on board of which the English prince was a guest. The *Maria* was lost at sea in 1869. Commodore Stevens died in Hoboken, N.J., April 20, 1856.

STEVENS, Samuel, Jr., governor of Maryland, was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1778; son of Samuel Stevens, and a descendant of the family that settled, in 1679, at "Stevens' plains," "Stevens' lott" and "Stevens." He was liberally educated, and was married, June 2, 1804, to Eliza May of Chester county, Pa. He was governor of Maryland, 1822-25, and while in office was influential in establishing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and had the honor of welcoming Lafayette to Annapolis, on his return to the United States in 1824. He died near Trappe, Md., in 1860.

STEVENS, Thaddeus, representative, was born in Danville, Vt., April 4, 1793; son of Joshua (a shoemaker) and Sallie Stevens, who removed from Methuen, Mass., about 1786, and settled in Danville. His father died while Thaddeus was a boy, leaving his family in extreme poverty. Thaddeus was sickly and unfitted for work, so his mother, notwithstanding her poverty, sent

him to Peacham academy and the University of Vermont, and he was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1814. He removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, supporting himself in the meanwhile by teaching in an academy in York, and practised in Gettysburg. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and supported the Anti-Masonic party in 1829. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1833-35 and 1837-38; and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1838, but refused to affix his name to the proposed constitution, as it was constructed on partisan lines. He removed to Lancaster in 1842, and practised law there, 1842-49. He was a Whig representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53; and opposed the compromise measures advocated by Henry Clay in 1850. He practised law in Lancaster, 1853-55, and was a representative in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1859-68. He was one of the foremost advocates of emancipation; and, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, on July 7, 1861, obtained the passage of a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; another to appropriate \$160,000 for the army, and a naval appropriation of \$30,000,000. He also advocated the issue of legal tender paper currency, and in spite of a strenuous opposition on the part of the Democratic members, he saw the bill through the house and senate. On Feb. 22, 1868, he proposed that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office." The resolution of impeachment was passed, Feb. 22, 1868, and he was made chairman of the committee of impeachment. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college, Pa., in 1849, and by the University of Vermont in 1867. He died in Washington, D.C., and was buried in the humble cemetery at Lancaster. His epitaph, prepared by himself, reads: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this, that I might illustrate in my death the principle which I advocated through a long life. Equality of man before his Creator." He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, 1868.

STEVENS, Thomas Holdup, naval officer, was born in Middletown, Conn., May 27, 1819; son of Master-Commandant Thomas Holdup Stevens, U.S.N. He was warranted midshipman, Dec. 14, 1836; advanced to passed midshipman, July 1, 1842, and was commissioned lieutenant, May 10, 1849. He served in the geological coast survey, 1852-55, and in 1861 commanded the *Ottawa* in Admiral du Pont's South Atlantic squadron. With a division of gun-boats, he engaged Commodore Tatnall before Port Royal, Nov. 4, 1861,

and forced him to find protection under the guns of the fort. He served in the battle of Port Royal ferry, June, 1862, the engagement in Savannah, January, 1862, and the taking of Fort Clinch, March 3, 1862, later occupying several towns on St. John's river. He was transferred to the command of the *Maratanza*, May, 1862, and, operating on the James, took part in McClellan's Peninsular campaign. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and with the *Monitor*, which had fought the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, he protected McClellan's rear during his retreat from the Peninsula. He joined Wilkes's flying squadron, and did effective blockade service. In 1863, he participated in the attacks on Charleston, leading the boat attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 10, 1863, and later commanded the *Oneida* in the Western Gulf squadron. During Farragut's entrance in Mobile Bay he commanded the *Winnebago*. He was promoted captain, July 26, 1866; commodore, Nov. 20, 1872; rear-admiral, Oct. 27, 1879, and was retired, May 27, 1881.



ONEIDA

His son, Thomas Holdup Stevens, became commander in the U.S.N. He is the author of the article *Boat Attack on Fort Sumter* in "Battle and Leaders of the Civil War." He died in Rockville, Md., May 15, 1896.

STEVENS, Walter Husted, engineer, was born in Penn Yan, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1827. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1848; was assigned to the corps of engineers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, May 28, 1853, and 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1855. He was engaged in work at Galveston, Texas, at the time of Twigg's surrender, and because of his conduct at that time was dismissed from the U.S. army, May 2, 1861. He immediately joined the Confederate army, and was appointed chief engineer to General Beauregard, then operating in Virginia. He was commissioned colonel, made chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia, and in 1862 was given charge of the fortifications of Richmond, and was later promoted brigadier-general. After the war, he became an engineer on the Mexican railway, and was its superintendent at the time of his death in Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1867.

STEVENS, Walter Le Conte, educator and author, was born in Gordon county, Ga., June 17, 1847; son of Dr. Josiah Peter and Ann (Le

STEVENS

Conte) Stevens ; grandson of Oliver and Eliza (Winn) Stevens and of Louis and Ann (Quarterman) Le Conte, and a descendant of Guillaume Le Conte, a French nobleman, who fled from France in 1685, and with many other Huguenots settled at New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1690, where he became a large landholder. Mr. Stevens was graduated from the University of South Carolina, A.B., 1868. He was professor of chemistry in Oglethorpe college, Atlanta, Ga., 1870-72 ; of physical science in Chatham academy, Savannah, Ga., 1873-76, and attended the University of Virginia, 1876-77. He was professor of mathematics at Cooper Institute, New York city, 1879-82 ; of mathematics and physics, Packer Collegiate institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1882-90. He studied at the universities of Strassburg, Berlin and Zurich, 1890-92 ; was professor of physics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1892-98, and of the same at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., from 1898. He was married, Aug. 29, 1900, to Virginia, daughter of John and Mary (Holt) Letcher of Lexington, Va. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Georgia in 1882. He invented several forms of physical apparatus and was elected a member of numerous scientific societies. He is the author of: *Revision of Steele's Popular Physics* (1888) and contributions to Appleton's "Physical Geography" and to various scientific publications.

STEVENS, William Bacon, fourth bishop of Pennsylvania, and 71st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bath, Maine, July 13, 1815 ; son of William and Rebecca (Bacon) Stevens ; grandson of William and Catharine (Whittemore) Stevens, and great-grandson of Benjamin and Martha (Bailey) Stevens. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was commandant at Fort Preble, Portland, Maine ; his grandfather was in the sea service in the Patriot cause in the Revolution, and his maternal ancestors served in Queen Anne's war. He attended school in Boston and Phillips Andover academy ; traveled for his health west and south ; made a sea voyage around the world from Boston to the Sandwich Islands in 1834, thence to China, where he was in the hospital at Canton for six months, and reached home in 1836. He was graduated from Dartmouth, M.D., 1838, also from the University of South Carolina the same year. He engaged in practice in Savannah, Ga., 1838-41 ; was state historian of Georgia, 1841, and the following year abandoned the medical profession for theological study. He was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church, Feb. 28, 1843, and was advanced to the priesthood, Jan. 7, 1844. He organized Emmanuel church, Athens, Ga., and served as rector of the same, 1844-48, acting as a delegate to the general

STEVENSON

convention of 1847. In addition to his ministerial duties, he held the chair of belles-lettres, oratory and moral philosophy in the University of Georgia, 1843-48. He was rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848-62 ; consecrated assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1862, by Bishops Hopkins, Alfred Lee, Alonzo Potter, assisted by Bishops H. W. Lee, Horatio Potter, Clark and Odenheimer, and upon the death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, succeeded to the bishopric of Pennsylvania in 1865, in which year the diocese was divided, the western counties constituting the diocese of Pittsburg. A second division, the erection of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was made in 1871. Bishop Stevens frequently visited Europe in his official capacity as bishop in charge of the American Episcopal churches on the continent, 1868-74 ; attended the Pan-Anglican conference of 1878, held in London, England, where he delivered the closing sermon in St. Paul's church, and in 1886, at his request, was given an assistant ; Bishop Whitaker (q.v.) of Nevada, being elected to the position and succeeding him as bishop in 1887. Bishop Stevens was married, Jan. 1, 1838, to Alethea, daughter of Edward Coppée, M.D., of Savannah, Ga. She died in May, 1868, and he was married, secondly, in September, 1869, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Hon. John N. and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngnam of Wilkes Barre, Pa. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and that of LL.D. from Union college in 1869. In 1854 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical society. His publications include : *Discourses before the Historical Society of Georgia* (1841) ; *Historical Collection of Georgia* (1841-42) ; *History of Georgia* (2 vols., 1847) ; *Parables of the New Testament Unfolded* (1855) ; *The Bow in the Cloud* (1855) ; *Home Service* (1856) ; *The Lord's Day* (1857) ; *History of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia* (1858) ; *Sabbaths of Our Lord* (1872) ; *Sermons* (1879), and other fugitive contributions to the press. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1887.

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, vice-president of the United States, was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835 ; son of John T. and Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson ; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Brebard) Stevenson and of Alvin and Sophia (Wallis) Ewing. He removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., in 1852, matriculated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in the class of 1856 ; and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was master in chancery, 1860-64, and district-attorney, 1865-69. He was married, Dec. 20, 1866, to Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., of Danville. He was a Demo-



cratic representative in the 44th and 46th congresses, 1875-77 and 1879-81, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago



A. E. Stevenson

in 1884. He served as first assistant postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet, 1885-89; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892, and was Vice-President of the United States, 1892-97. He served as a member of the commission to Europe to secure international bimetalism, 1897, and was the un-

successful candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with William J. Bryan for President in 1900.

STEVENSON, Andrew, diplomat, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1784; son of the Rev. John (a native of England, and rector of Berkeley parish, Spottsylvania county, Va.) and Fanny (Littlepage) Stevenson. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Richmond, Va. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1804-20, serving for several years as speaker of the house; and a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 18th-23d congresses, serving from Dec. 1, 1823, to June 2, 1834, when he resigned, having served as speaker, 1827-34. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1836-41, and was rector of the University of Virginia, 1856-57. He was married first to Mary Page; secondly to Jane Coles, and thirdly to Mary Shaff. John White Stevenson (1812-1886) was his son. He died at his home "Blenheim," Albemarle county, Va., June 25, 1857.

STEVENSON, Carter Littlepage, soldier, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 21, 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1838, and assigned to the 5th infantry; served on frontier duty at Fort Winnebago, Wis., 1838-40; in the Florida war, 1840-41, being promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1840, and was in garrison duty in Michigan, 1841-45. He was engaged in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and served through the entire Mexican war, acting as aide-de-camp to General Brady, June-September, 1847, and being promoted captain, 5th infantry, June 30, 1847. He was on frontier duty, 1848-52; escorted Capt. John Pope on his Pacific Railroad exploration, 1853-56; was engaged in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians in Florida, 1856-57; served in the Utah

expedition of 1858-60; on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1860-61, and was dismissed from service, June 25, 1861, "it having been ascertained that he had expressed treasonable designs against the government of the United States." He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of Confederate infantry, and served as assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier-General Long, 1861; was subsequently promoted colonel, 53d Virginia infantry; brigadier-general, Confederate States army, February, 1862, and major-general, October, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, Department of East Tennessee, July, 1862, at Cumberland Gap, and participated in the Mississippi campaign under General Bragg, his division bearing the brunt of the battle at Edward's station, May 16, 1863, and after the defeat at Big Black bridge on the following day he was placed in command of the retreat to Vicksburg. He participated in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, where, on the next morning, he advanced some eighty yards and intrenched four guns, which the Federal troops endeavored to take off, but were frustrated by the Confederate musketry. On June 22, 1864, five days before the battle of Mt. Kenesaw, Stevenson's division, General Hood's corps, Army of the Tennessee, was repulsed in an assault on the Union line, with a loss of one thousand men, and on July 18, 1864, when General Hood assumed command of the entire army, he was assigned to the command of the latter's corps, and served in the defense of Atlanta. He was again in command of the same corps, when General Lee was wounded, Dec. 17, 1864, and conducted the retreat to and across the Tennessee river. He also took part in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., in 1865. He died in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 15, 1888.

STEVENSON, Charles Clark, governor of Nevada, was born in Ontario county, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1826. He removed with his parents to Canada in 1830, and later to Michigan. He went to Nevada and was one of the first to arrive on the newly discovered Comstock Lode, in July, 1859. In 1861 he purchased a half interest in the first quartz mill erected in Nevada, and engaged extensively in mining and milling. He was a member of the state senate in 1866 and 1872; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions held at Philadelphia in 1872, and at Chicago in 1884. He was a member of the board of regents of the State university, 1875-90, and in 1886 he was elected governor of Nevada, defeating Gov. Jewett W. Adams, and holding the office until his death, which occurred in Carson City, Nevada, Sept. 21, 1890.



STEVENSON, Daniel, educator, was born in Versailles, Ky., Nov. 12, 1823; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (West) Stevenson; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Evans) Stevenson, who removed from Frederick county, Md., to Kentucky in 1786, and of Thomas and Atha (Fant) West, Virginians. He was a descendant of the Stevensons who came to America with the Calverts in the settlement of Maryland in the seventeenth century, and of John Evans, one of the few persons comprising the first class of the Methodists formed in America. Daniel Stevenson attended private local schools; was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., A.B., 1847; taught school in Mississippi, 1848, and in Clark county, Ky., in the same year beginning the study of law. He was married, Aug. 5, 1849, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the Rev. Richard and Sarah (Hitt) Corwine, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Salem, Massachusetts. He held a professorship and was *pro tempore* president a the Whitewater Female college, Centerville, Ind., 1849-51; became a member of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the latter year; was one of the founders of Wesleyan college, Millersburg (now at Winchester) Ky., 1859, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1863-67. At the close of the civil war he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, being one of the "Loyal Eighteen." After 1867 he held successive pastorates in Parkersburg, Va., in Lexington and Louisville, Ky., and in the New Hampshire conference till 1879. In the latter year he returned to Kentucky and leased the old Augusta college building, and operated it as a collegiate institute for the Methodist Episcopal church till 1887, when he accepted the presidency of Union college, at Barbourville, Ky., a position he held till the year he died. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1871. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872 and in 1896. He was a wide contributor to the periodical literature of his church. He died in Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1897.

STEVENSON, Edward Irenæus Prime, critical editor and author, was born in Madison, N.J., Jan. 29, 1868; fifth son of the Rev. Paul Eugene and Cornelia (Prime) Stevenson; on the paternal side of ancient Scottish ancestry, and on the maternal side, a direct descendant through both Catholic and Huguenot lines from the Primes of Hertfordshire, England. He was graduated from Freehold institute, a classical school in New Jersey; entered almost immediately upon a career of critical work and general authorship, being for many years constantly associated with *The Independent* of New York city, and with the

periodical press and the private critical staff of the firm of Harper & Brothers. In the capacity of a specialist in musical criticism and in certain other branches of æsthetics, and in a thorough critical knowledge of English and foreign literature, he established a recognized reputation. He was co-editor of the "Library of the World's Best Literature," 1896-97; lectured much on foreign literatures; traveled in eastern Europe, and after 1900, his health declining, became a resident of Austria-Hungary, except for frequent visits to the United States. He is the author of: *A Matter of Temperament*; *White Cockades*; *Left to Themselves*; *Mrs. Dee's Encore* and *The Square of Sevens*; the bulk of his writing being found in the critical departments of *Harper's Weekly* and *The Independent*.

STEVENSON, James, ethnologist, was born in Maysville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1840. He attended the University of Rochester, New York; became interested in ethnology, and in 1855 visited the far west for the purpose of studying the Indian tribes of that region. In 1856 he assisted Ferdinand V. Hayden (q.v.) in his geological investigations in Dakota and Nebraska; continued his Indian researches among the Blackfoot and Sioux tribes, and made a survey of the Yellowstone country. During the civil war he was a member of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's staff, until November, 1862, and subsequently served with the army as colonel. He was married, April 18, 1872, to Matilda Coxe Evans (q.v.). In 1866-67 he was again associated with Professor Hayden, chief of the newly organized geological survey of the territories. In his capacity as executive officer he discovered the sources of the Columbia and Snake rivers; was the first white man to reach the summit of Great Teton mountain; made a pass over the Rocky mountains, and subsequently continued his exploration of Yellowstone Lake, being instrumental in the creation of Yellowstone Park. With Maj. John W. Powell (q.v.) he was influential in organizing the bureau of ethnology in 1879, conducting the expedition sent out by the bureau in the same year to study the Zuni and Pueblo mythology, philosophy and sociology, and to explore the cave, cliff and mesa ruins of New Mexico. He also visited the Hopi and Navajos tribes of Arizona and the Mission Indians of California, making collections of archaic implements, ceramics and ceremonial objects for the U.S. National museum and the Smithsonian Institution. He was a fellow of the Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of numerous scientific organizations, and a contributor to their various *Proceedings*, and published several illustrated catalogues of Indian collec-

tions in the *Reports* of the Bureau of Ethnology, with which he remained connected until his death. He died in New York city, July 25, 1888.

STEVENSON, John Dunlap, soldier, was born in Staunton, Va., June 8, 1821. He attended the College of South Carolina, and practised law in Franklin county, 1842-46. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he organized a company of volunteers and served under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, in the invasion of New Mexico. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1847; was a representative in the state legislature; president of the state senate, and in 1861 he organized the 7th regiment of Missouri volunteers. He commanded the district of Savannah during the siege of Corinth; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded the district of Corinth and fortified Decatur, Ala. He commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 17th corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1—July 4, 1863. He resigned his commission, Aug. 8, 1864, but was re-commissioned, and commanded the district of Harper's Ferry. He was promoted colonel, 30th infantry, July 28, 1866, and was stationed in northern Georgia in 1866. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Champion Hill, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., for distinguished services during the war, March 2, 1867. He commanded the 25th infantry, 1867-71, and resigned his commission in 1871. He resumed his law practice in St. Louis, Mo., 1871-97, and died in St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1897.

STEVENSON, John White, senator, was born in Richmond, Va., May 4, 1812; son of Andrew Stevenson (q.v.). He was prepared for college at Hampden-Sidney academy and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1832. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Covington, Ky., 1841, subsequently becoming county-attorney. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1845-47; took an active part in the state constitutional convention of 1849; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856, and presidential elector for the state at large in 1852 and 1856. He was one of the revisers of the civil and criminal code of practice in Kentucky, 1854; a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the

35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61; was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1867, and upon the death of Gov. John L. Helm, Sept. 8, 1867, became acting governor, and in 1868 governor of

the state, serving as such until 1871. He was United States senator, 1871-77; professor of commercial law and contracts in the Cincinnati Law

school, Ohio; chairman of the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, 1880, and president of the American Bar association in 1884. He married Isabella, daughter of Maj. Samuel Winston, of Newport, Ky. He died in Covington, Ky., Aug. 10, 1886.

STEVENSON, Matilda Coxe, ethnologist, was born in San Augustine, Texas; daughter of Alexander Hamilton and Maria Matilda (Coxe) Evans; granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Watkins (Sayre) Coxe, and a descendant of Samuel and Elizabeth (Watkins) Evans, who were the first settlers of the family name in Virginia, and of James Sayre, who settled on a grant of land from King George in the township of Burton, Nova Scotia, where he died, Aug. 5, 1784. She removed with her parents in infancy to Washington, D.C.; was educated at Miss Anable's school, Philadelphia, Pa., and was married to James Stevenson (q.v.), from whom she received special instruction in ethnology, accompanying him on his Rocky mountain and New Mexico explorations, and assisting him in making collections for the U.S. National museum. She made an extensive vocabulary of the Zuni language; was received with her husband into the secret organizations of the Pueblo tribes, and studied their esoteric institutions. She was made a member of the staff bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1889; served on the jury for anthropology at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893; was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Sciences, the Anthropological society and other scientific organizations. She is the author of: *Zuñi and Zuñians*; *Religious Life of the Zuñi Child*; *The Sia, Zuñi Scalp Ceremonial*; *Zuñi Ancestral Gods and Masks*, and *The Esoteric and Exoteric Life of the Zuñi*, a monograph in the 23d annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

STEVENSON, Sara Yorke, archaeologist, was born in Paris, France, Feb. 19, 1847; daughter of Edward and Sarah (Hanna) Yorke; granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Lippincott) Yorke and of James and Sarah (Jackson) Hanna, and a descendant of Col. Thomas Yorke who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1728, settled in Berks county where he entered into partnership with John Potts, the founder of Pottstown (whose sister, Martha, he married), and served with distinction in the French and Indian wars; also of Edward Yorke, who, during the Revolution, served on the flagship *Montgomery* and commanded the galliot *Camden*; his wife, Sarah Stillé, being lineal descendant of Olof Stillé, one of the earliest Swedish colonists of the state (1736-1741), when the region was known as New Sweden.



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She was educated in Paris; resided in Mexico, 1862-67, and was married, June 30, 1870, to Cornelius Stevenson, son of Adam May and Anna (Phillips) Stevenson, and a lawyer of Philadelphia, in which city Mrs. Stevenson subsequently resided, devoting herself to the study of archaeology. She served as a member and vice-president of the jury for ethnology, World's Columbian exposition, 1893; was elected secretary of the department of archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1894, and a member of the citizens' advisory committee of Philadelphia, appointed by the mayor to consult on a municipal loan of \$11,200,000, 1897; visited Rome in the latter year on a special mission for the department of archaeology and palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania; went to Egypt in 1898 for the American Exploration society and the city of Philadelphia in connection with archaeological work in the Nile Valley, and was a member of the citizens' committee of the Philadelphia Export exposition in 1899. She received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, being the first woman upon whom an honorary degree was conferred by the university; was appointed a trustee of Philadelphia museums by the city council in 1894; was elected president of the Civic club of Philadelphia (which she helped to organize) 1894; president of the Acorn club of Philadelphia, 1894; secretary of the American Exploration society, 1897; president of the Pennsylvania branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, 1894-99; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Philosophical society, of the Oriental society and other scientific organizations. She is the author of: *Maximilian in Mexico* (1899); of various papers on Egyptian archaeology and other topics, and numerous published addresses and reports as well as many magazine articles.

STEVENSON, Thomas Greely, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1836. He was appointed major, 4th U.S. infantry, 1861, and was detailed on garrison duty at Fort Independence; recruited the 24th Massachusetts regiment and commanded it at the capture of Roanoke Island, and New Berne in 1862. He defended Washington, D.C., against the attack of a superior force; commanded a brigade against Goldsboro and Kingston, in December, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 27, 1862; commanded the 3d brigade under Gen. Alfred H. Terry, in the siege operations on Morris Island, July 10, 1863; at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, and in the siege operations of August and September, 1863. He commanded the 1st division, 9th army corps, in Grant's campaign against Richmond, taking part in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 8,

STEWART

1864, where he was mortally wounded while leading a charge. He died near Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.

STEVENSON, William Erskine, governor of West Virginia, was born in Warren, Pa., March 18, 1820; son of James and Elizabeth Jane (Erskine) Stevenson; grandson of Andrew and Margery (Brown) Stevenson, and of William Erskine. James Stevenson born in Raphoe, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, came to America in 1817. William Erskine Stevenson was entirely self-educated; learned the cabinet maker's trade, and established himself in that business in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married in Pittsburgh, September, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Alice (McKittrick) Clotworthy of Belfast, Ireland. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1857; removed to a farm near Parkersburg, Va., in the latter year; took an active part against secession, and upon the formation of the new state of West Virginia in 1863, was elected to its legislature. He was also a member of its first constitutional convention, 1863; a state senator in 1869, serving as president of that body, and was Republican governor of West Virginia, 1869-71. He was editor of the *Parkersburg State Journal* from 1872 until his death, which occurred in Parkersburg, Va., Nov. 29, 1883.

STEWART, Alexander Peter, soldier, was born in Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1821; son of William and Elizabeth (Decherd) Stewart; grandson of James Stewart and of Michael Decherd; great-grandson of James Stewart, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, born about 1706, and died in Washington, D.C., 1788, and a descendant of Ninion Stewart, a son of James I., and a brother of James II., kings of Scotland. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842, and was promoted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery; was acting assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1843-45, and resigned his commission, May 31, 1845. He was married, Aug. 7, 1845, to Harriet Byron, daughter of — and Alice (Fassett) Chase of Warren, Ohio, who died in January, 1898. He was professor of mathematics and of natural and experimental philosophy in Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., 1845-49. 1850-54, and 1856-61, and in Nashville university, Tenn.,



1849-50 and 1854-55. He joined the Confederate army in 1861, as major of the corps of artillery in the provisional Army of Tennessee, May 17, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 8, 1861, and upon the disablement of Gen. Charles Clark at Shiloh, he succeeded to the command of the 1st division, 1st army corps, Army of Mississippi. April 7, 1862. He commanded the 2d brigade, Cheatham's division, Army of the Mississippi, at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and at Stone's river, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. He was promoted major-general, June 2, 1863, commanded a division of Buckner's corps, Army of Tennessee, at Chickamauga, Va., Sept. 19-20, 1863, and a division of Breckinridge's corps during the Chattanooga campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-general, June 2, 1864, to succeed Gen. Leonidas Polk in command of the Army of Mississippi, then operating with the Army of Tennessee under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The Army of Mississippi subsequently became known as Stewart's corps. He was in the Atlanta campaign in north Georgia in 1864, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, and in that of Mount Ezra church, July 28, 1864; was with Gen. John B. Hood in his campaign into Tennessee, and commanded his corps in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the retreat from Nashville and retirement of General Hood, General Stewart commanded the Army of Tennessee, which was transferred to North Carolina, and united with other troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and fought the battle of Cole's Farm. General Stewart was chancellor of the University of Mississippi, 1874-86, and was made a fellow of the Royal Historical society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Cumberland university. He was appointed a member of the Chickamauga National Park commission in September, 1890.

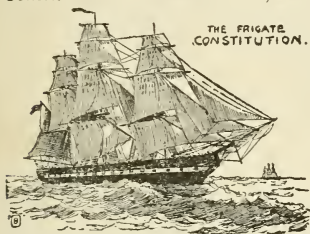
STEWART, Alexander Turney, merchant, was born in Lisburn, Ireland, Oct. 12, 1803. His father, a farmer, died while Alexander was a boy at school, and he resided with his grandfather, an affluent linen and lace merchant. He studied theology, but abandoned it, and emigrated to the United States in 1823, settling in New York city, where he taught in a private school. He returned to Ireland on the death of his grandfather, and with the small fortune left him purchased a stock of fine laces and linens, and returned to New York. He established himself in business at Broadway and Chambers street, and was married to Cornelia, daughter of Jacob Clinch, of New York. In 1848 his business had so increased, that he erected a large store, built of marble, on the same site, and in 1862 removed his business uptown on Broadway between Ninth and Tenth streets, at a cost of \$3,000,000, and de-

voted his Chambers street store to his wholesale trade. He was reputed to have the largest annual income in the United States. He was chairman of the honorary commission sent to the Paris exposition by the U.S. government in 1867, and in 1869 was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Grant, but a law forbidding any importer from holding the office prevented his acceptance, and although he offered to deed all his business in trust and to give his profits to charity, the senate refused to change the law. He was active in charitable works in 1846, sending a ship-load of provisions to the sufferers from the famine in Ireland; a vessel loaded with flour to the French sufferers from the Franco-German war, and gave \$50,000, for the relief of the sufferers from the Chicago fire. He was one of the contributors to the sum of \$100,000 presented to General Grant by the merchants in New York city, for his services during the civil war, and planned to provide an inexpensive home for working women, to which end he erected a large hotel at Park avenue and Thirty-third street, but died before it was completed. His other great benevolent enterprise was Garden City, Long Island, intended for homes for industrious mechanics of a higher class. Both of these enterprises failed, as he left no one able to fulfil his intentions regarding their arrangement. His wealth was estimated at \$40,000,000, of which the bulk reverted to his wife. His marble mansion on Fifth avenue was supposed to be the finest private dwelling in America, and his extensive art gallery, which was sold at auction in 1887, was the most valuable in the country. His widow erected at Garden City, the Cathedral of the Incarnation as a memorial of her husband, and transferred the building with an endowment of \$15,000 per annum, to the diocese of Long Island. He died in New York city, April 10, 1876, and two weeks later his body, interred in St. Mark's graveyard, was stolen. His widow, after many months of anxious search, made a large payment for its return, and placed it in the crypt of the cathedral at Garden City.

STEWART, Andrew, representative, was born in Fayette county, Pa., in June, 1792. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and became U.S. attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, and was a Democratic representative in the 17th-20th, 22d and 23d, and 28th-30th congresses, 1821-29, 1831-35 and 1843-49. He died at Uniontown, Pa., July 16, 1872.

STEWART, Charles, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1778. He entered the merchant-marine service in 1791, and in 1793 commanded a vessel in the Indian trade. He was commissioned lieutenant, U.S. navy; assigned to

the frigate *United States*, Nov. 3, 1799, and in July, 1800, was given command of the schooner *Experiment*. He cruised off the West Indies, capturing the *Deux Amis* and the *Diana*. He commanded the cruiser *Siren* of Commodore Preble's squadron; conveyed Decatur in the *Intrepid* to destroy the *Phialdelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli, and served throughout the Tripolitan war; commanded the frigates *Essex* and *Constellation* in 1806 and 1812-13; was promoted captain, April 22, 1806, and cruised in the frigate *Constitution* in the West Indies, Madeira Islands,



and Portugal, in 1813. While off the Madeira Islands he captured the British sloop of war *Levant* and the frigate *Cyane*, and although the *Levant* was recaptured, he brought the *Cyane* safely into port. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal, and in 1817 was promoted commodore. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron on the line-of-battle ship *Franklin*, 1816-20; the Pacific squadron, 1820-24; was a navy commissioner, 1830-32; commandant at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1838-41, 1846 and 1854-61, and commanded the Home squadron, 1842-43. He was promoted senior commodore in 1856; flag officer in 1860; rear-admiral in 1862, and retired to his country seat at Bordentown, N.J., in 1861, where he died, Nov. 6, 1869.

STEWART, Charles, representative, was born in Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1836. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Houston, Tex. He was a Democratic representative from the first Texas district in the 48th-52d congresses, 1883-93, serving in the 48th congress as a member of the committee on foreign affairs, and chairman of its sub-committee in the Belford and Jordan bills, and in the 49th congress was transferred to the committee on rivers and harbors. He died in San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 21, 1895.

STEWART, Edwin, naval officer, was born in New York city, May 5, 1837; son of John and Mary (Aikman) Stewart; grandson of William and Catherine (McIvor) Stewart, and of John and Ann Marion Aikman. His father came to this country from Stornoway, Scotland, when a boy. His mother was born in New York city in 1794. He attended Phillips Andover academy and was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1862. He was appointed assistant paymaster, U.S.N., Sept. 9, 1861, and paymaster, April 14, 1862, being attached to the gunboat *Pembina* at

the capture of Port Royal, and to the *Richmond* in Farragut's exploits at Port Hudson and Mobile Bay. He served on the *Michigan* on the Great Lakes, 1865-68; was purchasing officer in Washington, D.C., 1869-72; promoted pay inspector, March 8, 1870; and served on the flagship *Hartford* as fleet paymaster of the Asiatic squadron, 1872-75. He was married, May 16, 1876, to Susan Maria, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Mitchell) Estabrook of Platteville, Wis. He was on special duty, New York city, 1877-79; inspector of provisions and clothing, League Island navy yard, 1880, and in New York city, 1880-83. He was attached to the flagship *Lancaster* as fleet paymaster of the European station, 1883-85; was chief of the navy pay office, New York city, 1886-90; was appointed paymaster-general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy, May 16, 1890, and served by reappointment until 1899. He was promoted rear-admiral, U.S.N., March 3, 1899, and retired from active service, May 5, 1899, having reached the age limit. The honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Williams college in 1882 and 1898, respectively. He was elected commander of the District of Columbia, Commandery of the Loyal Legion, May 2, 1900, and in 1903 was residing in South Orange, N.J.

STEWART, George Black, educator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1854; son of Alexander Adams and Louisa Susannah (Black) Stewart; grandson of Thomas Ferguson and Petreshe (Hill) Stewart and of George and Mary (Okeson) Black, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors on his father's side, and on his maternal grandmother's side from immigrants from Amsterdam, Holland. He was graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1879; attended the McCormick Theological seminary, and was graduated from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1879. He was married, June 18, 1879, to Mary Adeline, daughter of John Richardson and Mary Jane (Blake) Thompson of Columbus, Ohio; was pastor in Auburn, N.Y., 1879-84, and in Harrisburg, Pa., 1884-99; was a founder and president of the Pennsylvania Chatauqua, 1892-97; president of the Pennsylvania Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1890-92; a trustee of Wilson college, 1884-1900, and in 1887 was elected life-trustee of Princeton university. In 1899 he became president and professor of practical theology in the Auburn Theological seminary. He received from Washington and Jefferson college the degree of D.D. in 1893, and that of LL.D. in 1902. He is the author of: *History of the English Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa.* (1894); *Life of Jesus for Juniors* (1896).

STEWART, John Wolcott, governor of Vermont, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 24

1825; son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Stewart; grandson of Capt. John Stewart of Londonderry, N.H., a member of Rogers' Rangers and a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Robert Stuart of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose son, Samuel, emigrated first to Londonderry, Ireland, and thence to Londonderry, N.H., in the early part of the eighteenth century. John W. Stewart prepared for college in the Middlebury academy and was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849. He studied law under Horatio Seymour; was admitted to the bar in Addison county, 1850, and practised independently in Middlebury until 1854, and thereafter with Samuel S. Phelps, until the latter's death in April, 1855. He was state's attorney, 1852-54; was a representative in the state legislature, 1856-57, 1864-67 and 1876, serving as speaker of the house, 1865-67 and 1876; a state senator, 1861-62, and was governor of Vermont,



1870-72. He was a Republican representative from the first Vermont district in the 48th-51st congresses, 1883-91, after which he resumed the practice of law. He was married, Nov. 21, 1860, to Emma, daughter of Philip

and Emma Hart (Seymour) Battell of Middlebury, Vt., and granddaughter of Horatio Seymour, and they had five children. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Middlebury college, 1851-53; trustee from 1858, and received from there the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1876. In 1903 he was residing in Middlebury, Vt.

STEWART, Robert Mercellus, governor of Missouri, was born in Truxton, Cortland county, N.Y., March 12, 1815. He taught school, 1832-36, in the meantime moving to Kentucky, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, commencing practice at Louisville. He settled at Bloomington, Mo., in 1839, removed soon after to St. Joseph, where he formed a partnership with Judge Solomon Leonard, and at a later period with Lawrence Archer; was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1845, in which he took an active part as a debater, and served as state senator, 1846-57. In 1847, during the Mexican war, he raised and organized the "Oregon Battalion," of which he was made captain, but was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. In 1848 he was appointed register of the land office at Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., but soon resigned to take charge of the survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, becoming legal adviser of the company. He was also largely influential in the construction of other railroads in the state. He was elected in 1857 by the Democratic party, governor of Missouri to

fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Truman Polk, serving until 1861, in which year he was a delegate to the constitutional convention. He was an advocate of liberal legislation, and during the civil war was a staunch supporter of the Union. He was never married. He died in St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 21, 1871.

STEWART, William Morris, senator, was born in Lyons, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1827. His paternal grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, removed from Massachusetts to Vermont. His father settled in the vicinity of Lyons, N.Y., and in 1833 in Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio, where William Morris Stewart worked on the farm, attended the common schools and Farmington academy. He taught school at Hampden, Ohio; returned to Lyons, N.Y.; attended, and also taught mathematics, in Union academy, until 1848, and was a student in Yale college, 1848-49. In the latter year he migrated to California, where he engaged in mining and in the construction of canals, one of which, twenty miles in length, was built in Nevada county, Cal. He studied law, 1852; was admitted to the bar, 1853; served as district attorney of Nevada county, 1853, and as attorney-general of California, 1854, removing to San Francisco. He was married in 1855, to Annie E., daughter of Henry Stuart Foote (q.v.). He continued his practice in Downieville, Cal., 1856-60, and in the latter year removed to Virginia city, Nev., where he was engaged in the famous "Comstock lode" litigation; was a member of the territorial legislature, 1861; of the constitutional convention of 1863, and with Gov. James W. Nye was elected as a Republican one of the first U.S. senators from Nevada, drawing the long term and serving, 1863-69. He was re-elected in 1869, serving until 1875; resumed the practice of law and his mining interests in California and Nevada, 1875-87, and was again elected U.S. senator from Nevada in 1887, 1893 and 1899, his last term to expire, March 3, 1905. During his first term in the senate Mr. Stewart was a member of the joint committee on reconstruction and the judiciary committee, in the latter capacity effecting the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and originated the existing national mining laws. On his return to the senate he became a prominent advocate of



the free coinage of silver, introducing a silver plank into the platform of the Republican national convention in 1888. He also established the *Silver Knight* in Washington, D.C. and edited the same.

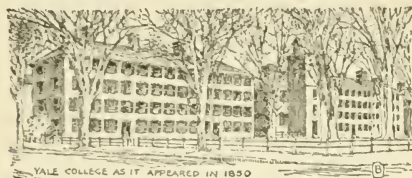
STICKNEY, William Wallace, governor of Vermont, was born at Plymouth, Vt., March 21, 1853; son of John W. and Ann (Pinney) Stickney; grandson of John and Celia (Thatcher) Stickney, and of Horatio and Sally (Woodbury) Pinney, and a descendant of William Stickney, a native of Hull, England, who settled in Rowley, Mass., 1638. William Wallace Stickney was graduated from Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., 1877; studied law under Judge William H. Walker, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was married, May 4, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Haynes and Ellen (Hunton) Lincoln of Ludlow, Vt., where he continued to reside. He served as clerk in the Vermont legislature, 1882-92; was state's attorney, 1882-84, and 1890-92; a member of the state legislature, 1892-96, serving all that time as speaker of the house, and was elected as a Republican, governor of Vermont, serving, 1900-1902.

STILES, Charles Wardell, zoölogist, was born in Spring Valley, N.Y., May 15, 1867; son of the Rev. Samuel Martin and Elizabeth (White) Stiles. He attended Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1885-86; Collège de France, 1886-87; universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1887-90, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Leipzig in the latter year; Trieste Zoölogical station, 1891, and Pasteur Institute and Collège de France, 1891. He was appointed zoölogist in the bureau of animal industry, U.S. department of agriculture, Washington, D.C., in 1891; professor of medical zoölogy in Georgetown university in 1892; special lecturer on the same subject in the Army Medical school in 1894; honorary custodian of helminthological collections, U.S. National museum, in 1894, and in the same year secretary of the advisory committee of the Smithsonian Table at the Naples Zoölogical station, all of which positions he still held in 1903. He was married in June, 1897, to Virginia, daughter of Lewis Baker of Washington, D.C. The honorary degree of M.S. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan in 1896. He was elected foreign correspondent to the Société de Biologie in 1892, and to the Académie de Médecine in 1897; was U.S. government delegate to the International Zoölogical congresses at Leyden and Cambridge in 1895 and 1898, respectively; was elected a member of the International Commission on Zoölogical Nomenclature in 1895, and its secretary in 1898; detailed as agricultural and scientific attaché to the U.S. embassy to Berlin, 1898-99; was a corresponding member of the Zoölogical society of London, and a member of

several American and European scientific societies. His publications include: *A Revision of the Adult Cestodes of Cattle, Sheep and Allied Animals* (1893); *Tapeworms of Poultry* (1896); *The Inspection of Meats for Animal Parasites* (1898); *Sheep Scab, Its Nature and Treatment* (1898); *Internal Parasites of the Fur Seal* (1899); *Illustrated Key to the Animal Parasites of Man* (1901); *Trichinosis in Germany* (1901), and contributions to the *Proceedings* of the U.S. National museum and to various scientific journals.

STILES, Ezra, educator, was born in North Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, 1727; son of the Rev. Isaac (Yale, A.B., 1722) and Kezia (Taylor) Stiles, and grandson of John and Ruth (Bancroft) Stiles, and of Edward (Harvard, A.B., 1671, A.M., 1720) and Ruth (Wyllis) Taylor, and a descendant of John Stiles who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1746, A.M., 1749, and was employed there as a tutor, 1749-53. He had met Franklin prior to this, and conducted some experiments in electricity, which helped to draw the two men into a life-long friendship. In the summer of 1749 he was licensed to preach, and besides his regular college work, did some missionary work among the Indians, but because of "certain scruples respecting the truth of revelation," he decided to leave the ministry, and in 1753 he took the attorney's oath. He was a natural student, and law did not give him the leisure that he desired for study, and in 1755, when he received a unanimous call to the Second Congregational church of Newport, he accepted it. During his pastorate there, he studied mathematics and astronomy, and upon receiving a D.D. degree, began the study of Hebrew, in which he became very proficient. His observations upon the comet of 1759 were such as to attract attention to him. The idea of founding a college in Rhode Island originated with him, and he drafted the first charter for what was later Brown university, but because of the sectarian nature of the college at first, he never identified himself with it. Dr. Stiles was an ardent patriot, and at the outbreak of the Revolution he was advised to leave Newport. He removed first to Bristol, then in March, 1776, to Dighton, and in April, 1777, to Portsmouth, N.H. At this time, Dr. Stiles was known in all New England as an Orientalist, a Hebraist, a student of the classics, of mathematics and of astronomy, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, and one of the very few scientists, and in 1778 was offered the presidency of Yale. He removed to New Haven in June, and assumed charge of the college. He was twice married; in February, 1757, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Hubbard of New Haven, Conn. She died, May 29, 1775, and in 1783, he was married to Mary, widow of William Checkley,

of Providence, R.I. He received the degrees: A.M. from Harvard in 1754, D.D. from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1765, and from Dartmouth in 1780,



and D.D. and LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1784. He wrote: *Discourse on the Christian Union* (1761); *Discourse on Saving Knowledge* (1770); *The United States Elevated to Glory and Honor* (1783); *An Account of the Settlement of Bristol, R.I.* (1785); *The History of Three of the Judges of Charles I.* (1794), and the *Ecclesiastical History of New England*, which he left unfinished at his death. His biography was written by his son-in-law, Abiel Holmes (q.v.), in 1798. See also "The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles", edited by Franklin Bowditch Dexter (3 vols., 1903). He died at New Haven, May 12, 1795.

STILES, Henry Reed, physician and author, was born in New York, N.Y., March 10, 1832; son of Samuel and Charlotte Sophia (Reed) Stiles; grandson of Capt. Asabel and Jane Allen (Chapin) Stiles and of Deacon Abner and Elizabeth Woods (Loring) Reed, and a descendant in the eighth generation from John Stiles, who came from Bedfordshire, England, to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. He attended the University of the City of New York, 1850-52, and was graduated M.D. in 1855. He was married, Jan. 31, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Charles M. and Zilpah (Hutchinson) Woodward of Freeport, Ill. He practised medicine in Galena, Ill., and in New York state, 1856-61; engaged in literary work, 1865-68, and held various clerkships in the bureau of vital statistics of the Metropolitan board of health, 1868-70; was medical inspector of board of health, 1870-73; medical superintendent of State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N.Y., 1873-77. He removed to Dundee, Scotland, in 1877, to take charge of the Dundee Homeopathic dispensary; returned in 1881, and in 1887 became medical consultant of the Humphreys of Homeopathic Medical company. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Historical society in 1861, and its librarian, 1861-65. He was one of the organizers of the Public Health association of New York city in 1872, and of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane. He was for eight years recording secretary of the American Ethnological society; a corresponding member of the Dorchester Historical and Anti-

quarian society; of the New England Historical Genealogical society, and various state historical societies. He received from Williams college the honorary degree of A.M. in 1876. He is the author of: *Histories and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn.* (1859), of which a greatly enlarged revision in 2 vols. was published in 1893; *Bundling in America* (1861); *Genealogy of the Massachusetts Family of Stiles* (1863); edited: Furman's "Notes on Brooklyn" (1865); "Wallabout Prison Ship Series" (2 vols., 1863); "Genealogy of the Humphreys family" (1884); "Genealogy of the Stranahan and Joslyn Families" (1865); and is the author of: *History of the City of Brooklyn, N.Y.* (3 vols. 1869-70); *History of Kings County, and City of Brooklyn, N.Y.* (1884); *The Connecticut Stiles Family* (1895); *A Handbook of Genealogy* (1899); and *History and Genealogies of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* (1903). In 1903 he resided at Hill View, Lake George, N.Y.

STILES, John D., representative, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., Jan. 15, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, practised in Allentown, Pa.; served as district attorney in Lehigh county, 1853-56; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions, 1856, 1864, and 1868; a member of the Union convention that met in Philadelphia in 1866; and a representative from Pennsylvania in the 37th, 38th and 40th congresses, having been elected to complete the term of T.B. Cooper, who died April 4, 1862. He took his seat, April 3, 1862, and served, 1862-65, and 1869-71.

STILLE, Alfred, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1813; son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé; and a descendant of Olaf Stillé, one of the earliest Swedish settlers and land owners in America, and of Tobias Wagner, chancellor of Tübingen university, and a distinguished Protestant reformer. He was a student at Yale, 1828-30; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, M.D., 1836. He was resident physician in Philadelphia college, resigning to continue his studies abroad. He was resident physician in Pennsylvania hospital, 1839-41; lecturer on general pathology and practice of medicine at the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, 1845-51; visited Vienna for the purpose of study in 1851; was professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Pennsylvania Medical college, 1854-59, and in the University of Pennsylvania, 1864-84, and professor emeritus, 1884-1900; physician, St. Joseph's hospital, 1849-77; U.S.A. surgeon, Satterlee hospital, 1862-63; lecturer on clinical medicine at the Philadelphia hospital, 1865-67, and physician, 1865-71. He first married Caroline Christina Barnett, from whom he was separated for more than forty years; and on June 15, 1899, he married Katharine Amanda, daughter of

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David Crane and Rachel Motte (Hooton) Blackiston of Brighthelmstone, Kent county, Md. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1832; of the Philadelphia Medical society, 1834, and a fellow of the College of Physicians, 1842, and its president, 1853-54; member of the Philadelphia County Medical society, 1849, and its president; member of the Pathological society, 1859-63, and its president; member of the American Medical association, 1847, and its secretary, and its president, 1871. He was also a member, honorary member and corresponding fellow of various medical societies and academies of medicine in the United States and Europe, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1850; LL.D. from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, 1876, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He translated Andral's "Pathological Hæmatology" in collaboration with Dr. Meigs (1884), and is the author of: *Medical Instruction in the United States* (1845); *Elements of General Pathology* (1848); *Report on Medical Literature* (1850); *The Unity of Medicine* (1856); *Humboldt's life and Characters* (1859); *Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (2 vols., 1860); *War as an Instrument of Civilization* (1862); *Epidemic Meningitis* (1867) and *National Dispensary*, with Dr. John M. Maisch (1879). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1900.

STILLÉ, Charles Janeway, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1819; son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1839; was admitted to the bar, but did not practise, preferring to devote his interests to literature. He was a member of the U.S. sanitary commission during the civil war; was professor of belle-lettres, English language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, 1866-67; of history and English literature, 1867-68; John Welsh Centennial professor of history and English literature, 1878-80, and professor emeritus of the same, 1880-99. During his connection with the university he was influential in founding the scientific department and in effecting the change of its location and the erection of new buildings in West Philadelphia. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1866, and LL.D. in 1868 from Yale college, and the latter degree also from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. He is the author of: *How a Free People Conduct a Long War* (1863); *Northern Interest and Southern Independence: a Plea for United Action* (1863); *Memorial of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission* (1864); *Historical Development of American Civilization* (1864); *History of the United States Sanitary Commission* (1866); *Annals of the United States*

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Christian Commission (1868); *Memoir of Rev. William Smith, D.D.* (1869); *Studies in Mediæval History* (1882); *Beaumarclais*; *The Lost Million*, and *Life and Times of John Dickinson* (1891). His estate, amounting to about \$160,000, he bequeathed to his widow, and after her death, to the Gloria Dei church of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and to Yale university: the Yale bequest to be used for the benefit of undergraduates in history and political science. He died in Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 11, 1899.

STIMSON, Frederic Jesup, author, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855; son of Edward and Sarah Tufts (Richardson) Stimson; grandson of Jeremy and Hope (Godfrey) Stimson, and of Asa and Elizabeth (Bird) Richardson, and a descendant of George Stimson, who was killed at the battle of Mount Hope, December, 1675. He attended school in Dedham, Mass., Dubuque, Iowa, and Lausanne, Switzerland; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1876, LL.B., 1878; was admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., 1879, where he began practice, and was also admitted to the New York bar in 1885. He was attorney-general of Massachusetts, 1884-85; and general counsel to the U.S. industrial commission, 1898-1901. He was twice married: first, June 2, 1881, to Elizabeth Bradlee, daughter of Henry Ward and Elizabeth (Bradlee) Abbot of Boston, who died in 1896; and secondly, Nov. 12, 1902, to Mabel, daughter of Richard Lewis and Sarah (Frazer) Ashlurst of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Stimson was elected a member of the corporation committee of Massachusetts, under the act of 1902, with C. G. Washburn and Hosea M. Knowlton. He was Democratic candidate for representative in congress from the twelfth Massachusetts district in 1902. His law publications include: *Stimson's Law Glossary* (1881); *American Statute Law* (1886; with triennial supplements); *Government by Injunction*; *Labor in its Relations to Law* (1894); *Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States* (1896). He is also the author of the following works in general literature, some of them written under the pen name "J. S. of Dale": *Rollo's Journey to Cambridge* (1879); *Guerndale* (1882); *The Crime of Henry Vane* (1884); *The Sentimental Calendar* (1886); *The Residuary Legatee* (1886); *First Harvests* (1887); *In the Three Zones* (1892); *Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories* (1894); *Pirate Gold* (1896); *King Noanett* (1896), and *Jethro Bacon of Sandwich* (1901), besides many contributions to periodicals.

STIMSON, Henry Albert, clergyman, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1842; son of Henry Clark and Julia Maria (Atterbury) Stimson; grandson of Henry Bowen and Mary (Pond) Stimson, and of Lewis and Catherine (Boudinot)

Atterbury, and a descendant of George Stimson (b. 1641) who served in the Boston company in King Philip's war; of George Stimson, who was at the battle of Lexington and was in command of Massachusetts troops through the Revolutionary war, and of Elisha Boudinot of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety and chief justice of New Jersey. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; continued his studies at Union Theological seminary, 1866-67, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1867-69. He was married, April 19, 1877, to Alice, daughter of Samuel Colcord Bartlett, president of Dartmouth college, and Mary (Larned) Bartlett, his wife. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 25, 1870; was pastor of Plymouth church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1869-80; pastor of Union church at Worcester, Mass., 1880-86; Pilgrim church, St. Louis, Mo., 1886-93; of Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, 1893-96, and in the latter year organized and became pastor of Manhattan church, New York city. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ripon college in 1885, and by Yale university in 1893. Dr. Stimson was appointed corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, 1881; president of the Congregational Church Building society in 1896, and became vice-president of the American Missionary association, and chairman of the trustees of the National Congregational Council. He was elected one of the board of visitors of Andover Theological seminary, and a trustee of Mount Holyoke college. He is the author of: *Religion and Business* (1894); *Questions of Modern Inquiry* (1894); *The Apostles Creed In the Light of Modern Discussion* (1899); and of many contributions to the Reviews and to the religious press.

STINESS, John Henry, jurist, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 9, 1840; son of Philip Bessom and Mary (Marsh) Stiness; grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Bessom) Stiness, and of John and Lucy (Blake) Marsh, and a descendant of Samuel Stiness and Philip Bessom of Marblehead, and of John Marsh of Boston (1669). He attended the University Grammar school, 1855-57, and Brown university, 1857-59; was principal of the Hopkins grammar school, North Providence, 1859-61; was employed in recruiting and drilling detachments at Staten Island, as 2d lieutenant of the 2d New York artillery, August-December, 1861; was subsequently on garrison duty at Fort Worth until August, 1862, having been promoted adjutant of the battalion the previous January; participated in the second Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, 1862, and his regiment having returned to Fort Corcoran in September, he was discharged in the following November, on account of illness. He studied law in Providence, R.I., 1863-65, being

admitted to the bar in April of the latter year; began practice in Providence, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1864-75. He was married, Nov. 19, 1868, to Maria E., daughter of William Dean and Sallie Ann (Chapman) Williams, and a descendant of Roger Williams. He was associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, 1874-1900, and appointed chief justice, May 30, 1900. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1876, and that of LL.D. in 1893, and was a fellow of the university, 1897. Judge Stiness was a member of the general convention of the P.E. church from 1871, and secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Rhode Island from 1891; a trustee of the Providence Public library from 1889; president of the Rhode Island Historical society, 1896-1903, and a member from Rhode Island of the commission to promote uniformity of state laws from 1896. He is the author of: *Two Centuries of Liquor Legislation in Rhode Island* (1883); *Histories of Lotteries in Rhode Island* (1896); *Civil Changes in the State* (1897); *The Bible, a Revelation* (1901).

STIRLING, Yates, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1843; son of Archibald and Elizabeth Ann (Walsh) Stirling; grandson of James Edward and Margaret (Gibson) Stirling and of Jacob and Mary (Yates) Walsh, and a descendant of Maj. Thomas Yates of the Maryland line. He entered the naval academy, Sept. 27, 1860, was commissioned ensign, May 28, 1863, served on the *Onondaga* on the James river and on the *Shenandoah* during the attacks on Fort Fisher; was promoted master, Nov. 10, 1865, and promoted lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866. He was married, Aug. 29, 1867, to Ellen Salisbury Haley of Florida. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, Nov. 26, 1880; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868, and captain, Sept. 16, 1894. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the lighthouse-board, and on Nov. 21, 1900, became commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico. He was promoted rear-admiral, June 8, 1902, and was made commandant of the navy-yard at Puget Sound, Aug. 29, 1902. He retired from the post, April 15, 1903, and was ordered to the Asiatic station as junior squadron-commander. His retirement for age limit is May 6, 1905.

STITH, William, Jr., educator, was born in Virginia in 1689; son of William and Mary (Randolph) Stith; grandson of Col. William and Mary (Isham) Randolph. Colonel Randolph (1650-1711) came from Warwickshire, England, to Turkey Island, Va., in 1674; was a member of the house of burgesses, 1684, and a founder, trustee and visitor of William and Mary college. William Stith, Jr., attended the grammar school con-

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nected with William and Mary college; was graduated from the college, and also from Queen's college, Oxford, England, A.B., 1727-28, A.M., 1730; subsequently studied theology, and was ordained to the ministry of the church of England. He was master of the William and Mary grammar school, 1731; chaplain of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1738; rector of Henrico (Va.) parish, 1736-52, and president of William and Mary college, 1752-55, serving also



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as rector of York-Hampton parish, York county, Va. He was married to his cousin, Judith, daughter of Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe, Va., and granddaughter of William Randolph, making his home near "Varina," Henrico county. He published: *The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia* (1747; new ed., 1866), and *The Nature and Extent of Christ's Redemption*, a sermon (1753). He died in Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 27, 1755.

STOCKBRIDGE, Francis Brown, senator, was born in Bath, Maine, April 9, 1826. He was educated in the common schools; clerked in a wholesale dry-goods house, Boston, Mass., 1843-47; in the latter year went to Chicago, Ill., where he acted as agent for a saw-mill at Saugatuck, Mich., until 1851, when he became proprietor of the mill, removing to Saugatuck; in 1861 formed a partnership with O. B. Johnson, and held extensive interests in various lumber companies throughout Michigan, thereby acquiring an immense fortune. In 1863 he made his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he established one of the finest stock-farms of the northwest. He was a member of the state legislature, 1869; state senator, 1871; was elected U.S. senator from Michigan by the Republican legislature, serving, 1887-93, and during his term was chairman of the committee on fisheries and a member of the committee on naval affairs, railroads, and the census. He declined the appointment by President Grant as minister to the Hague and also the nomination for governor of Michigan. He died in Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1894.

STOCKDALE, Thomas Ringland, representative, was born in Greer county, Pa., March 28,

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1828; son of William and Hannah (McQuaid) Stockdale. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and from the University of Mississippi, LL.B., 1859, and taught school in Mississippi, 1856-59. He was married, Feb. 3, 1857, to Frances J., daughter of Adam Wickes. He practised law at Woodville, Miss., 1859-61; enlisted in the Quitman guards at Holmesville, and was elected lieutenant in April, 1861; was promoted major and made adjutant, 16th Mississippi infantry. He resigned in 1862, and was made captain in the 4th Mississippi cavalry and given command of Stockdale's battalion. He was promoted major, 16th Mississippi cavalry, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, 4th Mississippi cavalry, 1864, being severely wounded at Harrisburg near Tupelo, July 14, 1864, and was paroled with Forrest's army, May 12, 1865. He practised law in Summit, Miss., 1865 to 1899; served a term on the bench of the state supreme court; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1872 and 1884, and a representative from the sixth district of Mississippi in the 50th-53d congresses, 1889-95. He died in Summit, Miss., Jan. 8, 1899.

STOCKLEY, Charles Clark, governor of Delaware, was born in Georgetown, Del., Nov. 6, 1819. He attended a private school in Philadelphia, Pa., and engaged in mercantile business, first in Philadelphia and then in Millsboro, Del. He was appointed county treasurer in 1852, and in 1856 was elected sheriff of Sussex county. He served as state senator, 1873-77, and speaker of the senate, 1875-77, and then engaged in railroading and banking. He was governor of Delaware, 1882-86, and was appointed register of wills for Sussex county in 1891. He died in Millsboro, Del., April 20, 1901.

STOCKTON, Charles Herbert, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1845; son of the Rev. William Roger and Emma (Trant) Stockton; grandson of Charles and Eliza Stockton and of G. Gross and Hannah Trant, and a descendant of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, who settled first in Flushing, L.I. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1865; was commissioned ensign, Dec. 1, 1866; promoted master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 26, 1869, and lieutenant-commander, Nov. 15, 1881. He was married, Nov. 23, 1880, to Pauline Lentilhon, daughter of Peter and Eliza (Lentilhon) King of New York city, and his daughter, Cornelia Stockton, was married in 1900 to Lieut. Frederick A. Trant, U.S.N. He was made a member of the commission to select a naval station in Puget Sound, 1888; was in command of the *Thetis*, 1889-91, visiting the Arctic regions, as far as the mouth of the Mackenzie river; promoted commander, April 3, 1892; was second

in command at the Naval War college, Newport, R.I., 1892-95, and also lecturer on international law and naval subjects, and was in command of the *Yorktown*, Asiatic station, 1895-97. He was appointed president of the Naval War college, Newport, R.I., Dec. 27, 1897; promoted captain, U.S.N., July 8, 1899, and assigned to the command of the battle-ship *Kentucky*, Asiatic station, 1902-03. From June 1, 1903, he was naval attaché to the U.S. embassy, London, England. Captain Stockton compiled a history of the U.S. Naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.; also edited a manual of international law based upon the lectures of Dr. Snow of Harvard (1898), and is the author of: *Laws and Usages of War* (1900), and of various contributions to periodicals.

STOCKTON, Francis Richard, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5th, 1834; son of William Smith (q.v.) and Emily Hepzibeth (Drean) Stockton. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was a B.A.



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graduate from the Central High school of that city. He became a draughtsman and wood engraver, and subsequently, being already known as an editorial writer and of stories for children, joined the editorial staff of *Hearth and Home*. In 1870 he became associated with *Scribner's Monthly*, and in 1873 with the *St. Nicholas*. He was married

in Philadelphia in 1860 to Marian Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Mansfield Brooks Tuttle; making his home at "The Holt" near Morristown, N.J., and removing in June, 1899, to the colonial estate "Claymont," near Charlestown, W. Va. Frank R. Stockton is the author of the juvenile books: *Ting-a-ling Stories* (1870); *Roundabout Rambles* (1872); *What Might Have Been Expected* (1874); *Tales Out of School* (1875); *A Jolly Fellowship* (1880); *The Floating Prince and Other Fairy Tales* (1881); *The Story of Vitean* (1884); *The Bee Man of Orne* (1887); *Personally Conducted* (1887); *The Clocks of Roudaine* (1892); *Stories of New Jersey* (1896); *Pirates of Our Coast* (1898); *The Young Master of Hyson Hall* (1900); and of the novels and short stories; *Rud-der Grange* (1879); *The Lady or the Tiger?* and *Other Stories* (1884); *The Late Mrs. Null* (1886); *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine* (1896); *Christmas Wreck and Other Stories*

(1886); *The Hundredth Man* (1887); *Amos Kilbright* (1888); *The Dusanutes* (sequel to Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine) (1888); *The Great War Syndicate* (1889); *Stories of Three Burglars* (1889); *The Merry Hunter* (1890); *The House of Martha* (1891); *The Squirrel Inn* (1891); *The Rudder Grangers Abroad* (1891); *The Watermaker's Wife* (1893); *Ardis Claverden* (1894); *Pomona's Travels* (1894); *A Chosen Few* (1895); *Adventures of Captain Horn* (1895); *Mrs. Cliff's Yacht* (1896); *A Story Teller's Pack* (1897); *The Great Stone of Sardis* (1898); *The Girl at Cobhurst* (1898); *The Associated Hermits* (1899); *The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander* (1899); *Afield and Afloat* (1900); *Bicycle of Cathay* (1900); *Kate Bonnet* (1902); *John Gayther's Garden*, published posthumously (1902), and also *The Captain's Toll-gate* (1903). He died in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1902.

STOCKTON, John Drean, journalist and dramatic writer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1836; son of William Smith and Emily Hepzibeth (Drean) Stockton, and brother of Francis Richard Stockton. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and for a short period studied steel engraving. In 1863 he began his professional life as one of the editors of John W. Forney's *Philadelphia Press*, being the manager in 1864; was upon the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, 1865-67, and editor and one of the proprietors of *The Morning* (later the *Philadelphia Post*), 1867-73, having among his associates John Russell Young, James Rankin Young, John M. Carson and Louise Stockton. From 1873 until his death, he was upon the *New York Herald* as night editor, editorial writer and dramatic critic. He was also dramatic critic for the *Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*, where his keen criticism upon Edwin Forrest led to the latter's opening a suit against that paper, and leader-writer upon politics for Wilkes's *Spirit of the Times*. He was a constant contributor of poems, short stories and critical essays to leading magazines, and is the author of the farce *Dicky's Wooing*, and the comedy *Fox vs. Goose*, both written for John Sleeper Clarke, the last mentioned having been played for over 300 nights in London and Liverpool and having had an equally good run in the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1877.

STOCKTON, John Potter, senator, was born in Princeton, N.J., Aug., 2, 1826; son of Robert Field and Maria (Potter) Stockton. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was licensed as an attorney at law in 1847, and as a counsellor in 1850. He revised the "Proceedings and Practice" of the courts of New Jersey and was state reporter to the court of chancery. He was U.S. minister to Rome, Italy,

1857-61. He was elected U.S. senator from New Jersey in 1865, by a plurality of the legislature; took his seat, March 4, 1866, but was unseated, March 27, by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one, on receipt of a protest from several members of the state legislature, notwithstanding the unanimous report of the committee on the judiciary in favor of the validity of his election. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1869, and served the full term expiring, March 3, 1875. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, the navy, appropriation, patents, and public buildings and goods, and was instrumental in first establishing life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast. He was attorney-general of New Jersey, 1877-92; and a delegate-at-large to all the Democratic national conventions from 1864 to the close of his life. In the convention at Chicago, Aug. 29, 1864, as chairman of the New Jersey delegation, he presented the name of George B. McClellan as the candidate of the state for President of the United States. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1882. He is the author of *Equity Reports* (3 vols. 1856-60). He died in New York city, Jan. 22, 1900.

STOCKTON, Louise, author and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1838; daughter of William Smith (q.v.) and Emily Hepzibeth (Drean) Stockton. She was educated at home, began to write as a child, and was engaged as editorial writer, book and music editor (1867-71) upon the *Philadelphia Post*. She edited the "Woman's Edition" of the *Philadelphia Press*, Nov. 27, 1875; in 1876 was one of the editors of *The New Century for Women*, a Centennial newspaper published on the exposition grounds at Philadelphia; in 1878 was leader-writer for J. W. Forney's *Progress*; had charge of the "Reading Club" department in Scribner's *Book Buyer*, 1896-97; and was subsequently associated with various leading journals as editorial writer, book editor and music critic. She was president of the West Philadelphia Centre University Extension, 1894-97; originator and president of the Round Robin Reading clubs, a national correspondence organization, and a founder of the New Century club, the Browning society and the Contemporary clubs. She is the author of *Dorothea*, a novel (1882); *A Sylvan City* (1883); republished as *Quaint Corners*; *Apple Seed and Briar Thorn* (1887), and of several novelettes, many short stories and historical essays in magazines. She was residing in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1903.

STOCKTON, Richard, signer, was born at "Morven," near Princeton, Somerset county, N.J., Oct. 1, 1730; son of John (died, 1757); grandson of

Richard (died, 1720), and great-grandson of Richard Stockton, who immigrated to the United States previous to 1670; settled in Long Island, N.Y., and in 1682 was one of the first founders of the settlement near Princeton, N.J., where he died in 1705. John Stockton was chief-judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset County, N.J., for several years. Richard Stockton studied under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley; attended West Nottingham academy; was graduated in the first class from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1748; A.M., 1751; studied law under Judge David Ogden of Newark, N.J.; was admitted to the bar in August, 1754; became counsellor in 1758, and entered into practice in Princeton. During his visit to England and Scotland, 1866-67, he was influential in persuading Dr. John Witherspoon to withdraw his declination of the presidency of the College of New Jersey, for which service he was officially thanked by the trustees of the college. He was a member of the provincial council of New Jersey, 1768-74; made judge of the provincial supreme-court in 1774; a delegate to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, Pa., 1776-77, signing the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776; was defeated by William Livingston, as candidate for governor of New Jersey, in September, 1776, and was subsequently elected chief-justice, which honor he declined. During his service as inspector of the Northern army he was made prisoner by the loyalists, Nov. 30, 1776; confined in the common prison of New York city, and although exchanged not long after, through the intercession of congress, was unable to entirely recover from the effects of the ill treatment which he had received. Meanwhile his own estate, including his valuable library, had been destroyed by the British, and in consequence of the currency depreciation he was obliged for a time to be dependent upon the assistance of his friends. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1757-81, serving as secretary of the board, 1757-65, and receiving the degree of sergeant-at-law in 1763. He was married to Annis, daughter of Elias and Catherine (Williams) Boudinot, and sister of Dr. Elias Boudinot (q.v.). She is the author of a poem addressed to General Washington after the surrender of Yorktown, and of



RICHARD STOCKTON.

"Welcome mighty chief, once more!" and various periodical contributions. Richard Stockton published *An Expedient for the Settlement of American Disputes*, addressed to Lord Dartmouth (Dec. 12, 1774). He died at "Morven," the family estate, near Princeton, N.J., Feb. 28, 1781.

STOCKTON, Richard, senator, was born at "Morven," near Princeton, N.J., April 17, 1761; son of Richard (1730-1781) and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1779, A.M., 1782; studied law under his uncle, Dr. Elias Boudinot (q.v.); was admitted to the bar in 1784, and commenced practice in Princeton. He was a presidential elector on the Washington and Adams ticket in 1792; was elected by the Federalists, U.S. senator from New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederick Frelinghuysen, serving from 1796 to 1799, when he declined re-election; was again presidential elector in 1801, on the Adams and Pinckney ticket, and member of the state legislature, 1813-15, during which term he carried on a memorable debate with Charles J. Ingersoll on free-trade and sailors' rights. In 1827 he was appointed a commissioner for settling the boundary-line between New York and New Jersey, the learned argument included in the report of the commission being the production of his pen. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1791-1828, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's (now Rutgers) college, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1815, and from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1816. He died in Princeton, N.J., March 7, 1828.

STOCKTON, Robert Field, naval officer, was born in Princeton, N.J., Aug. 20, 1795; son of Richard Stockton, senator (q.v.). He matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated; entered the U.S. army as midshipman, Sept. 1, 1811; cruised in the flagship *President*, Atlantic home squadron, Com. John Rodgers, in 1812, winning the soubriquet of "fighting Bob"; served as aide to the secretary of the navy at Washington, D.C., and having again joined Commodore Rodgers, participated in the defence of Baltimore, Md., June, 1814, being promoted lieutenant for his gallantry, Sept. 9, 1814. During the war with the Barbary powers, he served first as junior lieutenant on the *Guerrière*, Commodore Decatur's flagship, and subsequently as 1st lieutenant on the schooner *Spitfire*, taking part in the capture of the Algerine frigate *Mishouri*, June 17, 1815, and of the brig *Estedio*, a few days following. In 1816 he again cruised the Mediterranean as 7th lieutenant on the *Washington*, Commodore Chauncey's squadron; was promoted 2d lieutenant and subsequently 1st lieutenant of the *Erie*, returning to the United States in 1821; was transferred soon after to the command of the

schooner *Alligator*, and under the auspices of the American Colonization society, visited the west coast of Africa, where, in 1822, he founded a colony at Cape Mesurado, which became in 1847 the republic of Liberia. He subsequently captured the Portuguese letter-of-marque *Marrianna Flora*, and the French slave *Jeune Eugénie*; was ordered to the West Indies to check the depredations of the pirates, and surveyed the southern coast, 1823-24, during which time he was married to Maria, daughter of John Potter, of Charleston, S.C. He obtained leave of absence from 1826-38, and made his home in Princeton, N.J., where he established a newspaper, to which he contributed editorials, stating that his support of President Adams would be based upon the latter's "good behavior in office," an independent political attitude which he continued to maintain throughout his career. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1826, in which he took an active part; was the founder and first president of the New Jersey Colonization society, and chief promoter of the Delaware and Raritan canal, visiting Europe to obtain a loan for its completion. He served as executive officer of the flagship *Ohio*, Mediterranean squadron, Com. Isaac Hull, Dec. 8, 1838-39, bearing official despatches to Great Britain, where he investigated the improvements in naval architecture; was promoted post-captain, 1839; supported Gen. William Henry Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and declined the portfolio of the navy offered him by President Tyler in 1841. He was one of the first commanders to apply steam to naval purposes, building, in 1842-44, the famous sloop-of-war *Princeton*, of which he was placed in command. On the trial trip down the Potomac river, Feb. 28, 1844, through the accidental explosion of one of the guns, opposite Mt. Vernon, Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state, Thomas W. Gilmer, secretary of the navy, and David Gardiner, father-in-law of President Tyler, were killed, as well as several of the crew, while Commodore Stockton and others were severely injured. Later in the same year he was appointed to carry the annexation resolutions to the government of Texas, and sailed in the *Princeton*; was promoted commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, October, 1845, and sailed in the frigate *Congress* with Mr. Ten Eyck, commissioner, from Norfolk, Va., around Cape Horn, to the Sandwich Islands, and finally to Monterey, Cal., of which place Com. John D. Sloat, U.S.N., had taken possession, July 7, 1846. On July 23, 1846, Commodore Stockton was given command by proclamation, of the entire American force on the Pacific coast, and in co-operation with Col. John C. Frémont, captured Los Angeles, Aug. 13, 1846; established a civil government for the state, ap-

pointing Colonel Frémont governor; recaptured San Diego, San Gabriel and La Mesa, and returned to San Diego, Jan. 17, 1847, after having successfully negotiated with Mexico for the ceding of California to the United States, which act was formally ratified by the treaty of Feb. 2, 1848. Upon his return to New Jersey, he received the thanks of the state legislature, and was tendered a reception. He resigned from the navy, May 28, 1850; engaged in settling his father-in-law's estate; was elected U.S. senator from New Jersey to the 32d congress for the full term, 1851-57, but resigned, Jan. 10, 1853. He was president of the Delaware and Raritan canal, 1853-66; served as comptroller of New Jersey, and was a delegate to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1861. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1851. See "Life and Speeches" (1856). He died at Princeton, N.J., Oct. 7, 1866. A memorial window, in memory of Commodore Stockton and of Admirals Sloat and Farragut, was placed in St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island navy yard, Cal., in 1902.

STOCKTON, Thomas, governor of Delaware, was born, April 1, 1781; son of John and Ann (Griffith) Stockton. He attended the College of New Jersey, and on June 2, 1804, was married to Fidelia Rogerson, daughter of Chancellor Kensey



Johns (q.v.), and settled in New Castle. He was appointed prothonotary of New Castle county, Jan. 4, 1810, by Gov. George Truitt, but resigned, Oct. 7, 1812, to join the Delaware volunteers. He was soon commissioned captain, U.S.A., and took part in the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813, and commanded the American forces at Lewes in 1814, when he was promoted major. In 1825 he resigned his commission and returned to New Castle. He was register in chancery for New Castle county, Jan. 18, 1832-June 1, 1835. He was elected governor in 1844, and died without completing his term, March 2, 1846.

STOCKTON, Thomas Hewlings, clergyman and author, was born in Mount Holley, N.J., June, 4, 1808; son of William Smith (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Hewlings) Stockton, and half brother of Francis Richard Stockton. His mother belonged to the colonial family of Burr and also to that of Benjamin and William Hewling (Hulings), who were executed under James II for their adherence to the cause of the Duke of Monmouth, and whose sister married Richard Cromwell, the grandson of the Protector. Thomas Hewlings Stockton studied for the medical profession, but became a Methodist Protestant clergyman in 1829, and was assigned to the East Maryland circuit.

He was chaplain to the United States house of representatives, 1833-35 and 1869-61, and to the senate in 1862, conducting the religious services at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery, 1863; pastor and lecturer in Philadelphia, Pa., 1838-47; was in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847-50, declining while there, his election to the presidency of Miami university; was associate-pastor of St. John's Methodist Protestant church, Baltimore, Md., 1850-56; preached for the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in Baltimore, and was pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856-68. He was a strong antislavery advocate; edited the *Christian World*, 1840-45; the *Bible Times*, 1856, various books of the Bible, and is the author of: *Floating Flowers from a Hidden Brook* (1844); *The Bible Alliance* (1850); *Ecclesiastical Oppositions to the Bible* (1853); *Sermons for the People* (1854); *The Blessing* (1857); *Stand up for Jesus*, an illustrated musical ballad, and other poems (1858); *Poems with Autobiographical and Other Notes* (1862), and *Influence of the United States on Christendom* (1862). After his death, memorials were published by the Rev. Alexander Clark and the Rev. John G. Wilson (1869). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1868.

STOCKTON, William Smith, author and reformer, was born in Burlington, N.J., April, 8, 1785; son of Samuel and Hannah (Gardiner) Stockton; grandson of John and Hannah (Jones) Stockton, and a descendant of Richard Stockton of Cheshire, England, who settled in Flushing, Long Island, prior to 1656; in 1690 purchased the plantation, Oneanickon, Springfield Township, Burlington county, N.J., and died in 1707; and of Thomas Gardiner of London, England, who emigrated in 1678; settled in Burlington, N.J.; was a member of the first assembly, commissioner, judge, member of the governor's council, and treasurer. William Smith Stockton was distinguished as an ecclesiastical and social reformer, founding in 1821 (and editing until 1824) the *Wesleyan Repository*, a semi-monthly periodical, which, fighting for the rights of the laity against the most bitter opposition, began the work of reform in the Methodist church and resulted in the establishment of the Methodist Protestant church. He was for seventeen years superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouses; organizing in 1835 the new buildings in Blockley township, establishing house industries, opening quarries and abolishing the treadmill, the punishments by shower-baths, the lancet and the whip, the chaining of the insane and a host of small, yet horrible, tyrannies. He was married, first, April 8, 1807, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Abraham Hewlings of Burlington, N.J., mother of the Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton (q.v.); and secondly,

to Emily Hepzibeth Drean of Leesburg, Va., daughter of John Drean of Belfast, Ireland, Revolutionary officer under Lafayette, and of his wife, Anne Ardis of Norfolk, Va., mother of Francis Richard, John Drean and Louise Stockton (q.v.). He is the author of: *Truth vs. A Wesleyan Methodist* (1820); *Seven Nights* (1821), a work upon temperance antedating by four years the American Temperance society; edited the works of John Wesley (10 vols.); "Life of William Hazlitt", and edited and published "Lives of John and Charles Wesley", by Dr. Whitehead. He also contributed to newspapers and magazines articles upon questions of ecclesiastical government, reform and philanthropy. He died in Burlington, N.J., Nov. 20, 1860.

STODDARD, Charles Augustus, journalist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 28, 1833; son of Charles and Mary (Noble) Porter Stoddard; grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Tappan) Stoddard and of Daniel and Esther Belden (Wolcott) Noble; great-grandson of Col. John Stoddard (1681-1748), of the western Massachusetts colony, and a descendant of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, Mass., and of Anthony Stoddard of Boston. Charles A. Stoddard was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, where he founded and edited the *Williams Quarterly Magazine*, and was president of the Lyceum of Natural History. He was an instructor at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1854; traveled in Europe and the Orient, 1854-56; studied at the University of Edinburgh and the Free Church of Scotland Theological seminary, 1855-56, and after his return was graduated from the Union Theological seminary, New York city, B.D., 1859. He was pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian church, New York city, N.Y., 1859-83. He was married, Nov. 16, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Irenæus and Elouisa Lemet (Williams) Prime. Doctor Prime was editor of the New York *Observer*, of which publication Mr. Stoddard became associate editor, 1869, a proprietor, 1873 and, after the death of Dr. Prime, editor and publisher from July 18, 1885. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1871; was President of the Williams Alumni association, 1901-02, and edited *The Centennial Celebration of Williams College* (1894). He was director and vice-president of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 1867, and was elected president in 1899; honorary corresponding secretary of the Evangelical alliance and chairman of the executive committee; president of the American Seamen's Friend society; a member of the American Oriental society, and of various benevolent, literary and historical organizations of New York city. He is the author

of: *Across Russia from the Baltic to the Danube* (1891); *Spanish Cities, with Glimpses of Gibraltar and Tangier* (1892); *A Spring Journey in California* (1893); *Beyond the Rockies* (1894); *Cruising Among the Caribbees* (1895); and several sermons, pamphlets and newspaper contributions.

STODDARD, Charles Warren, author and educator, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1843; son of Samuel Burr and Harriet Abigail (Freeman) Stoddard; grandson of Abija Warren and Delia (Wright) Stoddard and of Charles and Abigail (—) Freeman, and a descendant of Jonathan Stoddard, who came from London to Boston in 1639, and whose remains are buried in the Old Granary cemetery, Boston. His parents removed to California in 1855, and he attended the University of California, 1863-64, but did not complete the course, because of ill health. He was an actor, 1867, and was a special traveling correspondent for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, 1873-78, visiting nearly all parts of the globe. He was professor of English literature in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., 1885-87, and in 1889 accepted the same chair in the Catholic University of America. He received the degree of L.H.D. from the Catholic University of America in 1890, and that of Ph.D. from Santa Clara college, Cal., 1901. He is the author of: *Poems* (1867); *South Sea Idyls* (1873); *Mashallah, a Flight into Egypt* (1881); *The Lepers of Molokai* (1885); *A Troubled Heart* (1885); *Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes* (1894); *The Wonder Worker of Padua* (1896); *A Cruise under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco* (1898); *Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska* (1899); *In the Footprints of the Padres* (1902); *Exits and Entrances and For the Pleasure of his Company* (1903).

STODDARD, Elizabeth Drew (Barstow), author, was born in Mattapoisett, Mass., May 6, 1823; daughter of Wilson Barstow. She was graduated at Weaton Female seminary, Mass., and was married in New York, in 1852, to Richard Henry Stoddard (q.v.). Shortly after this she began writing for magazines. She is the author of: *The Morgesons* (1862); *Two Men* (1865); *Temple House* (1867); *Lollie Dink's Doings* (1874); *Poems* (1895). She died in New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

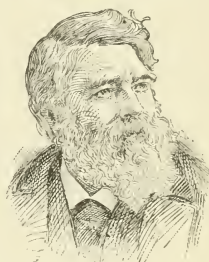
STODDARD, Francis Hovey, author, was born at Middlebury, Vt., April 25, 1847; son of Solomon (a native of Northampton, and professor of languages at Middlebury college) and Frances Elizabeth (Greenwood) Stoddard; grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Tappan) Stoddard, and of James and Eliza (Carr) Greenwood; and a descendant in the sixth generation from Anthony Stoddard, who came from London, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1639, was admitted freeman in 1640, was for twenty-five years a representative

in the general court and was the father of Solomon Stoddard, who graduated from Harvard college in 1662; was its first librarian, and afterwards became minister of the church at Northampton, Mass., in which town his descendants were still living in 1903. Francis Hovey Stoddard was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1869, and was married, May 14, 1873, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Hinsdale and Lucy C. (Root) Smith of Springfield, Mass. For some years after graduation he was engaged in teaching; taking up afterward the study of English philology. He attended Oxford university, England, 1884-86; was instructor in English, University of California, 1886-88; and was appointed professor of English language and literature, New York university in 1888, which position he still held in 1903. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1886, and that of Ph.D. from the Western University of Philadelphia, 1896. He is the author of: *References for Students of Miracle Plays and Mysteries*, 1887; *Introduction to the Works of Lord Byron* (1899); *The Evolution of the English Novel* (1900); *Life and Letters of Charles Butler* (1903); and contributions to the *Anglia Englische Studien*, *New Englander*, *Audover Review*, *Academy*, and other publications.

STODDARD, John Lawson, lecturer, was born in Brookline, Mass., April 24, 1850. He attended the common schools; was graduated with highest honors from Williams college, A.B., 1871, and studied theology in the Yale Divinity school, 1871-73. He was an instructor in Latin in the Boston Latin school, 1873-74; traveled abroad, 1874-76, and on his return became a teacher of classics. Deciding to devote his attention to lecturing, he traveled extensively, producing in 1879 the "Stoddard Lectures" on foreign countries and America, which he continued to deliver with remarkable success in all the leading cities of the United States, until April, 1897, when he retired from the lecture platform, and made his residence in New York city. He was married, Dec. 24, 1877, to Mary H. Brown of Bangor, Maine. His publications include: *Red Letter Days Abroad: Glimpses of the World*, a portfolio of photographs, and the *Stoddard Lectures on Travel Abroad and in America* (10 vols.).

STODDARD, Richard Henry, poet, was born in Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825; son of Reuben and Sophia (Gurney) Stoddard; and grandson of Ichabod Stoddard, and of Thomas Gurney. His father, a sea captain, was lost at sea when Richard was a child; his mother married again, and removed to New York in 1835, taking him with her. After a few years in school, he worked as an iron moulder, but when still young began to write for papers and became acquainted with the young literary men, including Bayard Taylor.

He was married in 1852, to Elizabeth Drew Barstow of Mattapoisett, Mass. Through the influence of Nathaniel Hawthorne he obtained official employment in the custom-house, 1853-70; was confidential clerk to Gen. George B. McClellan, 1870-73, and city librarian in New York, 1874-75. He was literary reviewer for the *New York World*, 1860-70, and accepted the same position with the *New York Mail and Express* in 1880, and was at one time associated with Charles F. Browne, Fitz James O'Brien, George Arnold and Henry Clapp, Jr., as editor of *Vanity Fair*. He was vice-president of the Society of American Authors, and in January, 1903, transferred to the Authors club of New York city, his private collection of first editions, valuable manuscripts and rare copies of English classics. He was editor of the "Bric-a-Brac Series" (1874-75) and of the "Sans Souci Series," and is the author of: *Foot Prints* (1849), later suppressed by the author; *Castle in the Air* (1852); *Adventures in Fairy Land* (1853); *Songs of Summer* (1857); *Town and Country* (1857); *Life, Travels and Books of Alexander von Humboldt* (1860); *Last Political Writings of General Nathaniel Lyon* (1861); *The Loves and the Heroines of the Poets* (1861); *The King's Bell* (1863); *John Guy Vassar's Twenty-one Years Around the World* (1862); *Adsum*, poem on the death of Thackeray (1863); *The Story of Little Red Riding Hood* (1864); *Melodies and Madrigals* (1865); *Children in the Wood* (1865); *Abraham Lincoln, Horatian Ode* (1865); *Book of the East* (1867); *Putnam the Brave* (1869); *A Century After* (1876); *The Lion's Cub* (1890), *Under the Evening Lamp* (1893), and was engaged on works relating to English literary history and memorabilia. His Recollections appeared posthumously. He died in New York city, May 12, 1903.



R. H. Stoddard

STODDARD, William Osborn, author, was born in Homer, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1835; son of Prentice Samuel and Sarah Ann (Osborn) Stoddard; grandson of Vine and Sabria (Avery) Stoddard, and of John and Amelia (Cotton) Osborn, and a descendant of Ralph Stoddard, who emigrated from England in 1635, and aided Winthrop in founding New London, Conn.; of John Osborn of Albany, N.Y., who settled in Cortland county, N.Y., in 1820; of John Cotton, and of Elder Brewster. He attended private schools

and Homer academy; was employed in his father's publishing and book store at Syracuse, N.Y., 1849-53, and graduated from the University of Rochester, N.Y., A.B., 1858. He was one of the editors of the Chicago (Ill.) *Daily Ledger*, 1857, and editor and part proprietor of the *Central Illinois Gazette*, Champaign, Ill., 1858-60, writing and printing the first editorial nominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was appointed secretary to President Lincoln, to sign land patents, and afterward his assistant private secretary, serving in this capacity, 1861-64, with the exception of his three months' enlistment as a volunteer in 1861, and his service as volunteer policeman during the draft riots in New York city, 1863. He was U.S. marshal of Arkansas, 1864-65; resigning in 1866 on account of ill health; subsequently engaged in telegraphic, mining, manufacturing and railway enterprises, securing nine patents for mechanical inventions. He was married, July 25, 1870, to Susan Eagleson, daughter of James and Susan (Eagleson) Cooper of New York city. He was chief clerk of the engineer bureau of the department of docks, New York city, 1873-75. He was a member of the staff of the *Examiner*, a Baptist weekly, 1867-75. In 1862 Mr. Stoddard took an active part in organizing the Union League of America, serving as president of one of its first councils, and as its grand corresponding secretary, 1862-63. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1868. His publications, many of them juvenile stories, include: *Scanderoon*, verse (1870); *Verses of Many Days* (1875); *The Heart of It* (1880); *Esau Harding* (1881); *Dab Kinger* (1881); *Wrecked* (1882); *The Quartette* (1882); *Salttillo Boys* (1883); *Among the Lakes* (1884); *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1884); *Winter Fun* (1885); *The Volcano Under the City* (1885); *The Talking Leaves* (1885); *Two Arrows* (1886); *Chuck Purdy* (1887); *The Captain's Boat* (1888); *Lives of the Presidents* (10 vols., 1888-89); *Crowded Out o' Crofield* (1890); *The Red Mustang* (1890); *Miss Eaton's Romance* (1890); *The White House in War Time* (1890); *Gid Granger* (1890); *Little Smoke* (1891); *Table Talk with Lincoln* (1892); *Men of Business* (1892); *Battle of New York* (1892); *The White Cave* (1893); *Guert Ten Eyck* (1893); *On the Old Frontier* (1893); *Chris, the Old Model Maker* (1894); *The Partners* (1895); *Chumley's Past* (1895); *The Wind-fall* (1896); *The Swordmaker's Son* (1896); *Walled In* (1897); *Lost Gold of the Montezumas* (1897); *The Red Patriot* (1897); *The Whistle Dispatch Boat* (1898); *First Cruise Out* (1898); *Success Against Odds* (1898); *With the Black Prince* (1898); *The Young Financier* (1899); *Running the Cuban Blockade* (1899); *Lincoln at Work* (1899); *Utric the Jurl*

(1899); *Ned, Son of Webb* (1900); *The Noank's Log* (1900); *Molamye* (1901); *Jack Morgan* (1901); *Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson* (1902); *Voyage of the Charlenaghe* (1902). In 1903 Mr. Stoddard was residing in Madison, N.J.

STODDERT, Benjamin, cabinet officer, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1751; son of Capt. Thomas Stoddert, an officer in the French and Indian war, who was killed at Braddock's defeat; and grandson of Maj. James Stoddert, who emigrated from Scotland about 1675, and settled in Maryland. Benjamin entered the mercantile business, but in 1776 he joined the patriot army, as captain of cavalry, and attained the rank of major. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, where he was severely wounded, and unfitted for active service; but was appointed secretary of the board of war, serving till 1781. He removed to Georgetown, D.C.; was the first secretary of the U.S. navy in Washington's cabinet, 1798-1801, and served as acting secretary of war, on the resignation of James McHenry, May, 1800, till June, 1800, when Henry Dexter accepted the portfolio. He was instrumental in the increase of the American naval force from three frigates to five frigates and to twenty-three sloops of war. He died in Bladensburg, Md., Dec. 18, 1813.

STOKES, Anson Phelps, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1838; son of James and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes. He was educated by tutors and in private schools, and was married, Oct. 17, 1865, to Helen Louisa, daughter of Isaac Newton Phelps of New York city. He was a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., merchants, and subsequently of Phelps, Stokes & Co., bankers, and also a director and trustee of various companies. He was first president of the Reform club of New York; a member of the American Social Science association; president of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, 1900, and actively interested in local charitable institutions, and in civil-service reform and free-trade movements. His son, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale, A.B., 1896, A.M., 1900; Episcopal Theological school, B.D., 1900, became assistant minister at St. Paul's church, New Haven, Conn., and in 1899 secretary of Yale. Anson Phelps Stokes, Sr., is the author of: *Joint-Metalism* (5 eds., 1894-96); *Dangers of the Proposed National Paper-Money Trust*, pamphlet (1898).

STOKES, Montford, senator, was born in Stokes county, N.C., in 1760; son of John Stokes, U.S. district judge, who died in 1790. He entered the merchant service when very young, and left it in 1776, to enlist in the Continental navy under Commodore Stephen Decatur. He was captured before he had served a year, and was

imprisoned on a vessel in New York harbor. At the close of the Revolution he settled in Wilkesborough, N.C., and was clerk of the superior court. Later he was clerk of the North Carolina senate, and declined a seat in the U.S. senate, but upon being elected to complete the term of James Turner, who resigned in 1816, he took his seat, Dec. 16, 1816, and was re-elected in 1817, serving until March 3, 1823. He was state senator in 1826, in 1829 and 1830; was a representative in the state legislature, and was elected governor in 1830. He resigned in 1831 to become commissioner to manage the transporting of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, and in the same year was appointed U.S. Indian agent in Arkansas. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1805-33, and president of the board, 1832-35. He died in Arkansas in 1842.

STOKES, William B., representative, was born in Chatham county, N.C., Sept. 9, 1814. He received a common school education and worked on a farm. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1849-50, and was in the state senate in 1852. He removed to Alexandria, Tenn., was a Whig representative in the 36th congress, 1859-61, and in 1862 enlisted in the Federal army as major of Tennessee volunteers. He was promoted colonel and brevetted major-general, being honorably discharged in 1865. He was a Union Republican representative from Tennessee in the 30th, 40th, and 41st congresses, taking his seat July 24, 1866, and serving until 1871. He was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 42d congress, being defeated by A. E. Garrett. He died in Alexandria, Tenn., March 4, 1897.

STONE, Charles Pomeroy, soldier, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance in 1845; was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the Military academy, 1845-46; assistant ordnance officer at the Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., and at the Fort Monroe arsenal, Va., in 1846, and served during the war with Mexico, having been promoted second lieutenant, March 3, 1847. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; the battle of Contreras, Aug. 19, 1847; Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, where he was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant conduct; the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847, and was brevetted captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chapultepec. He was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal in 1848; traveled in Europe and Asia, 1848-50, and was in command of the Fort Monroe arsenal, Va., 1850-51. He was chief of ordnance for the Pacific division, 1851-55, and had charge of the construction of Benicia arsenal, Cal., 1851-56. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 26,

1853, and resigned his commission, Nov. 17, 1856. He engaged in business as a banker in San Francisco, 1856-57; was chief of the scientific commission in the service of the Mexican government, for the survey and exploration of the public lands in the state of Sonora, Mex., 1857-60, and of Lower California, 1858-60. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of staff and inspector-general of volunteers in the District of Columbia, and engaged in drilling and disciplining the volunteers serving in the defence of Washington. He commanded the volunteers of the District of Columbia, April-July, 1861; was promoted colonel, 14th infantry, May 14, 1861, and brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 17, 1861. He participated in the capture of Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861; commanded the Rockville expedition, June 10, 1861, and took part in the skirmishes at Conrad's, Edward's, and Harper's ferries, June-July, 1861. He commanded a brigade in General Patterson's operations in the Shenandoah valley; commanded the special corps of observation on the Upper Potomac, 1861-62, and following the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, where Col. E. D. Baker, who ordered the attack, was killed, he was charged with the responsibility for the disaster. On Feb. 9, 1863, he was arrested in Washington, D.C., by a provost guard, and confined in Fort Lafayette, N.Y., for 189 days, when he was set at liberty under the requirement of an act of congress, passed July 17, 1863, forbidding the detention of any officer or soldier, more than thirty days without charges. On the appointment of General Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, he applied for General Stone for his chief of staff, but through some influence at Washington the appointment was refused. In May, 1863, he was ordered to report to General Banks, commanding the department of the Gulf on that general's earnest request, and although not assigned, he rendered valuable assistance at the siege of Port Hudson. He was appointed chief of staff to General Banks, but on April 16, 1864, he was deprived of his commission as brigadier-general, and ordered to "report by letter" as colonel of the 14th infantry. He commanded a brigade of the 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac, before Petersburg, Aug. 21-Sept. 13, 1864; resigned, Sept. 13, 1864; was engineer and superintendent of the Dover Mining Company, Va., 1865-70; joined the Egyptian army and became chief of the general staff of the Khedive of Egypt. He was decorated commander of the order of Osmanieth, Oct. 10, 1870; grand officer of the order of Medjidi, Jan. 24, 1875, and created Pasha in 1873. He resigned his commission in the Egyptian service in 1883, and returned to the United States. He was engineer-in-chief of the Florida ship canal and transit company, 1883-86, and was

engineer-in-chief of the construction of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty" in New York harbor, acting as grand marshal at the dedication ceremonies. He is the author of: *Washington on the Eve of the War*, which was accorded the first nineteen pages of Volume I, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1887). In this article he gives a comprehensive account of the alarming condition of affairs at the National Capital from December, 1860, to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, March 4, 1861. General Stone died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1887.

STONE, Charles Warren, representative, was born in Groton, Mass., June 29, 1843; son of Warren F., and Mary (Williams) Stone; grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Green) Stone, and of Josiah S. and Lydia (Simonds) Williams; great-grandson of Jonas Stone and Jacob Williams, who were at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and a descendant of Deacon Simon Stone, one of the first settlers of Groton, and prominent in the early Indian wars. He was prepared for college at Lawrence academy, Groton, and was graduated at Williams in 1863, having paid his tuition by tutoring and performing manual labor. He was principal of the Union schools, Warren, Pa., 1863-65; superintendent of schools in Warren county, 1865; principal of the academy at Erie, Pa., 1865; cotton planter in Mississippi, 1866, and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Pa., in 1861. He formed a partnership with Judge Rasselias Brown, Jan. 1, 1867, the firm being succeeded in 1899 by Charles W. Stone & Son. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1870-71, and as chairman of the committee to investigate alleged encroachments on the lands inclosing the harbor at Erie, he was instrumental in preserving the lands on which the marine hospital was erected, which afterward became the Soldiers' Home. He was a state senator, 1877-78; lieutenant-governor, 1879-83; secretary of the commonwealth, 1887-90, and representative in the 51st congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis F. Watson, and in the 52d, 53d 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1890-99, and in the last two congresses being chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. He was a representative from Pennsylvania at the interstate extradition conference called by the governors of several states in 1887, and a delegate to the prison congress which assembled in Boston, Mass., in 1888. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania in 1898. He was elected a trustee of the Pennsylvania State college, a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and of the Sons of

the Revolution. He was married, July 30, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moorhead and had six children, the oldest son, Ralph Warren Stone, being his partner in the firm of Charles W. Stone & Son.

STONE, David, governor of North Carolina, was born in Hope, N.C., Feb. 17, 1770; son of Zedekiah Stone, who at an early date moved from Vermont to Bertie county, N.C.; was a member of the provincial congress at Halifax, N.C., 1776, and served as state senator for several years. David Stone was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; studied law under Gen. William R. Davie, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1791-94; judge of the supreme court of North Carolina, 1795-98; was a Democratic representative from North Carolina to the 6th congress, 1799-1801, and United States senator, serving, 1801-1806, when he resigned to accept a seat on the state supreme court bench. He was governor of North Carolina, 1808-10; re-elected to the United States senate for the full term, beginning, March 4, 1813, but resigned in 1814, being censured by the North Carolina legislature for his opposition to President Madison on war measures. He died at Hope, N.C., Oct. 7, 1818.

STONE, David Marvin, journalist, was born in Oxford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1817. He was educated in the common schools; was employed in the mercantile business in 1831, and taught school in 1833. He was married, Sept. 7, 1841, to Delia Charlotte Hall (1818-1887) of Wallingford, Conn., who was actively connected with various benevolent and religious organizations of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a generous contributor to philanthropic institutions. Mr. Stone was established as a merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., 1842-49, removing to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1849, on becoming editor of the *New York Dry Goods Reporter*; edited the *New York Journal of Commerce*, December, 1849, to September, 1861, when he purchased the publication conjointly with William C. Prime. In 1864, the *Journal* was temporarily suspended and the arrest of its editor ordered by the government for having published a fraudulent proclamation, purporting to be signed by President Lincoln; but upon the discovery of Mr. Stone's irresponsibility in the matter, his arrest was countermanded, as was also the suspension of the paper. He succeeded as editor-in-chief in 1866, and retained the position until June 10, 1893, when the paper was merged into the *Commercial Bulletin*. He maintained extensive conservatories and flower gardens which he opened to the public under restriction, and the schoolchildren of his neighborhood were his most welcome visitors. He

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left part of his property to charitable institutions of Brooklyn, which had during his lifetime been subjects of his bounty. He is the author of: *Frank Forest* (1849); *Life and Letters of Mary E. Hubbel*, his niece (1857), and of magazine articles. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 2, 1895.

STONE, Eben Francis, representative, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 3, 1822; son of Ebenezer and Fanny (Coolidge) Stone, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Elias Stone of Charlestown, Mass. He attended the North Andover academy; was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., A.M., 1843, LL.B. 1846; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1847, and began the practice of law in partnership with Caleb Cushing in Newburyport, in 1847. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature four years, and state senator three years. He was married to Harriet J. Perrin of Boston. He raised and recruited a company in 1861, of which he became captain; commanded a recruiting camp at Wenham, and subsequently became colonel of the 48th Massachusetts volunteers. He was mayor of Newburyport in 1867; a member of the state legislature, 1867-80; chairman of the Republican state committee, and a Republican representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881-87, and served on the committee on rivers and harbors. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 22, 1895.

STONE, Frederick, representative, was born in Virginia, Feb. 7, 1820; grandson of Michael Jenifer Stone (about 1750-1812) of Charles county, Md., member of the 1st congress, 1789-91, and a judge of the state general court; descendant of William Stone (about 1603-1695) of Northamptonshire, England, who settled in Northampton county, Va.; was colonial governor of Maryland, 1649-53, and commanded the Cavalier forces at Severn, March 25, 1655, where he was taken prisoner and condemned to death, but released by the entreaty of the Roundhead party. Frederick Stone was graduated at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., A.B., 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice at Port Tobacco, Md. In 1852 he was appointed one of the commissioners to simplify and abridge the rules of pleading, practice and conveyancing in Maryland; declined his election as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1864; was a member of the state legislature, 1865 and 1871, and was a Democratic representative from Maryland, in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1869-71. He was associate judge of the court of appeals of Maryland, 1881-90, retiring on account of age. He was married secondly, June 15, 1870, to Mrs. Jennie Fergusson. He died at his country home, "Idaho," near La Plata, Md., Oct. 17, 1899.

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STONE, Frederick Dawson, librarian and historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1841; son of John and Mary (Whittle) Stone; grandson of Charles and Margaret (Steele) Stone, and of Robert and Ann (Whetstone) Whittle, and a descendant of George Steele and Hannah Dutton of Cheshire, England. He was educated in the Union academy of Philadelphia; traveled abroad in the interest of business, 1859-60, and upon his return entered the firm of John Stone & Sons, silk importers. During the civil war he enlisted in the Gray Reserves and served through the Gettysburg campaign, being present at the bombardment of Carlisle, Pa., July 1, 1863. He became a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March, 1863; was a member of the council from January, 1869, to February, 1877, when he became librarian, serving until 1897. He was appointed by Governor Pattison, a member of the Valley Forge Park commission, June, 1893, and served for a short time as its secretary; was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1895-97, and honorary or corresponding member of several historical and genealogical institutions. He was actively associated in the promotion of the various celebrations in Philadelphia, 1876-89, and received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. He was married, Nov. 9, 1865, to Anne Eveline, daughter of Adam Kendrick and Hannah (Steele) Witmer of Paradise, Lancaster county, Pa., and of their sons, Witmer Stone (q.v.) became a naturalist of note, and Frederick Dawson Stone, Jr., born Aug. 7, 1872, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, B.S., 1893, C.E., 1894 (died Feb. 14, 1896). Frederick Dawson Stone, Sr., was a recognized authority on the early colonial and Revolutionary history of Pennsylvania. He also possessed an exceptionally fine knowledge of printing and engraving, and his rare collection of Americana contained many prints of both technical and historic interest. He edited the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* from 1877; was the associate editor of *Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution, 1787-1833* (1888); and is the author of the chapters: "The Founding of Pennsylvania" and "The Struggle for the Delaware" in Winsor's, "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1884-88); *The Battle of Brandywine*, a monograph (1895); *Memoir of William John Potts* (1897); *A Plea for the Study of Genealogy*, an address (1897), and supplementary chapters in Wood's "History of the University of Pennsylvania" and Eting's "History of Independence Hall." He died in Philadelphia Pa., Aug. 12, 1897.

STONE, George Washington, jurist, was born in Bedford county, Va., Oct. 24, 1811; son of Mienjah and Sarah (Leftwich) Stone; grandson

of Micajah Stone, his parents and grandparents being natives of Virginia. His mother was a niece of Hon. Jabez Leftwich of Madison county, Ala. His parents removed to Tennessee in 1817, and he was educated in the old field schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and in 1840 settled in Talladega, Ala. He was judge of the circuit court, 1843-48; judge of the supreme court, 1856-65; associate justice of that court, 1876-84, and chief justice, 1884-94, being distinguished both as a lawyer and judge. He was married first, Dec. 16, 1834, to Mary, daughter of George and Martha (Morgan) Gillespie of Franklin, Tenn.; secondly, Sept. 4, 1849, to Emily, daughter of William and Dolly (Rutherford) Moor of Lowndes county, Ala., and thirdly, Feb. 8, 1866, to Mary E. Wright (widow), daughter of the Hon. Paschal and Elizabeth (Phillips) Harrison of Georgia. He died at his residence in Montgomery, Ala., March 11, 1894.

STONE, James Andrus Blinn, educator, was born in Piermont, N.H. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vermont, A.B., 1834, and from Andover Theological seminary, Mass., 1839, meanwhile serving as principal of Hinesburg academy, Vt., 1834-36, and as tutor in Middlebury college, 1838. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Nov. 13, 1839; was pastor at Gloucester, Mass., 1839-41; and was editor of a missionary publication, Boston, Mass., 1842-43. He then removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was pastor, 1843-49; president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, Kalamazoo college, 1843-63, and was also professor of systematic theology and Biblical interpretation at the Theological institute of Kalamazoo, 1854-63. He was editor of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* for several years; postmaster for four years; pastor at the Tabernacle Baptist church, 1866-69, and thereafter engaged in journalism. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., 1853; was president of the Michigan State Teachers' and the Michigan Publishers' associations, and is the author of several theological publications. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 19, 1888.

STONE, James Kent, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1840; son of the Rev. John Seely (q.v.), and Mary (Kent) Stone, and grandson of Chancellor James Kent (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1861, A.M. 1863, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University of Göttingen and in Italy. He enlisted in the civil war, 2d Massachusetts volunteers, but was obliged to retire from service on account of his severe injuries. He was assistant professor of Latin language and literature in Kenyon college, Ohio, 1862-63; professor of the same, 1863-67; and professor of mental and moral

philosophy, and president of the college, 1867-68. He was married in 1863 to Cornelia, daughter of Harrison Fay of Boston, Mass., by whom he had three children. He was elected president of Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., in 1868, but resigned in 1869, soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic faith and a member of the missionary society of St. Paul, the Apostle (Paulist Fathers), New York city. In 1876 he joined the Order of the Passion (in which he was known as Father Fidelis), filling various offices in Europe and the United States, and also establishing houses of his order in Chili and Argentine Republic, during his twelve years' residence in South America. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, in 1868, and is the author of *The Invitation Heeded* (1870).

STONE, John Hoskins, governor of Maryland, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1745; son of David and Elizabeth (Jenifer) Stone; grandson of Daniel Jenifer, the delegate (q.v.). He was liberally educated, and commenced the practice of law. He was a member of the committee from Charles county, Md., to carry out the resolutions of the Continental congress, in November, 1774; a member of the correspondence committee, and also of the Association of Freeman of Maryland in 1775. He was elected by the state convention captain of the 1st Maryland regiment, Col. William Smallwood, Jan. 14, 1776; promoted colonel in December, took part in the battles at Long Island, White Plains, Princeton and at Germantown, where he received a wound which caused permanent lameness, and he resigned from the army, Aug. 1, 1779. He was a member of the state legislature, 1786, and governor of Maryland, 1794-97. During his administration in response to a request from President Washington, he loaned the government \$250,000 toward the construction of public buildings at the capitol. His daughter, Eliza, was married to Dr. Nathaniel Pope Causin. Governor Stone was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5, 1804.

STONE, John Marshall, governor of Mississippi, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., April 30, 1830; son of Asher and Judith (Royall) Stone, natives of Virginia; grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Whitworth) Stone, and a descendant of Joshua Stone (born, 1700), who lived in Lunenburg county, Va. Asher Stone (1807-1841) lost his property in 1837, and the son, being the eldest of nine children, received in consequence a limited education. He became independent in 1847; removed to Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss., in 1855, and entered the



Confederate army as a captain of the Iuka Rifles in the 3d Mississippi volunteers, April, 1861. He was in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861; and elected colonel of the 2d Mississippi regiment, Joseph R. Davis's brigade, A. P. Hill's corps, Army of Northern Virginia. At Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, he served in E. M. Law's brigade; was engaged in the second battle of Manassas; in the Maryland campaign; in the Gettysburg campaign, where he was twice wounded; in the battles in the Wilderness, where he did distinguished service and was told by General Lee: "You have won the stars of a major-general." He refused the commission of brigadier-general, because his regiment could not serve in his brigade; frequently commanded his brigade, and did conspicuous service in nearly all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. On April 12, 1865, he was taken prisoner at Salisbury, N.C., being released, July 25. He served as station agent at Iuka, Miss.; was mayor of Iuka; treasurer of Tishomingo county, 1866-68; state senator, 1869-77, being president of the senate *pro tempore*, 1876, and was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative in the 43d congress in 1872. He was married, May 2, 1872, to Mary Gillam, daughter of James Matthew and Elizabeth (Mason) Coman of Iuka, Miss., and their two children died in infancy. He became acting governor of Mississippi in August,



1876, upon the resignation of Governor Ames and the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Davis, and was elected governor in 1878, serving, 1878-82. He again served, 1889-95, his term having been extended by a revision of the state constitution. He was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Starkville, Miss., at the time of his death, which occurred at Holly Springs, March 2, 1900.

STONE, John Seely, clergyman and author, was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 7, 1795; son of Ezekiel and Mary (Seely) Stone; grandson of Silas and Rachel Stone; great-grandson of Joshua and Susannah (Parmelee) Stone, and a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Stone of Hertford, England, two of whose seven sons were settled in Guilford, Conn., among the original planters of that town. His first son, the Rev. Simeon Stone of Cambridge, England, was born in 1855. John Seely Stone was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., A.B., 1823, and continued his studies at the General Theological seminary, New York city. He was tutor in Latin and Greek in Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., 1825-26; was ordained deacon, Jan. 4, 1826, and priest, June 7, 1827, in Christ church, Hart-

ford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell. He was rector of Michael's church, Litchfield, Conn., 1827; of All Saints' church, Frederick City, Md., 1828-32; of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1830-32; of St. Paul's church, Boston, Mass., 1832-41; of Christ church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1841-52, and of St. Paul's church, Brookline, Mass., 1852-62. He was Griswold lecturer in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1862-67, and was influential in founding the theological school in Cambridge, Mass., of which he was dean, 1867-76, in the latter year retiring from active service. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1837. He was twice married: first, May 2, 1826, to Sophia, daughter of James Adams and Susan (Morrison) Robinson, and granddaughter of Malcolm Morrison; and secondly, Sept. 5, 1839, to Mary, daughter of Chancellor James Kent. He is the author of: *Memoir of Bishop Griswold* (1844); *The Mysteries Opened* (1844), republished as *Christian Sacraments* (1866); *The Christian Sabbath* (1844), 2d ed. entitled *The Divine Rest* (1867); *The Church Universal* (1846), republished as *The Living Temple* (1866); *Memoir of Rev. Dr. Milnor* (1848); *The Contrast* (1853). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 13, 1882.

STONE, Lucy, reformer, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818; daughter of Francis and Hannah (Matthews) Stone; grand-daughter of Col. Francis and Sarah (Witt) Stone, and of Solomon and Lydia (Bowman) Matthews; descendant through Jonathan, Jonathan, Nathaniel and John, of Gregory Stone, born in Great Bromley, England, who came to America in 1635 or 1636, and settled in Cambridge, where he died in 1672. Col. Francis Stone, with his father, Jonathan Stone, served in the French and Indian war, and was an officer in the American Revolution, commanding a company of 400 men in Shays's rebellion, 1787. Lucy Stone attended the common schools and by self-efforts earned a college education, being graduated in 1847 from the classical department of Oberlin college, Ohio, where she had given especial attention to the study of Greek and Hebrew in order to aid her in an accurate interpretation of the Scriptures as bearing upon the subject of woman suffrage, to which cause she had decided to devote her life. She delivered her first lecture on woman's rights in Gardner, Mass., 1847; lectured under the auspices of the Massachusetts Antislavery society, 1848, and at the same time publicly advocated her own cause. She was married, May 1, 1855, to Henry B. Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell (q.v.), but continued to be known by her maiden name. She settled in New Jersey in 1857; was a lecturer in the woman suffrage amend-

ment campaigns, 1867-82; one of the founders of the American Woman Suffrage association in 1869, its president, 1872, and chairman of its executive committee, 1869-89. She was co-editor of the *Woman's Journal*, 1870-72, and its editor-in-chief, 1872-93, her husband and daughter being associated with her. She published a protest against "taxation without representation" (1857), and was actively associated with various woman suffrage movements and organizations. In 1869 she removed to Dorchester, Mass., where her death occurred, Oct. 18, 1893.

STONE, Thomas, signer, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1743; descendant of William Stone, colonial governor. He was educated under a Scotch tutor; studied law under Thomas Johnson in Annapolis, Md., and began practice in Frederickton, Md., 1764. He married a daughter of Dr. G. Brown, who brought him 1000 pounds dowry, with which, in 1771, he purchased an estate near Port Tobacco, Charles county. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775-79 and 1784-85, in the meantime serving as state senator, 1779-83. While in congress he was a member of various important committees, notably that charged with drafting a confederation; signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and was president *pro tempore* in 1784. In the state legislature he introduced a bill drafted by himself, advocating the abolition of primogeniture, which bill became the law of Maryland. He resumed the profession of the law in Annapolis, Md., in 1785, in which year he again served as state senator, but retired from active life after the death of his wife in June, 1787. He died in Alexandria, Va., Oct. 5, 1787.

STONE, William, pioneer, was born in Guilford, Conn., Feb. 21, 1764; son of Seth, Jr., and Anna (Evarts) Stone; grandson of Seth Stone and of Samuel and Mary Evarts. His mother was the granddaughter of Capt. Andrew Leete, judge of the superior court of Connecticut, who sat upon the trial of Musey Disbrough for witchcraft in Fairfield county in 1692. He matriculated at Yale college, early in the Revolutionary war period, but left his studies in order to relieve his brother in the army, who was in ill health from continuous duty, and he served at White Plains, Germantown and Monmouth, and was present at the execution of André. He attended Dartmouth college, 1781-83, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1787, A.M., 1789. He was married, Dec. 11, 1787, to Tamson Graves, who died at Sodus, N.Y., June 14, 1842. He was ordained to the ministry, and was one of the first pioneer preachers in western New York, settling in Sodus, N.Y., in 1808 and preaching in Delaware, Otsego, Chenango and Tioga counties. He died in Sodus, N.Y., March 20, 1840.

STONE, William Joel, senator, was born in Madison county, Ky., May 7, 1848; son of William and Millred (Phelps) Stone; grandson of John and Sallie (Stone) Stone and of Jarrot and Mildred (Duncan) Phelps, and a descendant of William Stone, who came from England in 1644, in a colony under Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. He attended the University of Missouri, and was prosecuting attorney of Vernon county, 1873-74. He was married, April 2, 1874, to Sarah Louise, daughter of William K. and Catherine (Dixon) Winston of Cole county, Mo. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was a Democratic representative from the twelfth Missouri district in the 49th, 50th, and 51st congresses, 1885-91, where he was a prominent advocate of tariff reform. He was a member of the committee on public lands, reform and the civil service and labor troubles in Pennsylvania. He was governor of Missouri, 1893-97, and in 1896 became a member of the Democratic national committee. He took part in the national campaigns of 1896, delivering the notification speech announcing the nomination of Bryan and Sewall at the Madison Square Gardens meeting in New York, in the absence of S. M. White, chairman of the notification committee. He was made vice-chairman of the national committee, and had charge of the New York headquarters during the campaign of 1900. On Jan. 20, 1903, he was elected U.S. senator from Missouri as successor to Senator George Graham Vest, whose term expired, March 3, 1903, his term to expire March 3, 1909.

STONE, William Johnson, representative, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., June 26, 1841; son of Leasil and Nancy (Killen) Stone; grandson of Caleb and Rebecca Stone and of William and Nancy Killen. He attended Tyler's Collegiate institute at Cadiz, Ky., and was married, Oct. 29, 1867, to Cornelia, daughter of Thomas B. and Susan Woodyard of Cynthia, Harrison county, Ky. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867, 1875 and 1883, and was speaker of the house in 1875. He was a Democratic representative from the first Kentucky district in 49th-53d congresses, 1885-95, serving as a member of the committee on war claims.

STONE, William Leete, journalist and author, was born in New Paltz, N.Y., April 20, 1792; son of the Rev. William (q.v.) and Tamson (Graves) Stone; grandson of Seth, Jr., and Anna (Evarts) Stone; and a descendant of William Leete (about 1603-1683), who emigrated from England in 1639; settled in New Haven, Conn.; was the founder of Guilford, Conn., and governor of the state, 1661-65 and 1676-83, and of John Stone (about 1610-87). William L. Stone removed with his parents to

Sodus, N.Y., in 1808, where he worked on the farm and studied Latin and Greek evenings under his father. In 1809 he was apprenticed as a printer in Cooperstown, N.Y., in connection with the *Federalist*. He was proprietor and editor of the *American*, Herkimer, N.Y., 1813-14; editor of the *Hudson Northern Whig*, *Spirit of the Forum* and *The Lounger*, 1814-16; of the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, 1816-18, and of the *Mirror*, Hartford, Conn., 1819-21, where he was also associate editor of *The Knights of the Round Table*. He was editor and proprietor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 1821-44, through the medium of whose columns he promulgated his antislavery principles; was actively interested, in 1824, in the revolution of the Greek patriots, accompanying Dr. Samuel G. Howe on a tour up the Hudson river on "a crusade for the relief of Greece;" was a member of the antislavery convention at Baltimore, Md., 1825, where he drafted a plan for emancipation to be submitted to congress, and during the same year traveled through the states with General Lafayette. For his championship of the Erie canal he received a silver medal and box from the common council, New York city, together with the thanks of that body in 1825. He served as colonel on the staff of Gov. De Witt Clinton, 1824-26, whose reputation he subsequently did much to free from calumny by the able yet unprejudiced contributions of his pen. In 1838 he presented to the New York Historical society a course of lectures which resulted in 1841 in the appointment by Gov. William H. Seward of John Romeyn Brodhead (q.v.) as collector of European historical data pertaining to the state, which data became known as the "New York Colonial Documents." He was appointed U.S. minister to the Hague by President William Henry Harrison in 1841, but recalled by President Tyler. He was the first superintendent of schools in New York city, 1843-44; school commissioner for many years; director of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb in 1833; member of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and projector of the New York State Historical agency. He was also an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen, and elected a chief of the Senecas. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1825. He was married, Jan. 31, 1817, to Susannah Pritchard, daughter of the Rev. Francis and Susannah (Pritchard) Wayland of Guilford, England, and a sister of Francis Wayland (q.v.), president of Brown university. They had one son, William Leete Stone, Jr. (q.v.). William Leete Stone is the author of: *Narrative of the Grand Erie Canal Celebration* (1825); *Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry* (1832); *Matthias and His Impostures*

(1833); *Tales and Sketches* (1834); *Maria Monk and the Nunnery of the Hotel Dieu* (1836); *Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman* (1836); *Border Wars of the American Revolution* (1837); *Letters on Animal Magnetism* (1838); *Life of Joseph Brant* (1838); *Poetry and History of Wyoming* (1841); *Lives of Red Jacket and Cornplanter* (1843, new ed. with memoir of the author by his son, 1866); *Life of Uncas and Miantonomoh* (1842); *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.* (completed by his son, 1865). He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1844.

STONE, William Leete, Jr., historian, was born in New York, N.Y., April 4, 1835; son of William Leete (q.v.) and Susannah (Wayland) Stone. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1858, having meanwhile studied in Germany, and from the Albany Law school, LL.B., 1859, in which year he was admitted to the bar, and practised in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1860-63. He was married, June 1, 1859, to Harriet Douglas, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Gillette of Fairfield, Conn. He was city editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 1864-67; editor and proprietor of the *College Review*, 1870-74; charter trustee and an incorporator of the Saratoga Monument association, of which he served as secretary from 1871, and was made centennial historian for the state of New York in 1876, delivering an address at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1876, and at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument upon the centennial of Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17, 1877. He was also orator at Saratoga Springs in 1866, upon the 100th celebration of Sir William Johnson's visit to High Rock Spring. He was elected an honorary member of various learned and historical societies in America and Europe, including the American Numismatic and Archaeological society of New York city and the Royal Society of Copenhagen. He completed: "The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.," begun by his father (1865); translated and edited: "Letters and Journals of Mrs. General Riedesel" (1866); "Life and Military Journals of Major General Riedesel" (1868); edited "Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson" (1883); translated "Journal of Captain Pausch" (1886), and is the author of: *Life and Writings of Col. William L. Stone* (1866); *Guide-Book to Saratoga Springs and Vicinity* (1866); *History of New York City* (1872); *Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston* (1875); *Campaign of General Burgoyne and St. Leger's Expedition* (1877); *Third Supplement to Dowling's History of Romanism* (1881); *Genealogy of the Stone Family*; (1887); *Genealogy of the Starin Family*; *Revolutionary Letters* (1891); *Ballads of the Burgoyne Campaign* (1893); *Visits to the*

Saratoga Battle Ground (1894); *History of Washington County, N. Y.*; *Classic Ground of America*; *Life of Gov. George Clinton*, in preparation (1903), and numerous contributions to biographical and general encyclopedias and to historical periodicals.

STONE, William Milo, governor of Iowa, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1827; son of Truman and Lavinia (North) Stone. He removed with his parents to Coshocton, Ohio, in 1833; attended the public schools not more than twelve months during his boyhood, and was a driver-boy on the Ohio and Erie canal. He became a traveling maker and mender of chairs, meanwhile studying the English branches, and subsequently studied law and practised in partnership with his first preceptor, James Mathews, in Coshocton, 1851-54, and in Knoxville, Iowa, 1854-61. He founded the *Knoxville Journal* in 1855; was a delegate to the Republican state convention; an elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket, and judge of the Iowa district court, 1857-61. He was married, May 4, 1857, to Caroline, daughter of the Hon. James Mathews, his law partner. He read the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men and announced in open court: "This court is now adjourned until after the war." He resigned his office, raised a company of volunteers in Knoxville, and was elected major of the 3d Iowa, with which he marched to Missouri. He was wounded in the head at the Battle of Blue Mills, and commanded his regiment at Shiloh, Tenn., on April 6, 1862, when he was wounded in the arm and captured with General Prentiss's command. He was sent to Libby prison, Richmond, and was paroled for forty days by President Davis to visit Washington for the purpose of inducing Secretary Stanton to agree upon a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and when he found his mission unsuccessful, he returned to Richmond, reported to President Davis and was returned to Libby prison. He was subsequently exchanged, returned to Iowa and was commissioned colonel, 23d Iowa volunteers, and while leading a charge at Vicksburg, May 22, was slightly wounded. In the action at Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863, he was severely wounded. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1863, as successor to Governor Kirkwood (q.v.), and served, 1864-68. During his administration, he was influential in securing the appointment of 100 days' volunteers, and raised four regular brigades and a battalion consisting in all of 4000 men. He also succeeded in crushing the power of the "Sons of Liberty" throughout the state. He was an elector-at-large from Iowa on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888. He died at Oklahoma, Oklahoma Territory, July 18, 1893.

STONE, William Murray, third bishop of Maryland, and 23d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Somerset county, Md., June 1, 1779; great-grandson of Gov. William Stone. He was graduated from Washington college, Chestertown, Md., A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802, and was admitted to the diaconate, May 17, 1802, in St. Paul's church, Prince George county, Md., where he was also advanced to the priesthood, Dec. 27, 1803. He was rector of Stepney parish, Somerset (Wicomico) county, Md., 1803-26; of St. Paul's, Chestertown, 1829-30, and in May, 1830, was elected bishop, being consecrated in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1830, by Bishops White, Moore, H. U. Onderdonk and Meade. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1830, and is the author of: *A Charge to the Clergy and Laity of Maryland* (1831); *A Pastoral Letter to the Diocese of Maryland* (1835); and *The Sermon before the General Convention of the P.E. Church* (1835). He died in Salisbury, Md., Feb. 26, 1838.



STONE, Winthrop Ellsworth, educator, was born in Chesterfield, N.H., June 12, 1862; son of Frederick L. and Ann (Butler) Stone; grandson of Lawson and Hannah (Fisk) Stone, and of Amaziah and Fanny (Hall) Stone, and a descendant of Simeon and Joanna (Clark) Stone, who came to Watertown from London, England, in 1635. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college, B.S., 1882, and from Boston university, 1886, meanwhile serving as assistant chemist to the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment station, 1884-86. He was chemist to the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station, 1888-89; professor of chemistry in Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind., from 1889; vice-president of the university, 1892-1900, and in the latter year was elected president. Dr. Stone was married, June 24, 1889, to Victoria, daughter of Ferdinand and Bertha (Berthold) Heitmüller, of Göttingen, Germany. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the Georgia Augusta university of Göttingen, Germany, in 1888. His scientific publications include numerous chemical researches upon the carbohydrates.

STONE, Witmer, naturalist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1866; son of Frederick Dawson and Anne Eveline (Witmer) Stone. He was educated at the Germantown academy, Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1887, A.M., 1891. He served as ornithologist and botanist to the exploring expedition to Yucatan and Mexico under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, being one of the party

to ascend Crizaba, April, 1890. He was appointed conservator of the ornithological section of the Academy in 1891, and assistant curator of the museum of the Academy in 1892. He was an associate of the American Ornithologists' union, 1885-91, and fellow from 1892; chairman of the committee on protection of birds, 1898-1901; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Biological society of Washington, D.C.; member of the Delaware Valley Ornithological club, and president, 1891-2, and editor of its *Proceedings* from 1891. He is the author of: *Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey* (1894); *American Animals*, with William Everett Cram (1902), and many articles, mainly on birds, mammals and reptiles in scientific societies, among which the following appeared separately: *Birds collected in Yucatan and Southern Mexico* (1890); *Birds collected on the West Greenland Expedition of 1891* (1892); *The Moulting of Birds* (1896); *Birds and Mammals of the McIlhenny Alaskan Expedition* (1900); *A Study of the Type Specimens of Birds in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with a brief History of the Collection* (1899).

STONEMAN, George, soldier, and governor of California, was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1822. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons, July 1, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, as acting assistant-quartermaster of the Mormon battalion, 1846-47. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1847; served on frontier duty, 1848-54; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 25, 1854; captain, 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855; was on garrison and frontier duty in Missouri and Texas, 1855-61; was stationed at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle, Pa., in 1861, and took part in the defence of Washington, May-June, 1861, having been promoted major of 1st cavalry, May 9, 1861. He commanded the cavalry advance across Long Bridge at the capture of Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 13, 1861; was chief of cavalry, Army of the Potomac, 1861-63; taking part in the Virginia Peninsular campaign; the siege of Yorktown; the action at Williamsburg and the movement toward Richmond, Va., in which he commanded the advance guard, May 7-30, 1862, and participated in the skirmishes at Slatersville, White House, New Bridge and Mechanicsville. He took part in the cavalry operations of the seven days' battles during the change of base to the James river, June 26-July 2, 1862; was promoted major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded the 1st division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock

campaign, and was brevetted colonel, Dec. 13, 1862, for gallant services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He commanded the cavalry corps on the raid toward Richmond, Va., April-May, 1863; was chief of the cavalry bureau, Washington, D.C., 1863-64; commanded the 23d army corps, January-April, 1864, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 3d cavalry, March 30, 1864. He commanded the cavalry corps, department of the Ohio, April-July, 1864, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, May-July, 1864, and was captured at Clinton, Ga., and held as prisoner of war, July-October, 1864. He was placed in temporary command of the department of the Ohio in November, 1864; commanded the raid into southwestern Virginia, 1864-65, and commanded the district of East Tennessee, February-March, 1865. He was in command of an expedition from Knoxville, Tenn., to Asheville, N.C.; and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant services at the capture of Charlotte, N.C., and major-general for services in the field. He was placed in command of the department of Tennessee in June, 1865, and of the department of the Cumberland in June, 1866, and of the district of the Cumberland in August, 1866. He was promoted colonel, 21st infantry, July 28, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He commanded the district of Petersburg, Dec. 17, 1866, to August 16, 1871, when he was retired from the army. He removed to California, and was elected governor of the state on the Democratic ticket in 1883, serving till 1887. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1894.

STORER, Bellamy, diplomat, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1847; son of Bellamy and Elizabeth (Drinker) Storer; grandson of Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer, and of Joseph and Louisa (Bartow) Drinker. His father (1798-1875), a native of Portland, Maine, was a member of the 24th congress; a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844; judge of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-71; and received from Bowdoin college the honorary degrees A.M., 1821, LL.D., 1874, and the latter degree also from Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1857. Bellamy Storer, the son, was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and from



the Cincinnati Law school, LL.D., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1869, and began practice in Cincinnati. He was married, March 20, 1886, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Rives) Longworth of Cincinnati. He was a Republican representative from the first Ohio district in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891-95; first assistant secretary of state, 1897; U.S. minister to Belgium, 1897-99; transferred to Madrid, Spain, in 1899, where he served, 1899-1902, and in 1903 appointed U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

STORER, Clement, senator, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1760. He studied medicine under Dr. Ammi R. Cutter of Portsmouth, N.H., where, after continuing his studies in Europe, he commenced practice. He served in the militia, being advanced through successive promotions from captain to major-general; was for several years a member of the state legislature, serving one term as speaker; was a representative from New Hampshire in the 10th congress, 1807-09; elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Jeremiah Mason, resigned, serving, 1817-19, and was high sheriff of Rockingham county, 1818-24. He died at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 22, 1830.

STORER, David Humphreys, educator and author, was born in Portland, Maine, March 26, 1804; son of Woodbury (chief-justice of the court of common pleas in Portland) and Margaret (Boyd) Storer, and grandson of John Langdon, statesman (q.v.). He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825, and from Harvard, M.D., 1825. He was married, April 30, 1829, to Abby, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Stone) Brewer of Boston, Mass., and a descendant of Governor Dudley (q.v.) of Massachusetts Bay colony. He began practice in Boston, where in 1837 he founded the Tremont Street Medical school, in which he was instructor in midwifery, diseases of women and children and medical jurisprudence, 1838-54; was at the head of the department of ichthyology and herpetology, under the auspices of the Massachusetts state survey, 1837, and served as physician to the Massachusetts General hospital, 1849-58. He was dean of the Harvard Medical school, 1855-64, and professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, 1854-63. He was associated with Prof. Louis Agassiz in natural history research. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1876; was president of the American Medical association in 1866; vice-president of the Boston Natural History society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society, and of various medical societies. He is the author of: *Report on the Ichthyology and Herpetology of Massachusetts* (1839); *Synopsis of*

the Fishes of North America (1846), and *History of the Fishes of Massachusetts* (1853-67). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1891.

STORER, Francis Humphreys, educator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1832; son of David Humphreys (q.v.) and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer. He studied law at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, 1850-51; was assistant in chemistry to Josiah P. Cooke, 1851-53; chemist to the U.S. North Pacific exploring expedition in 1853, and after completing his course at Harvard, was graduated, B.S., 1855. He continued his studies at the universities of Germany and Paris, 1855-57; practised as chemist in Boston, Mass., 1857-65, and was professor of general and industrial chemistry and of general and analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865-70, visiting Europe in 1867 for further scientific study. He was married, June 21, 1871, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel A. and Mary (Lyman) Eliot, of Boston. In 1870 he was appointed professor of agricultural chemistry at Harvard, and in 1871 dean of Bussey Institution. He was the American editor of the "Repertoire de chimie appliquée," 1859-63; received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1870; was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of various scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He is the author of: *Alloys of Copper and Zinc* (1860); *Manufacture of Paraffine Oils* (1860); *Dictionary of Solubilities of Chemical Substances* (1864); *Manual of Qualitative Chemistry* (1868) and *Manual of Inorganic Chemistry* (1869), both with Charles W. Eliot; *Cyclopedia of Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (1870-73); *Agriculture in Some of Its Relations with Chemistry* (1887); *Elementary Manual of Chemistry* (1894), and *Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1899), both with W. B. Lindsay; *Bulletin of the Bussey Institution* (1871-1902).

STORER, George Washington, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1789. He was warranted midshipman, U.S. navy, Jan. 16, 1809; commissioned lieutenant, July 24, 1813; served on the man-of-war *Independence*, under Commodore Bainbridge, in the Mediterranean, 1815-16; was in command of the schooner *Lynx* in the Gulf of Mexico, 1817; was attached to the frigates *Congress* and *Java*, cruising in the West Indies, 1818-19, and to the *Constitution*, Mediterranean station, 1820-24. He was promoted master-commandant, April 24, 1828; captain, Feb. 9, 1837; was in command of the receiving-ship *Constellation*, Boston, Mass., 1839; of the frigate *Potomac*, Brazil station, 1840-42; of the Portsmouth navy-yard, 1843-46, and commander-in-chief of the Brazil squadron, 1847-50. He was on leave of absence, 1851-54, in the meantime

serving as president of the board of inquiry; was governor of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, 1855-57; was retired, Dec. 21, 1861, serving on special duty in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1861-62, and promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 16, 1862. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 8, 1864.

STORER, Horatio Robinson, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1830; son of Dr. David Humphreys (q.v.) and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer. He attended the Boston Latin school, 1841-46; was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1850, A.M. and M.D., 1853, in the meantime visiting Labrador and Russia; continued his studies abroad, 1853-55, serving one year as assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson, and commenced practice in Boston, Mass., in 1855, where he subsequently became physician, surgeon and consulting surgeon to several hospitals. He assisted his father at Harvard previous to 1865; was a professor in Berkshire Medical college, 1865-90; was graduated from Harvard Law school in 1868, and for several years lectured on gynecology before medical graduates in Boston, Mass. He resided abroad, 1872-77, and upon his return established himself in Newport, R.I., where he practised until invalidism compelled his retirement. He then devoted himself to the preparation of a work upon the numismatic history of medicine; the first attempt of its kind in the English language. Dr. Storer was three times married; first, to Emily Elvira, daughter of Addison Gilmore of Boston, Mass.; secondly, to Augusta Caroline, sister of his first wife, and thirdly, to Frances Sophia Mackenzie of Canada. Of his children, John Humphreys was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1882, LL. B., 1885, and Malcolm, Harvard, A.B., 1885, M.D., 1889, was curator of coins and medals at Harvard, and a practising surgeon in Boston, Mass. Dr. Storer was one of the founders of the Gynecological society of Boston, serving as its secretary, as editor of its journal, 1869-73, and as its honorary president; an incorporator of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum for Foundlings; president of the Rocky Mountain Medical association and of the Association of American Medical Editors; prize essayist and secretary of the American Medical association, 1865, and vice-president, 1868; was admitted to the Medical Register of Great Britain, 1876, and was a member or corresponding member of numerous medical, obstetrical, medico-legal, numismatic and archaeological organizations at home and abroad. He devised a number of both surgical and gynecological instruments and methods, and is the author of: *The Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions of Sir James Y. Simpson*, with Dr. Wm. O. Priestly (1856); *Criminal Abortion in America* (1880); *Why Not? A Book for Every Woman* (1866); *Is it I? A*

Book for Every Man (1867); *Criminal Abortion, Its Nature, Its Evidence and its Law*, with Franklin F. Heard (1868); *On Nurses and Nursing* (1868); *Southern Italy as a Health Station for Invalids* (1875); and papers on medical numismatics in the *New England Medical Monthly* (1886); the *American Journal of Numismatics* (annually from 1887); *Medico-Legal Journal* (1888); *Journal of the American Medical Association* (1889); *Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical society* (1891) and *Proceedings of the Newport Natural History society* (Part I., 1892; II., 1900).

STOREY, Moorfield, lawyer and author, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 19, 1845; son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Moorfield) Storey; grandson of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Burnham) Storey, and of James and Nancy (Eaton) Moorfield, and a descendant of William Storey and Benjamin Eaton, officers of the Massachusetts line, during the Revolution, and through various branches from some of the earliest settlers in Essex county, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; attended Harvard Law school, 1866-67; was private secretary to Charles Sumner, November, 1867-May, 1869; was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, and began practice in Boston, Mass. He was married, Jan. 6, 1870, to Gertrude, daughter of Richard D. and Martha Jefferson (Hackley) Cutts, of Washington, D.C., and made his home in Lincoln, Mass. He edited the *American Law Review* with Samuel Hoar, 1873-79; was overseer of Harvard, 1877-88 and from 1892; president of the American Bar association, 1896, and of the Massachusetts Reform club, 1896-99, and in 1900 was the Independent candidate from the eleventh Massachusetts district for the 57th congress. He is the author of: *Politics as a Duty and as a Career*, pamphlet (1889); *Life of Charles Sumner*, in the "American Statesmen" series (1900), and of various addresses on political and other questions which have been published as pamphlets.

STORRS, Charles Backus, educator, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., May 15, 1794; son of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, and grandson of John Storrs, a chaplain in the Revolution. He received his preparatory education at Monson academy, Mass.; matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but did not return for his senior year on account of ill health; studied theology at Bridgehampton, Long Island, N.Y., and was licensed to preach in 1813. He entered the ministry, but was soon obliged to return to Long Meadow, to recover his health. He was graduated from Andover Theological seminary, B.D., 1820; was ordained an evangelist, at Charleston, S.C., by the Congregational association, Jan. 3, 1821; served as a missionary in South Carolina and Georgia, 1820-22,

and was pastor at Ravenna, Ohio, 1822-28. He was professor of theology in Western Reserve college, Cleveland, Ohio, 1828-33, and president



THE OLD WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, HUDSON, OHIO.

of the college, 1830-33. He was actively interested in antislavery and published several articles on that subject. He died in Braintree, Mass., Sept. 15, 1883.

STORRS, Henry Randolph, representative, was born in Middletown, Conn. Sept. 3, 1787; brother of William Lucius Storrs (q.v.). He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1804. A.M., 1807, practised law in New York state, and was for five years judge in Oneida county. He was a Federalist representative from New York in the 15th, 16th, and 18th-21st congresses, 1817-21, and 1823-31. He later settled in New York city, where he became an eminent lawyer. He died while visiting in New Haven, Conn., July 29, 1837.

STORRS, Richard Salter, clergyman, was born in Braintree, Mass., Aug. 21, 1821; son of the Rev. Richard Salter and Harriet (Moore) Storrs, natives of Long Meadow, Mass.; grandson of the Rev. Richard Salter and Sarah (Williston) Storrs, and great-grandson of the Rev. John of Connecticut, a chaplain in the Revolution, and pastor for six years at Southold, Long Island, and Eunice (Conant) Storrs. His father (1787-1873), Williams college, 1807, Andover Theological seminary, 1810, served as a Congregational minister at Braintree, Mass., 1811-73; edited the *Boston Recorder*, 1817-25; was associate editor of the *Congregationalist*, 1850-56, and the author of several publications. Richard Salter Storrs, the third, attended Monson academy, and was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1845, meanwhile studying law under Rufus Choate, and teaching in Monson academy and Williston seminary. He was married, Oct. 1, 1845, to Mary Elwell, daughter of the Rev. Francis and Sarah Hurd (Phillips) Jenks, of Boston, Mass. She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1898. Of their children, Harriet Moore married Louis R. Packard, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary Jenks was married, June 11, 1874, to the Rev. Edward Benton Coe (q.v.); and Miriam Phillips married Philip Moen Washburn, of Worcester, Mass. He was ordained to the ministry of

Harvard Congregational church, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 22, 1845, and was pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N.Y., from November, 1846, until his resignation in November, 1899, when he was made pastor emeritus, and succeeded by the Rev. Harry P. Dewey. He refused the pastorate of the Old Brick church, New York city, in 1875. Upon the 35th anniversary of his installation in the Pilgrim church, the congregation presented him with a purse of \$35,000, and his 50th anniversary was marked by a week's celebration, during which the Manhattan Ministerial association gave him a memorial loving-cup, and the Hamilton club held a dinner and reception in his honor. He was one of the founders of the *Independent* in 1848, and was an associate editor until 1861, and in 1855 delivered the Graham lectures at the Brooklyn institute. During the civil war he was a staunch supporter of the government, and upon the close of the war was one of those commissioned immediately after Lee's surrender to visit Fort Sumter, and re-raised the stars and stripes over the fort. Dr. Storrs served on the Brooklyn Park commission, 1871-79; lectured on the method of preparation for preaching at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1875, and was Ely lecturer in 1879, and L.P. Stone lecturer at Princeton Theological seminary, in 1879. He was president of the Long Island Historical society from 1875-1900; president of the A.B.C.F.M. of the Congregational church, 1887-96, succeeding the Rev. Mark Hopkins; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and in September, 1899, president of the international convention of Congregational ministers at Boston, Mass., receiving an oration at the close of his address. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college, 1853, and from Harvard, 1859; that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1874; L.H.D. from Columbia, 1887, and was a trustee of Amherst college, 1863-1900. In addition to his many orations, he is the author of: *Report on the Revised Edition of the English Version of the Bible; The Constitution of the Human Soul* (1856); *Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes* (1875); *Early American Spirit and the Genesis of It* (1875); *Declaration of Independence, and the Effects of It* (1876); *John Wycliffe and the First English Bible* (1880); *Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and in Life* (1881); *Manliness in the Scholar* (1883); *The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects* (1884); *The Prospective Advance of Christian Missions* (1885); *Forty Years of Pastoral Life* (1886); *The Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training* (1887), and *Bernard of Clairvaux* (1893). Dr. Storrs died in Brooklyn, N.Y. June 5, 1900.

STORRS, William Lucius, representative, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 25, 1795; brother of Henry R. Storrs (q.v.). He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817. He practised law in Middletown, and was representative in the state legislature, 1827-29, and in 1834 was speaker of the house. He was a Whig representative from Connecticut in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829-33, and in the 26th congress, until June, 1840, when he resigned to become associate judge of the court of errors of Connecticut, and was chief-justice of the court, 1857-61. He was professor of law at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1841-46, and at Yale, 1846-47. He died at Hartford, Conn., June 25, 1861.

STORY, Emma Eames, prima donna, was born in Shanghai, China, Aug. 13, 1867; daughter of Ithamar and Emma (Hayden) Eames. Her father was a lawyer in the international courts of Shanghai, and her mother a musician

of ability, under whom she began her first vocal training. She subsequently became a pupil of Clara Munger, of Boston, Mass., and of Charles R. Adams, and studied under Madame Marchesi of Paris, 1886-88. She made her triumphant début as Juliette at the Grand Opera house, Paris, March 13, 1889, having rehearsed the rôle under Gounod's



Emma Eames Story

direction; originated the part of Colombe in Saint Saëns's "Ascanio," March 21, 1890; on May 23, created the title rôle of Zaire, an opera by Véronique de la Nux, and made her London début at Covent Garden as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," April 7, 1891. She was married, Aug. 1, 1891, to Julian Story, the artist (q.v.). Under the management of Abbey, Shoeffel and Grau, she first appeared at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York city in 1891, and at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., as Juliette, March 16, 1892, in both cities winning instantaneous popularity, and subsequently touring both abroad and in the United States in her various operatic rôles. She was decorated by the president of the French republic, an Officier d'Académie and received the English jubilee medal. Her repertory includes: Juliette, Elsa, Desdemona, Marguerite, Carmen, Micaela, Donna Elvira, the countess in *Il Nozze di Figaro*, and Anna Page in Verdi's *Falstaff*.

STORY, George Henry, artist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22, 1835; son of James

and Clarissa Story; grandson of Ebenezer Story, and a descendant of William Story of Ipswich, Mass. His grandfather, Ebenezer, was starved to death in the old sugar-house, New York, after being taken prisoner in the *Constitution*, which frigate had been built on his land at Norwich, Conn., and which he had assisted in building, sailing on her as ship's carpenter. George H. Story served an apprenticeship to a wood carver in New Haven, 1850-53; studied under Charles Hine, a portrait painter at New Haven, 1853-56, and in Europe, 1857. Upon his return he settled in Portland, Maine, receiving the state medal for oil painting in 1859. He opened a studio in Washington, D.C., where he remained, 1859-61; was in Cuba, 1862, and then established himself in New York city, where he gave his entire attention to portraits and to genre pictures, and in 1875 was made an associate of the National Academy of Design. His works include: *The Testy Old Squire*; *The Fishermen* (1886); *Sunday Morning*; *Clock Tinkers*; *Twenty Thousand Majority*, as well as the portraits of Salmon P. Chase, Howell Cobb, Whitelaw Reid, Governors Partino and Lerano of Santo Espiritu and Ville Clara, and their families. He was appointed curator of the department of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1889, an official position which he was still occupying in 1903.

STORY, Joseph, jurist, was born at Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779; son of Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story. His father was a staunch patriot, active in all the Revolutionary movements, and one of the "Indians" who helped to destroy the tea in the harbor of Boston, Mass., in 1776. Joseph was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1798, A.M., 1801; studied law in the office of Samuel Sewall, and later with Judge Putnam of Salem; was admitted to the bar in July, 1801, and established himself in practice in Salem. He declined the appointment of naval officer of the port of Salem in 1803; was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1805-07, and was elected a representative in the 10th congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Crowninshield, serving, 1808-09. He was again chosen a representative in the state legislature in 1810 and became speaker of the house. He argued before the U.S. supreme court the great Georgia claim case in 1810, and on Nov. 18, 1811, was appointed associate-justice of the U.S. supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Cushing, and held the office until his death. His circuit took in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and owing to the extreme old age of his predecessor, his labors upon the circuit were multiplied by the immense accumulation of business. He denounced the slave trade, and it was owing to his

charges to the grand juries in 1819 that the traffic was brought to a close. He opposed the Missouri compromise and spoke in a public meeting held in Salem against the measure. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820, and opposed the motion that the legislature should have the power to diminish the salaries of the judges of the supreme court. He was Dane professor of law at Harvard, 1829-45, and removed to Cambridge, Mass. In 1831 he declined the office of chief justice of Massachusetts. After the death of John Marshall, he acted as chief justice in the U.S. supreme court until the confirmation of Roger B. Taney, and again in 1844, during the illness of Taney. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1818-25; a fellow, 1825-45; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical society.

STATUE OF
JOSEPH STORY.

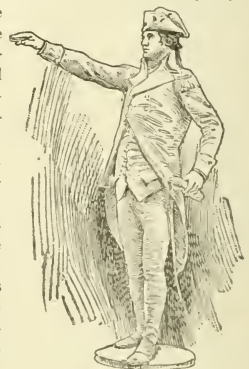


His name in "Class J, Judges and Lawyers," received sixty-four votes in the consideration of names for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York University, October, 1900, and was accorded a place with those of James Kent and John Marshall. He is the author of: *The Power of Solitude, with Fugitive Poems* (1804); *Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions* (1805), and numerous text books on jurisprudence, including: *Commentaries on the Law of Bailments* (1832); *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* (3 vols., 1833); *Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws* (1834); *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence* (2 vols., 1835-36); *Equity Pleadings* (1838); *Law of Agency* (1839); *Law of Partnership* (1841); *Law of Bills of Exchange* (1843), and *Law of Promissory Notes* (1845). He edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" (1809); "Abbot on Shipping" (1810), and "Laws on Assumpsit" (1811), and contributed to the *North American Review*, the *American Jurist*, and the "Encyclopædia Americana." He left unfinished a *Digest*

of Law, which is in the Harvard Law library; and a collection of *Miscellaneous Writings* was published in 1835, and an enlarged edition edited by his son, William Wetmore Story, appeared after his death (2 vols., 1851). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845.

STORY, Julian, artist, was born in Oxford, England; son of William Wetmore (q.v.) and Emelyn (Eldridge) Story. His boyhood was spent in Rome, Italy, where he met many noted artists, who visited his father's studio. He was educated at Eton college and at Oxford university, studied art under Duvenceck, Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris, where he opened an atelier. He was married, Aug. 1, 1891, to Emma Eames, prima donna (q.v.), and in 1896 built a beautiful home on the site of his old studio on the Place des États Unis. He received the 3d class medal and honorable mention from the Paris salon, 1889; gold medal, Berlin, 1891, and silver medal at the Paris exposition in 1900. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists. His portrait of Emma Eames was exhibited at the Chicago exposition in 1893, and among his other portraits is that of the Prince of Wales, painted for William Waldorf Astor, and its replica, painted for the Prince.

STORY, William Wetmore, artist and author, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1819; son of Joseph Story. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar. He prepared "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit" (3 vols. 1842-47); "Treatise on the Law of Contracts not under Seal" (1844), and "Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property" (1847). In 1848 he went to Italy, where he studied sculpture, becoming well known for his portrait busts and statues. He was a U.S. commissioner on fine arts to the exposition at Paris in 1879, and held a professorship in the Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome; was a fellow of the American Academy; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society; chevalier of the order of Francis I., and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The honorary degree of LL.B. was conferred on



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

nim by Harvard in 1840, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford university in 1887. Among his most noted portrait works are: statue of Joseph Story in Mount Auburn cemetery, statue of Edward Everett in the Boston public garden, busts of James Russell Lowell, Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett; the bronze statue of George Peabody, erected in London in 1869, and the statue of Francis Scott Key, in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, Cal. His other works include: *Suppho* (1862); *Saul* (1863); *Cleopatra* (1864); *Delilah* (1866); *Helen* (1869); *Judith* (1872); *Semiramis* (1872); *Sardanapalus* (1878); and *Thetis and Achilles* (1887-88). He is the author of: *Life and Letters of Joseph Story* (2 vols., 1851); *Poems* (1856); *The American Question* (1862); *Roba di Roma* (1862); *Proportions of the Human Figure, According to a New Canon for Practical Use* (1866); *Graffiti d'Italia* (1869); *The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem* (1870); *Tragedy of Nero* (1875); *Castle St. Angelo* (1877); *He and She, or a Poet's Portfolio* (1883); *Fiammetta* (1885); *Poems* (2 vols., 1886); *Conversations in a Studio* (1890); *Excursions on Art and Letters* (1891); *A Poet's Portfolio: Later Reading* (1894). See "Life of William Wetmore Story," by Henry James (London, 1903). He died in Vallombrosa, Italy, Oct. 7, 1895.

STOTT, William Taylor, educator, was born in Vernon, Ind., May 22, 1836; son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vawter) Stott; grandson of the Rev. William T. and Mary A. (Wilkinson) Stott), and of the Rev. William and Frances (Vawter) Vawter, and great-grandson of Raleigh Stott and of Jesse Vawter. He was graduated at Franklin college, Ind., in 1861, and enlisted in the 18th Indiana volunteers; served as private two years and as captain two years, and commanded his regiment in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He was graduated at the Rochester Theological seminary in 1868, and on May 21, 1868, was married to Arabella Ruth, daughter of Isaac Storrs and Mary M. (Pierce) Tracy, of Rochester, N.Y. He was pastor at Columbus, Ind., 1868-69; professor of natural sciences at Franklin college, 1869-72, and became president of Franklin college in 1872. He received the degree of D.D. from Kalamazoo college in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Shurtleff College in 1899. He was president of the Indiana Baptist convention in 1875, and in 1898 became associate editor of the *Baptist Outlook*.

STOUGHTON, William Lewis, soldier and representative, was born in New York, March 20, 1827. He removed to Sturgis, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1851; was prosecuting attorney, 1855-59, and in 1861 became U.S. district attorney for Michigan, but soon resigned to enlist in the 11th Michigan volunteers. He

fought at Stone's river, was promoted colonel Dec. 28, 1862, and during the latter part of the battle of Chickamauga commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, Thomas's corps. He served during Hood's invasion of Tennessee and Sherman's march to Atlanta. He was seriously wounded at Ruff's Station, and March 14, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers. He was attorney-general for the state of Michigan, 1867-68, member of the state constitutional convention of 1867, and a Republican representative from the fourth Michigan district in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869-73. He died in Sturgis, Mich., June 6, 1888.

STOWE, Calvin Ellis, educationist, was born in Natick, Mass., April 6, 1802. His father died in 1808, and in 1814 he began an apprenticeship in a paper-mill. In 1820 through the assistance of friends he was enabled to attend Gorham academy. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B. in 1824, A.M., 1827, and at the Andover Theological seminary in 1828; edited the *Boston Recorder*, 1829-30, and held the chair of Greek at Dartmouth, 1830-32. He was married in 1832, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Bennett Tyler of Portland, Maine. He was professor of sacred literature at Lane Theological seminary, Ohio, 1832-50. His wife died in 1834, and in 1836 he married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher (q.v.). Professor Stowe became interested in the cause of education in the west, and in 1836 went to Prussia to study the public school system. He filled the chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin, 1850-52, and was professor of sacred literature at Andover Theological seminary until 1864, when he resigned and moved to Hartford, Conn. He received the honorary degree of D.D. at Miami, and at Indiana university in 1837, and at Dartmouth in 1839. He is the author of: *Introduction to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible* (1835); *The Religious Element in Education* (1844); *The Right Interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures* (1853); *Origin and History of the Books of the Bible, both Canonical and Apocryphal* (1867). He died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1886.

STOWE, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher), author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811; daughter of the Rev. Lyman (q.v.) and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. Her mother died in 1815, and she lived at her grandmother's home until her father married again in 1817. She attended Litchfield academy, 1817-24, and it was here that at the age of twelve she wrote her precocious essay entitled "Can Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?" In 1824 she entered the school kept by her sister Catherine at Hartford, and taught there from 1826 until 1832, when the family moved to Walnut Hills, Ohio.

Dr. Beecher having been appointed president of Lane Theological seminary. In 1833 she happened to cross the Ohio river into Kentucky, and there saw slavery in all of its horrors. She was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe (q.v.), Jan. 6, 1836. At this time the slavery question was at its greatest heat; James G. Birney and Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, publishers of *The Philanthropist*, were obliged to flee, their office was wrecked, and innocent black men were not safe in Cincinnati. The little colony at Walnut Hills played its part in harboring and forwarding the fugitive slaves, and was one of the first links in that wonderful chain of hiding-places that helped so many fugitives from the south to Canada. In 1850 Professor and Mrs. Stowe removed to Brunswick, Maine, and when that year the fugitive slave law was passed, Mrs. Stowe felt that the people of the north did not realize what slavery was. In June, 1851, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ap-



HOUSE WHERE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" WAS WRITTEN.

peared as a serial in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published by Gamaliel Bailey and John G. Whittier. At the time it was published in book form, she moved with her husband to Andover, Mass., and the following year went abroad. In 1864 she removed to Hartford, Conn., where she continued her writing. Her published works are as follows: *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852); *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853); *A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children* (1853); *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands* (1854); *Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp* (1856); *Our Charlie and What to do With Him* (1858); *Minister's Wooing* (1859); *The Pearl of Orr's Island* (1862); *Agnes of Sorrento* (1862); *Reply on Behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many Thousand Women of Great Britain* (1863); *The Ravages of a Carpet* (1864); *House and Home Papers by Christopher Crowfield* (1864); *Religious Poems* (1865); *Stories About Our Dogs*

(1865); *Little Foxes* (1865); *Queer Little People* (1867); *Daisy's First Winter and Other Stories* (1867); *The Chimney Corner, by Christopher Crowfield* (1868); *Men of Our Times* (1868); *Old Tona Folks* (1869); *Lady Byron Vindicated, a History of the Byron Controversy* (1869); *The American Woman's Home* (1869); *Little Pussy Willow* (1870); *Pink and White Tyranny* (1871); *Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories* (1871); *My Wife and I* (1872); *Palmetto Leaves* (1873); *Betty's Bright Idea and Other Tales* (1875); *We and Our Neighbors* (1875); *Footsteps of the Master* (1876); *Bible Heroines* (1878); *Poganuc People* (1878); *A Dog's Mission* (1881). Mrs. Stowe's biography was written by her son, Charles E. Stowe, a Congregational clergyman, and by her friend, Annie Fields. She died in Hartford, July 1, 1896.

STRAIT, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in Chester district, S.C., Dec. 25, 1846; son of Jacob F. and Isabella (Wylie) Strait; grandson of Leonard Strait and of Peter Wylie, and a descendant of William Wylie of the Revolutionary army. He attended Maysville (S.C.) and Cooper (Miss.) institutes, and entered the Confederate army in March, 1862. He served throughout the war in the 6th South Carolina regiment in Jenkins's brigade, Longstreet's corps, and in the 29th South Carolina regiment, Gist's brigade, Hardee's corps, and engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Seven days' battles around Richmond, 2d Manassas, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Lookout Mountain, Raccoon Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun Station, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and around Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, and in many minor battles and skirmishes in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. He was married, Dec. 2, 1869, to Kate A. Lathrop, daughter of Dr. Albert W. and Susan T. Lathrop, and granddaughter of Charles Lathrop. He was graduated from the South Carolina Medical college in 1885; was state senator, 1890, and a Democratic representative from the fifth South Carolina district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893-99.

STRANG, Lewis Clinton, dramatic critic, was born in Westfield, Mass., Dec. 4, 1869; son of Clinton W., and Ella J. (Lewis) Strang. He attended the Bridgeport (Conn.) high school, 1884-88, and was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts, Boston university, in 1892, becoming a reporter for the *Boston Journal* in September of the latter year; assistant city editor and assistant in the dramatic department, 1894, and dramatic editor and critic in 1898. He was married, Aug. 7, 1895, to Martha W. Locke of South Braintree, Mass. He is the author of: *Famous Actresses of the Day*, and *Famous Actors of the Day* (1889); *Prima Donnas and Soubrettes of*

Light Opera and Musical Comedy in America (1900); *Celebrated Comedians of Light Opera and Musical Comedy in America* (1900), and *Players and Plays of the Last Quarter Century* (1902), besides many magazine articles.

STRANGE, Robert, senator, was born in Virginia, Sept. 20, 1796. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Fayetteville, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons of the state, 1822-23 and 1826; judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1826-36, and was a Democratic U.S. senator from North Carolina, elected to complete the term of Willie P. Mangum, resigned, taking his seat, Dec. 15, 1836. Like his predecessor, however, he resigned in 1840, under instruction of the legislature, not being able to conform to the same, and was succeeded by William A. Graham. He resumed practice in Fayetteville, and was afterward appointed solicitor for the fifth judicial district of North Carolina. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college, N.J., in 1840, and is the author of: *Eoneguski, or The Cherokee Chief*, a novel. He died in Fayetteville, N.C., Feb. 10, 1854.

STRATEMEYER, Edward, author, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., Oct. 4, 1862; son of Henry J. and Anna (Seigel) Stratemeyer. He attended high school and the private academy at Elizabeth, N.J.; became a contributor to juvenile periodicals, and was married, March 25, 1891, to Magdalene Baker, daughter of Silas and Harriet (Baker) Van Camp, of Newark, N.J., making his home in Newark. He edited *Good News*, 1893-94; *Young People of America*, 1895, and *Bright Days*, 1896. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical society. He is the author of: *Bound to Succeed Series* (3 vols., 1895-99); *Old Glory Series* (6 vols., 1898-1900); the *Colonial Series* (3 vols., 1900-1903); *American Boy's Life of William McKinley* (1901); and *Pan-American Series* (3 vols., 1901-1903).

STRATTON, Charles C., governor of New Jersey, was born at Swedenboro, N.J., in 1796. He was liberally educated, and was a representative in the state legislature for several terms. He was a Whig representative from New Jersey in the 25th congress, 1837-39; was re-elected to the 26th congress, with four other Whig representatives from the state, and they all received their credentials, bearing the broad seal of New Jersey, but were not admitted. He was a representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; a member of the constitutional convention of 1844, and was governor of New Jersey, 1844-48. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits at his farm in Gloucester county, near Swedenboro, where he died, March 30, 1859.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon, diplomat, was born at Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1850; son of Lazarus and Sara Straus. He came to America with his parents in 1854, settling in Talbotton, Ga., and in 1865 removed to New York. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, LL.B., 1873; practised law until 1881, and then engaged in mercantile life. He was married, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Louis and Hannah (Seller) Lavanburg of New York city. He was U.S. minister to Turkey, under President Cleveland, 1887-89, and under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, 1898-1901. He received the degree of L.H.D. from Brown, 1895, that of LL.D. from Washington and Lee in 1896, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He was president of the New York board of trade and transportation; president of the American Social Science association, and a member of the permanent court of Arbitration at the Hague, appointed, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Harrison. He is the author of: *The Origin of Republic Form of Government in the United States* (1886); *Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty* (1894); *The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States* (1896); *Reform in the Consular Service* (1900); *United States Doctrine of Citizenship* (1901); *Our Diplomacy with Reference to our Foreign Service* (1902).

STREET, Alfred Billings, poet, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1811; son of Randall S. Street. He attended the Dutchess county academy, later studying law with his father at Monticello, N.Y., and removed to Albany in 1839, and in 1848 was made state librarian, a position held until his death. His poems were all well received by the critics. He is the author of: *The Burning of Schenectady and other Poems* (1842); *Drawings and Tintings* (1844); *Fugitive Poems* (1846); *Frontinac* (1850); *Woods and Waters or the Saranacs and the Racket* (1860); *A Digest of Taxation in the United States* (1863); *Collected Poems* (2 vols., 1866); *The Indian Pass* (1869). He died at Albany, N.Y., June 2, 1881.

STREIGHT, Abdel D., soldier, was born in Wheeler, N.Y., June 17, 1829. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade when very young, and later became a book-publisher. He removed to Cincinnati in 1858, and subsequently to Indianapolis. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel, 51st Indiana volunteers, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. On April 21, 1863, he was sent by General Rosecrans, with 1700 cavalry troops, down the Tennessee river to Eastport, Miss., and overland to Blountsville, Ala., his objective being Rome, Ga., but at Cedar Bluffs, Ala., he was defeated by General Forrest, and with 1300 men was captured and sent to Richmond,

Va. At first he was ironed and confined in a dungeon, but later, with several of his officers, he planned and superintended the digging of the famous tunnel that enabled 108 Union officers to escape. He commanded a brigade in the fourth corps, under General Thomas, at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864, and was later promoted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Indianapolis, and in 1876 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He died near Indianapolis, Ind., May 27, 1892.

STRIBLING, Cornelius Kinchiloe, naval officer, was born in Pendleton, S.C., Sept. 22, 1796. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman in June, 1812; was attached to the *Mohawk* on Lake Ontario; took part in the blockade of Kingston, 1815; served in the Mediterranean in 1816-18; was promoted lieutenant in April, 1818; served on the Brazil station, 1819-20, and on the Cuban coast, in the suppression of piracy, in 1823; commanded the sloop *Peacock*, in the East Indies, 1835-37, and was promoted commander in January, 1840. He commanded the sloop *Cyane*, and the frigate *United States*, in the Pacific station, 1842-44; the receiving ship at Norfolk, 1844-46, and was fleet captain of the Pacific squadron, 1847-48. He was attached to the ship-of-the-line *Ohio* in 1848-50; was superintendent of the U.S. naval academy, 1850-53; was promoted captain in August, 1853; was commandant at the Pensacola navy-yard, 1857-59, and commanded the East India squadron, 1859-61. He was retired in December, 1861; was a member of the board to fix the compensation of government officers and of the lighthouse board in 1862 and in 1867-72; was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; commandant at the Philadelphia navy-yard, 1863-65, and commander-in-chief of the East Gulf squadron in 1865. He was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. He died at Martinsburg, Va., Jan. 17, 1880.

STRINGHAM, Silas Horton, naval officer, was born in Middletown, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1798. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Nov. 15, 1809; took part in the battles with the *Little Belt* and *Belvidere*; was commissioned lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1814; was assigned to the schooner *Spark* in the Mediterranean, 1815-18, and took part in the war with Algiers; served in the sloop *Cyane* in the suppression of the African slave trade, 1819-21; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1821; was executive officer on the *Hornet*, in the West Indies, 1821-24, and took part in the capture of the private vessel, *Moscow*. He was promoted commander, March 3, 1831, and captain, Sept. 8, 1841; commanded the U.S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1844-46; was in command of the ship-of-the-line *Ohio*, 1847-48, and took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Mexico; commanded the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., 1848-52, and of Boston,

Mass., 1856-60. He was flag officer of the Mediterranean squadron, 1852-56, and in 1861 was summoned to Washington to advise upon the war preparations and the immediate relief of Fort Sumter, which he urged. He was given command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron; planned the expedition to Hatteras inlet, and, accompanied by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, with 900 men he reduced forts Hatteras and Clarke on the inlet, and received the surrender of the garrison, consisting of 715 men, 1000 stands of arms, and various ordnance and provisions. Stringham's action in returning with his fleet to Fort Monroe was criticised, and at his own request he was relieved of the command of the squadron. He was retired as a commodore, Dec. 21, 1861; commanded the navy yard, at Boston, 1862-65; was promoted rear-admiral, July 16, 1862, and was port-admiral at New York, 1870-72. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1876.

STROBEL, Edward Henry, diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 7, 1835; son of Maynard Davis and Caroline Lydia (Bullock) Strobel; grandson of Martin and Eliza (Martin) Strobel and of James Bowen and Eliza Grier (Courtenay) Bullock; great-grandson of Daniel Strobel, from Lambertheim, Germany, a captain in the American Revolution; and of James Courtenay from Newry, Ireland. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1877, LL.B., 1882, meanwhile traveling in Europe, 1880-81; was admitted to the New York bar in 1883, and practised law in New York city, 1883-85. He was secretary of the U.S. legation at Madrid, Spain, August, 1885-March, 1890, officiating part of the time as *chargé d'affaires*, and being detailed on special business to Morocco in 1888 and 1889; resided in Europe, 1890-92, and upon his return to America served as third assistant secretary of state, Washington, D.C., 1893-94. He was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. minister to Quito, Ecuador, in April, 1894; transferred to Chile in the following December, resigning in August, 1897, and in the same month was appointed arbitrator in the Fréaut claim between France and Chile. He visited Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine Republic, 1897-98; was appointed Bemis professor of international law in Harvard Law school in 1898, and served as counsel for Chile before the United States and Chilean claims commission at Washington, D.C., in 1899 and 1900. In 1903 he became legal adviser to the king of Siam. He was made an officer in the Legion of Honor of France, 1898, and a member of several learned societies. His publications include: *The Spanish Revolution* (1898), and official dispatches and reports, especially a report on the *Resumption of Specie Payments in Chile*, transmitted to congress by President Cleveland.

STRONG, Augustus Hopkins, educator, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1836; son of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong; grandson of Ezra and Betsey (Dunning) Strong, and of Mark and Almira (Stanley) Hopkins, and great-grandson of Philip Strong of Warren, Conn. Alvah Strong (1809-1885) published the *Rochester Daily Democrat*, 1834-64. Augustus H. Strong was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1857, and from the Rochester Theological seminary, 1859, continuing his studies abroad and traveling through Europe and the Orient. He served as supply for the North Baptist church in Chicago, Ill., for a short time. He was married, Nov. 6, 1861, to Harriet Louise, daughter of Eliezer and Harriet (Crowl) Savage of Rochester; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Haverhill, Mass., 1861-65, and of the First Baptist church in Cleveland, Ohio, 1865-72, and in 1872 became professor of Biblical theology and president of the Rochester Theological seminary, New York. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1870, from Yale university in 1890, from Princeton university in 1896, and that of LL.D. from Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., in 1891, and was elected trustee of Vassar college in 1884. He is the author of: *Systematic Theology* (1886); *Philosophy and Religion* (1888); *Great Poets and Their Theology* (1897); *Christ in Creation and Ethical Monism* (1899); and numerous literary and religious contributions to leading periodicals.

STRONG, Caleb, senator, was born in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1745; son of Lieut. Caleb and Phebe (Lyman) Strong; grandson of Jonathan and Mehitable (Stebbins) Strong, and of Capt. Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, and a descendant of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong. Elder Strong (1605-1699) emigrated from Plymouth, England, in 1630; was one of the founders of Dorchester, Mass., and eventually located in Northampton, Mass., in 1659. Caleb Strong studied under the Rev. Samuel Moody of York, Maine; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1764, A.M., 1767; studied law under Maj. Joseph Hawley of Northampton, and was admitted to the bar in 1772. He was a member of the committee of correspondence and safety, 1774-75; a representative in the general court, 1776-78, and county attorney, 1776-1800. He was married, Nov. 20, 1777, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John and Sarah (Worthington) Hooker of Northampton, and they had nine children. He was state senator, 1780-88; declined a seat on the supreme bench in 1781; was a member of the convention that formed the state constitution of Massachusetts, serving on the committee that drew up that instrument, and a delegate to the U.S. constitutional con-

vention of 1787, but did not sign the instrument. He was elected with Thomas Dalton, one of the first U.S. senators from Massachusetts, and drew the long term of four years; was re-elected for six years, his second term to expire March 3, 1799; but resigned in 1796, and Theodore Sedgwick (q.v.) took his seat Dec. 6, 1796, and completed his term. He was governor of Massachusetts, 1800-07; presidential elector in 1809, and governor of Massachusetts, 1812-16. During his second term as governor he opposed the war with England and refused the request of the President to furnish troops, claiming that the decision rested with him as to when the militia should be called out, in which opinion he was upheld by the supreme court. After the withdrawal, however, of the national troops, he made proper and sufficient provision for the defence of the state. After 1816 he resumed the practice of law in Northampton. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard college in 1801; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Speeches, and Other Papers, 1800-1807* (1808). His biography was written by Alden Bradford (1820). See also "The Strong Family" by Benjamin W. Dwight (2 vols., 1871). Governor Strong died in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 17, 1819.

STRONG, Edward Trask, naval officer, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 10, 1840; son of Simeon Edward (M.D.) and Rachel Lee (Smith) Strong of North Andover, Mass.; grandson of Simeon and Lois Cabb (Emerson) Strong of Amherst, Mass., and of Stephen and Abigail (Crafts) Smith of Manchester, Mass., and a descendant of John Strong, born in Taunton, England, in 1605, who arrived at Hull, Mass., May 30, 1630, on the *Mary and John*, and finally settled at Northampton, Mass. He was educated at Andover, Mass.; employed in the merchant marine, 1857-62; entered the U.S. navy, Nov. 24, 1862, and served during the remainder of the civil war in the grades of acting master's mate, and acting ensign on board of the *Macedonian*, *Savannah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Rachel Seaman* and *Wasp*, on the North Atlantic and West India stations. In 1866-68 he was on board the *Paul Jones* and *Portsmouth*. He was commissioned ensign in the regular navy, March 12, 1868; promoted master, Dec. 18, 1868, and lieutenant, March 21, 1870, serving in these grades as follows: *Portsmouth*, 1868; *Seminole*, 1869-70; *California*, flagship of Pacific squadron, 1870-73; *Terror* and *Shenandoah*, North Atlantic squadron, 1873-74; receiving ships *Ohio* and *Wabash*, 1874-75; *Vandalia*, European squadron, 1876-79; navy yard, Boston, 1879-82; torpedo station, 1882. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 2, 1882;

was on board the *Minnesota*, 1882-83; the *Swatara*, 1883-85; at the navy yard, Boston, 1886-89; and on the nautical school ship, *Saratoga*, 1889-92. He was promoted commander, Jan. 9, 1893; commanded the *Saratoga*, 1893-95, and the *Essex*, 1896-98; and was at the navy yard, League Island, fitting monitors for sea at the commencement of the war with Spain, commanding the *Montauk*, and at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1898-99. He was promoted captain, Oct. 10, 1899; commanded the *Monadnock* at Manila, P.I., 1900, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral, Nov. 21, 1900, residing subsequently at Albany, N.Y.

STRONG, Frank, educator, was born in Venice, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1859; son of John Butler and Mary (Foote) Strong; grandson of John Butler and Joanna (Johnson) Strong, and of Jared and Eliza (Clark) Foote, and a descendant of Elder John Strong, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630, and one of the first settlers of Northampton, Mass.; and of Nathaniel Foote, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1633, and Wethersfield, Conn., 1635. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1884, A.M., 1893, Ph.D., 1897; Yale Law school, 1885; studied law with Sereno E. Payne, Auburn, N.Y., and taught in the high school, 1885-86; was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N.Y., October, 1886, and practised in Kansas City, Mo., 1886-88. He was principal of the high school, St. Joseph, Mo., 1888-92, and on June 24, 1890, was married to Mary Evelyn, daughter of William Z. and Sarah (Robinson) Ransom, of St. Joseph, Mo. He was superintendent of schools at Lincoln, Neb., 1892-95; lecturer on history at Yale, 1897-99, and president of the University of Oregon, 1899-1902. On Oct. 17, 1902, he was installed chancellor of the University of Kansas. He is the author of: *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1898); *A Forgotten Danger to the New England Colonies* (1898); *Causes of Cromwell's West Indian Expedition, 1654-55* (1899), and *Government of the American People* (1891).

STRONG, George Crockett, soldier, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., Oct. 16, 1832. His father died when he was young and he was adopted by his uncle, A. L. Strong. He entered the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1853, and was brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1857. He was in command of Mt. Vernon arsenal, Ala., 1858-59, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 31, 1859. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1861, and served as ordnance officer on the staff of General McDowell in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, as assistant ordnance officer on McClellan's staff at Washington, July-September, 1861, and as chief of staff to General Butler. He commanded the expedition from

Ship Island to Biloxi, Miss., in April, 1862, and the expedition to Ponchatoula, General Jefferson Thompson's headquarters, in September, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and was promoted captain of ordnance, March 3, 1863, but because of illness was in New York city until June, 1863, when he was given command of the first brigade, first division, department of the south. He took part in the operations against Charleston, S.C., including the attack on Morris Island, July 10, and the siege of Fort Wagner, and was mortally wounded while leading a charge at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. He is the author of: *Cadet Life at West Point* (1862). He died in New York city, July 30, 1863.

STRONG, James, representative, was born in Windham, Conn., in 1783. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1806. He then removed to Hudson, N.Y., where he practised law, and was a Federalist representative from New York in the 16th and 18th-21st congresses, 1819-21 and 1823-31. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1824. He died in Chester, N.J., Aug. 8, 1847.

STRONG, James, educator, was born in New York, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1822; son of Thomas and Maria Strong. His father emigrated from England to New York in 1815, and died in 1826. James Strong was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1844; was teacher of ancient languages in Troy Conference academy, West Poughkeepsie, Vt., 1844-46; resigning on account of ill health. He was married, July 18, 1845, to Marcia, daughter of Alanson and Philena Dustin, of Middlebury, Vt., and they had six children, of whom Cyrus J., born 1862, was a practising physician in New York city. Mr. Strong spent the winter of 1847 in New York city; resided in Newtown, N.Y., 1848-49, and in Flushing, N.Y., 1849-58, where for two years he was actively engaged in carrying through the construction of a railroad to New York city, serving as president of the company. He was professor of Biblical literature and acting president of Troy university, 1858-61, after which he returned to Flushing. In 1861 he was appointed professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J.; traveled in Palestine and Egypt in 1874, and in 1893 resigned his professorship on account of failing health, being appointed professor emeritus. He subsequently lectured at the summer school at Round Lake, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of D.D. in 1856, and that of LL.D. in 1881 from Wesleyan university. He was a member of the committee of revision of the Old Testament in 1871; a delegate to the General conference of the Methodist Epis-

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copal church in 1872; a member of the American branch of the Palestine Exploration society, and at one time chairman of the Archaeological Council of the Oriental society. With the Rev. Dr. John McClintock he edited the first three volumes of a *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, and after Dr. McClintock's decease, completed the last seven volumes alone (1867-81); translated and edited the book of Daniel (1876), and that of Esther (1877) in Lange's "Commentary" (1877). He is the author of: *A New Harmony and Exposition of the Gospels* (1852); *Harmony in Greek* (1854); *Epitome of Chaldee Grammar* (1869); *Tables of Biblical Chronology* (1875); *Greek in a Nutshell* (1876); *Scripture History Delineated from the Biblical Records and all Other Accessible Sources* (1878); *Irenics, a Series of Essays Showing the Virtual Agreement Between Science and the Bible* (1883); *The Tabernacle of Israel in the Desert* (1888); *Sacred Idyls, a Metrical Version of Solomon's Song* (1889); *The Doctrine of a Future Life* (1891); *Sketches of Jewish Life in the First Century* (1891); *The Student's Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes* (1893); *An Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible* (1894), besides numerous religious pamphlets and Sunday school quarterlies. He died at Round Lake, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1894.

STRONG, James Hooker, naval officer, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., April 26, 1814. He was graduated at the Polytechnic college, Chittenango, N.Y., 1833, and entered the U.S. navy, having been warranted midshipman the previous year. He was attached to the *Lexington* of the Brazil station, and commanded a boat party that captured a band of pirates on the Falkland islands. He was advanced to the grade of passed midshipman, June 4, 1836, and on Sept. 8, 1841, was commissioned lieutenant for the following twenty-five years. His service was principally on board ship and in 1861 he was promoted commander and was stationed on the South Atlantic blockade with two steamers, the *Flag* and the *Mohawk*. In 1863 he was transferred to the Western Gulf blockade under Farragut, and in command of the *Monongahela* fought at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and in November, with three vessels escorted General Banks to Brazos, Texas, fighting at Aransas Pass. He joined Farragut again, and in the battle of Mobile Bay, on Aug. 5-7, 1864, was assigned the fifth position with the *Kennebeck*, his consort, on the port. In the progress of the advance the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, under Admiral Buchanan who had commanded the *Merrimac* when it sank the *Congress*, passed the *Hartford*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Richmond*, and the *Lackawanna*, intending to ram the *Monongahela* or her consort. Although the wooden *Monon-*

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gahela was no match for the Confederate iron-clad, Strong waited for no orders, but struck the *Tennessee* a glancing blow and then poured in a broadside of solid 11 inch shot, and later, after all the fleet had assembled out of range of the forts, the *Tennessee* returned, and Farragut ordered the *Monongahela* and the *Lackawanna* to "run down the ram." Strong took the lead and as the ram headed for the *Hartford*, the *Monongahela* struck her a powerful blow which, carried away her own prow and cutwater. Strong was promoted captain, Aug. 5, 1865, and commodore, March 2, 1870, having served two years at the Brooklyn navy yard and two in the Mediterranean squadron. He was light-house inspector, 1870-72; was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 10, 1873; commanded the South Atlantic squadron, 1873-75; was retired April 25, 1876, and died in Columbia, S.C., Nov. 23, 1882.

STRONG, James Woodward, educator, was born in Brownington, Vt., Sept. 29, 1833; son of Elijah Gridley and Sarah Ashley (Partridge) Strong; grandson of Elijah (d., 1838) and Sylvia (Gridley) (d., 1813) Strong, and of Reuben (d., 1809) and Sally Ashley (d., 1806) Partridge, and a descendant of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass., who came to this country in 1642. He attended the common schools until 1846, when he began earning an independent livelihood, becoming successively a printer-boy, book-store clerk, telegraph operator and district-school teacher. He also served as city clerk, 1854-55, and as city superintendent of schools in Beloit, Wis., 1855-56, while a student at Beloit college, from which he was graduated, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861. He was married, Sept. 3, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Aaron and Harriet (Estabrook) Davenport of Beloit, Wis. He was graduated from Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1862; ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 28, 1862, and served as pastor at Brodhead, Wis., 1862-64, and at Faribault, Minn., 1864-70. In the latter year he was called to be the first president and professor of mental and moral philosophy of Carleton college, at Northfield, Minn. The presidency he held until January, 1903, when he was made president emeritus and retired upon an annuity. Through his able administration the college became one of the leading institutions of the northwest. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Beloit college in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Illinois college in 1896. Dr. Strong was elected in 1872 a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; was president of the Minnesota State Home Missionary society from its organization in 1872; a member of almost every national Congregational council from 1865 to 1901; of the International council, 1899, and the Ecumenical Missionary conference, 1900.

STRONG, Jedediah, delegate, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 7, 1738; son of Supply Strong. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764, and changed from the study of divinity to the law. He was admitted to the bar and was a representative in the state legislature, 1771-1801. He was chosen a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress in 1774, but declined the office; was a member of the committee of inspection, 1774-75; served as county judge, 1780-91; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782-84; and a member of the Connecticut convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788. He died in Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 21, 1802.

STRONG, Theodore, mathematician, was born at South Hadley, Mass., July 26, 1790; son of Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong; grandson of Joseph and Jane (Gelston) Strong, and of John and Martha (Clark) Woodbridge, and a direct descendant of John Strong, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630; and from the Rev. John Woodbridge, who came to Massachusetts in 1634. He was graduated from Yale in 1812; was tutor of mathematics at Hamilton college, 1812-16; and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there, 1816-27. He was married, Sept. 18, 1818, to Lucy, daughter of John and Huldah (Warren) Dix, of Boston, and they had two sons and five daughters. He declined the chair of mathematics at Columbia college and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1826, but in 1827 became professor of mathematics at Queen's (Rutgers) college, and in 1861 was made professor emeritus. His research work was confined to mathematics, and in that field he stood first in America, with the possible exception of Dr. Bowditch. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton in 1815, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1835. He belonged to many scientific societies, and was nominated by congress one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences. He contributed largely to mathematical magazines, and delivered many interesting and original papers. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Elementary and Higher Algebra* (1859); *A Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus* (1869). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 1, 1869.

STRONG, William, representative, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1763; son of Benajah and Polly (Bacon) Strong, and a descendant of Elder John Strong, of Northampton. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Hartford, Vt., and William obtained a limited education. He engaged in business as a land surveyor, and as a farmer in Hartford. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1798-99, 1801-02 and 1815-18; sheriff of Windsor county,

1802-10; a representative in the 12th, 13th and 16th congresses, 1811-15 and 1819-21; judge of the supreme court of Windsor county in 1817, and a member of the council of censors in 1834. He was married, June 17, 1793, to Abigail Hutchinson, of Norwich, Conn. He died in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 28, 1840.

STRONG, William, jurist, was born in Somers, Tolland county, Conn., May 6, 1808; son of the Rev. William L. Strong, and grandson of Adonijah Strong. He attended the Plainsfield academy; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; taught school in New Haven, Conn., and Burlington, N.J.; studied law at Burlington, and took a six months' course in the Yale Law school. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1832, and established himself in practice at Reading, Pa. He was married in 1836 to Priscilla Lee, of Easton, Pa. He was a Democratic representative in the 30th-31st congresses, 1847-51; and associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1857-68, when he resigned and opened a law office in Philadelphia. He was appointed by President Grant associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1870, and served until December, 1880, when he resigned. He was a member of the electoral commission in 1877, and held that congress had no authority to canvass a state election for presidential electors. He was president of the American Tract society, and of the American Sunday School Union; and a member of the American Philosophical society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1867, and the same degree by Yale and the College of New Jersey in 1870. He delivered a course of lectures at Union Theological seminary, N.Y., and was a lecturer at the law department of Columbian university, Washington, for several years. He also delivered addresses before the Philadelphia Bar association, the American Philosophical society, and other organizations, and contributed an important article upon "The Needs of the Supreme Court," to the *North American Review* in 1881. He died at Lake Minnewasca, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1895.

STROTHER, David Hunter, author, artist and soldier, was born in Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 16, 1816; son of Col. John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother. He studied drawing with Pietro Ancora in 1829, was graduated at Jefferson college in 1835; studied art with S. F. B. Morse in 1836, in Rome, 1842-44, and in New York, 1845-49. In 1850, over the pseudonym "Porte Crayon," his first article appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. At the outbreak of the war, he was commissioned captain and appointed assistant adjutant-general on McClellan's staff. He served on Pope's staff in the Virginia campaign,

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and on Banks's staff in the Red River campaign. He was colonel of the 3d Virginia cavalry; was chief of staff to his cousin, David Hunter, in the Shenandoah campaign, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war he resumed his literary work; and his *Personal Recollections of the War*, written from a note-book actually kept while at the front, was very popular. He was U.S. consul-general at Mexico, 1879-85. He was twice married, first to Anne Doyne Wolfe, and secondly, to Mary Ellen Hunter. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Emily, who became the wife of John Brisbane Walker (q.v.) and by his second marriage, he had two sons. He is the author of *The Black-water Chronicle* (1853) and *Virginia Illustrated* (1857). General Strother died in Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va., March 8, 1888.

STRYKER, Melancthon Woolsey, educator, was born in Vernon, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1851; son of Isaac Pierson and Alida Livingston (Woolsey) Stryker; grandson of Daniel and Harriet (Pierson) Stryker, and of Melancthon and Susan (Tredwell) Woolsey, and a descendant of Jan Van Stryker, who came from Holland to New Jersey, 1640, and of George Woolsey, who came to Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., in 1623. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1872, and at the Auburn Theological seminary in 1876; married, Sept. 27, 1876, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Simon and Mary (Weaver) Goss, of Auburn, N.Y.; and was pastor of churches at Auburn, N.Y., 1876; Ithaca, N.Y., 1878-83; Holyoke, Mass., 1883-85, and in Chicago, Ill., 1885-92. In 1892 he became president of Hamilton college. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1889, and from Lafayette in 1889, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1892. He is the author of: *Song of Miriam* (1888); *Church Song* (1889); *Dies Ira* (1893); *Hamilton, Lincoln and Addresses* (1895); *Letter of James* (1895); *Lattermath* (1896); *College Hymnal* (1897); *Well by the Gate*, sermons (1903).

STRYKER, William Scudder, historiographer, was born in Trenton, N.J., June 6, 1838. He was graduated at Princeton, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1859, and studied law. He enlisted as a private, April 16, 1861, assisted in recruiting and organizing troops in the beginning of the civil war and in 1863 was commissioned major and appointed aide to Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, then stationed in South Carolina. He took part in the Morris Island expedition, in the assault of Fort Wagner, and in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was taken ill, and returning North was attached to the pay-master's department and brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service. He resigned his commission, June 30, 1866, and in 1867 was made adjutant-general for the state of

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New Jersey, a position he held for over thirty-five years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. Besides many valuable historical pamphlets and monographs he compiled a *Roster of the Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War* (1872); *Roster of the New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War* (1876); and wrote the *Battles of Trenton and Princeton* (1898).

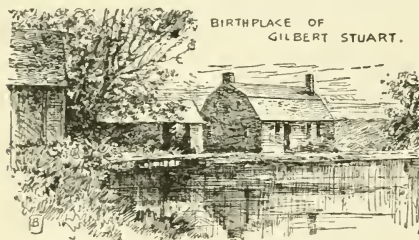
STUART, Alexander Hugh Holmes, cabinet officer, was born in Staunton, Va., April 2, 1807; son of Judge Archibald Stuart of Virginia. He attended William and Mary college, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, in 1828. He practised in Staunton, 1828-36; was a representative in the state legislature, 1836-39; a representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1844, and on the Taylor ticket in 1848, and served as secretary of the interior in President Fillmore's cabinet, 1850-53. He was a member of the national convention in 1856; state senator, 1857-61; a Union delegate to the secession convention of 1861, but when Virginia was threatened with invasion he gave his support to the Confederate cause. In 1865 he was elected a representative to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was prominent in resisting the objectionable features of the reconstruction act, and was a member of the committee that co-operated with the President in freeing the state from military government. He was rector of the University of Virginia, 1876-82 and 1884-86; a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Education fund, and president of the Virginia Historical society for many years. He died in Staunton, Feb. 3, 1891.

STUART, Charles E., senator, was born in Columbia county, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1810. He practised law in Kalamazoo, Mich.; was a representative in the Michigan legislature, 1842; a Democratic representative from Michigan in the 30th congress, elected in 1847 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Bradley, deceased, who never qualified, and Mr. Stuart served, 1847-49. He was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 31st congress, and was elected to the 32d congress, serving, 1851-53. He was a U.S. senator from Michigan, 1853-59, and in 1866 was a member of the Union convention in Philadelphia. He died in Kalamazoo, May 19, 1887.

STUART, David, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 12, 1816; son of Robert Stuart (q.v.). He removed to Detroit, Mich., where he practised law, and was a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853-55. He removed to Chicago, Ill., and on Oct. 31, 1861, was commissioned colonel, 55th Illinois volunteers. He was given command of the 2d brigade, Sherman's division, Grant's army, in February, 1862, and at Shiloh he was

stationed on the extreme left, and was severely wounded in the shoulder. He was nominated brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded the 4th brigade, Morgan L. Smith's division, succeeding to the command when General Smith was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou. After McClelland reached the field, Sherman's (13th) corps was formed into the 13th and 15th corps, and Morgan L. Smith taking the new 13th corps, Stuart was given command of 2d division, 15th corps under Sherman, and took an important part in the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, but resigned April 3, 1863, because his nomination for brigadier-general failed of confirmation. He died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1868.

STUART, Gilbert, artist, was born in Narragansett, R.I., Dec. 3, 1755. He received his early education from his mother, subsequently becoming a pupil of the Rev. George Bissitt. In 1757 he went to Newport, R.I., to visit Dr. William Hunter, whose attention Stuart's scattered chalk and charcoal sketches had attracted, and who requested him, while his guest, to attempt the painting of an animal subject. In 1768 he painted



the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister of Newport, and in 1770 studied under Cosmo Alexander, a Scotchman, who saw artistic possibilities in young Stuart's work, and took him to Edinburgh in 1772. After the death of Alexander and his benefactor, Sir George Chambers, who had enabled him to study in the University of Glasgow, he returned about 1774 to the United States, by working his passage on a Nova Scotia collier, and established himself as a portrait painter in Newport. He returned to England in 1775, where he was eventually forced by poverty to seek aid from his countryman, Benjamin West, an artist of renown. As a result of this step he was a member of the artist's household for several years, during which time he not only received instruction from West, but was able to earn a small salary as a church organist. Having gained considerable reputation by his full-length portrait of a Mr. Grant of Congalton, skating, which was exhibited at Somerset House, he opened a studio of his own in 1782 on an elaborate scale, where he entertained freely and soon

became overwhelmed with orders. He was married, May 10, 1786, to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Coates of Berkshire, England, and their daughter Jane (1810 (?)–1888) was also a portrait painter, and contributed a sketch of her father to *Scribner's Monthly*, 1877. Stuart removed to Dublin, Ireland, in 1788, and in 1793, possessed with the desire to paint a portrait of General Washington, returned to the United States. He opened a studio in Stone street, New York city, where, until 1794, he was busily engaged in filling distinguished orders, among them that of John Jay, who gave him a letter of introduction to General Washington, then in Philadelphia, and as a result of the interview he began work in Germantown, Pa., in 1795, upon what proved his master production. In 1803 he removed to Washington, D.C., and in 1805 to Boston, Mass., where he painted a full-length portrait of Washington for Faneuil Hall. The number of portraits which he produced is said to exceed 750. Although largely owned by individuals, there are several in the possession of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Lenox library and the New York Historical society, the Boston Art Museum, the Redwood library of Newport, the Maryland Historical society, and Harvard university. In addition to his five whole-lengths and several other portraits of Washington, are the portraits of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Story, Ames, Egbert Benson, Judge Stephen Jones and T. S. Richards of Boston, the two latter being considered among his greatest works. See "Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart," by George Champlain Mason (1879). He died in Boston, Mass., and was buried in the Central burying-ground in the family tomb of a friend. No inscription was placed upon the tomb, which projects beneath the wall of Boston common, and until 1896 the exact spot of his interment was unknown. In 1897 a bronze tablet was placed by the Paint and Clay club of Boston upon the iron fence near the tomb. The date of his death is July 27, 1828.

STUART, James Ewell Brown, soldier, was born in Patrick county, Va., Feb. 6, 1833; son of Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher (Parmill) Stuart, and a descendant of Archibald Stuart, who emigrated from Ireland in 1726, and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestor, Giles Letcher, emigrated from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia. James Stuart attended school at Wytheville, Va.; Emory and Henry college, Va., 1849–50; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant of mounted riflemen, July 1, 1854, and served on the western frontier, 1854–59, being severely wounded at the combat on Solomon's Fork, Kan. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1854; was transferred to the 1st cavalry. March

3, 1855; was married, Nov. 14, 1855, to Flora, daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1855. He served as volunteer aide-de-camp to Col. Robert E. Lee, on the Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's



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raid in 1859; was on frontier duty in Kansas, 1859-60; took part in the Keowa and Comanche expedition of 1860, and was promoted captain, April 22, 1861, but upon the secession of Virginia, he resigned his commission and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of Virginia infantry, May 10, 1861. He reported to Col.

Thomas J. Jackson at Harper's Ferry; was promoted colonel of cavalry, July 16, 1861, and was given command of the 1st Virginia cavalry which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, driving back the Union attack. He was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 24, 1861; guarded the rear of the Confederate retreat from Yorktown to Richmond; commanded four regiments of infantry at the battle of Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861, but was defeated by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and commanded Confederate cavalry in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862. He was promoted major-general, July 25, 1862; made a raid on Gen. John Pope's camp at Catlett's Station, Aug. 22, 1862, and captured his official correspondence, and on Aug. 23 made a similar attack on Manassas Junction. He commanded the cavalry division, Army of Northern Virginia, at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, 1862; commanded the cavalry in the Maryland campaign; took part in the battle of Antietam, where he led the movement that resulted in the defeat of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps. On Oct. 10, 1862, he started on his famous "ride around McClellan," crossing the Potomac near Williamsport, and riding as far north as Mercersburg, Pa.; returned on the other side of McClellan's army, eluding Pleasonton's vigorous pursuit, and recrossed the river near the mouth of the Monocacy. He commanded the cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Fredericksburg, guarding the extreme Confederate right. His cavalry took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and when Gen. T. J. Jackson was mortally wounded, and Gen. Ambrose Hill disabled, he succeeded to the command of the 2d army corps; retook the position at Hazel

Grove, from which Jackson had been repulsed, and then the Federal army fell back from Chancellorsville and Fairview. He commanded the cavalry division at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; was detailed to guard the flanks of the advance guard of General Lee's army, but was checked at Fleetwood and Stevensburg by the Federal cavalry. He made a raid in the rear of the Federal army, rejoining the Army of Northern Virginia, July 3, 1863, and guarded the mountain gaps during the retreat from Gettysburg. During the remainder of the summer of 1863 he engaged in skirmishes with the cavalry under Generals Kilpatrick and Buford, and defeated the cavalry under General Pleasonton at Brandy Station, and the brigade under Gen. Henry E. Davies near Buckland. He commanded the cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, during Grant's campaign against Richmond, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Hearing of Sheridan's advance to Richmond, he concentrated his forces at Yellow Tavern, where, on May 11, 1864, he was mortally wounded while urging on his men. His last words on the field of battle were: "Go back! I would rather die than be whipped!" He died in Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864.

STUART, John Todd, representative, was born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807; son of Robert Stuart, and grandson of Levi Todd. He was graduated from Centre college, Ky., in 1826, and in 1828 removed to Springfield, Ill., where he practised law. He attained the rank of major in the Black Hawk war, 1832, and there met Abraham Lincoln. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1832-36; was unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 25th congress in 1836; was a Whig representative in 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43; a state senator, 1848-52, and a Democratic representative in the 38th congress, 1862-64. He aided Abraham Lincoln greatly in his early struggle for an education, and while his place was yet unmade in the world, took him for a law partner. He died in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23, 1885.

STUART, Moses, Hebraist, was born in Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1780. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802, studied law and became a tutor at Yale in 1802. He studied theology, 1804-06, and was settled over a Congregational church in New Haven, 1806-10. He was professor of sacred literature at Andover in 1810, and devoted himself to the study of the Hebrew language and filled the chair at Andover during his entire active life. He wrote a Hebrew grammar in 1813, on which he was obliged to do the type-setting, because he could find no compositors who knew the Hebrew characters. Through his interest in German philologists and archaeologists,

he greatly stimulated critical Bible study. He wrote: *Grammar of the Hebrew Language without Points* (1813); *Letters to Rev. William E. Channing* (1819); *Dissertations of Jahn and Others on the Best Method of Studying the Language of the Bible* (1821); *Grammar of the Hebrew Language* (1821); *Elements of Interpretation* (1822); several Greek translations (1825-30); *Exegetical Essays on Several Words relating to Future Punishment* (1830); *Letter to William E. Channing on Subject of Religious Liberty* (1830); *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (1832); *Is the Mode of Christian Baptism prescribed in the New Testament?* (1833); *Cicero on the Immortality of the Soul* (1833); *Grammar of the New Testament Dialect* (1834); *On the Discrepancies Between the Sabellian and the Athanasian Methods of Representing the Doctrine of a Trinity in the Godhead* (1835); *Philological View of Modern Doctrines of Geology* (1836); *Hints on the Interpretation of Prophecy* (1842); *Critical History and Defence of the Old Testament Canon* (1845); *Commentary on the Apocalypse* (1845); *Miscellanies* (1846); *Conscience and the Constitution with Remarks on the Speech of Webster on Slavery* (1850); and commentaries on "the Book of Daniel" (1850); "Ecclesiastes" (1851); "Proverbs" (1852); also a translation of Gesenius's Hebrew grammar. He died in Andover, Mass., Jan. 4, 1882.

STUART, Robert Leighton, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York city, July 21, 1806; son of Kinloch Stuart, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America (N.Y. city) in 1805, and became a successful candy manufacturer. Upon the death of his father in 1826, he became manager of the candy factory, and in 1828 he admitted his brother Alexander (the firm being R. L. & A. Stuart for fifty-one years) to partnership. He was married to Mary, daughter of Robert Macrae of New York city. In 1832 he and his brother invented a process of refining sugar by steam, and after 1856 they devoted their whole attention to sugar refining. In 1852 they devised a plan of devoting a certain sum of money each year to charitable objects. In 1879 the total of their gifts amounted to almost \$1,400,000 and in 1882 to nearly \$2,000,000, including \$100,000 to Princeton university, \$100,000 to Princeton Theological seminary, \$35,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and \$50,000 to the San Francisco Theological seminary. By investing heavily in government bonds during the civil war the Stuarts largely increased their fortune and also showed their patriotism. He was president of the American Museum of Natural History; a member of several scientific and educational organizations, and the owner of a valuable private library and art collection. He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1882.

STUART, Ruth McEnery, author, was born in Avoyelles parish, La.; daughter of James and Mary Routh (Stirling) McEnery. She was married, Aug. 6, 1879, to Alfred O. Stuart, a cotton planter of Arkansas, where she lived until her husband's death, when she removed to New Orleans, La., and subsequently to New York city. Mrs. Stuart became well-known in all the principal cities of the United States as a reader of her literary works, which are written in Southern dialect and which include: *A Golden Wedding and Other Tales* (1893); *Carlotta's Intended* (1894); *The Story of Babette* (1894); *Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets and Others* (1896); *Sonny* (1896); *Gobolinks for Young and Old* (1896); *In Simpkinsville* (1897); *Moriah's Mourning* (1898); *Holly and Pizen* (1899); *The Woman's Exchange* (1899); and *Napoleon Jackson* (1902).

STUBBS, Joseph Edward, educator, was born in Ashland, Ohio, March 19, 1850; son of Joseph Dayarmon and Mary (Gray) Stubbs; grandson of John Webster and Mary (Chapman) Stubbs and of David and Naomi (Lofland) Gray, and a descendant of Samuel Stubbs, the immigrant. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876, and from the Drew Theological seminary, 1875. He was married in July, 1873, to Ella America, daughter of Louis Jefferson and Sophia (Coffin) Sprengle of Ashland, Ohio. He was tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1872-75; engaged in business, 1875-80; was professor of Greek in Ashland college, 1880-82; president of Baldwin university at Berea, Ohio, 1886-94, and in 1894 was elected president of the Nevada State university. He was president of the Ohio College association, 1891-92, and of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by German Wallace college, Berea, Ohio, 1890.

STURGEON, Daniel, senator, was born in Adams county, Penn., Oct. 27, 1789; son of William and Mary (Groschcross) Sturgeon and grandson of Henry and Letitia (Rice) Sturgeon. He attended Jefferson college, and in 1813 began the practice of medicine in Uniontown, Pa. He was married, June 5, 1814, to Nancy, daughter of James and Naca (Murphy) Gregg of Uniontown, Pa. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1818-24, and was a state senator, 1825-30, serving as speaker, 1827-30. He was auditor-general of Pennsylvania, 1830-36; state treasurer, 1838-39, and U.S. senator for two full terms, 1839-51. President Polk appointed him treasurer of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia in 1853, and he held the position until 1858. He died in Uniontown, Penn., July 2, 1878.

STURGES, Jonathan, delegate, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 23, 1740. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1759; was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Fairfield. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-87; a representative in the 1st and 2d U.S. congresses, 1789-93; judge of the state supreme court, 1793-1805, and served as a presidential elector in 1797 and in 1805. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. from Yale college in 1769 and in 1806, respectively. He died in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 4, 1819.

STURGES, Lewis Burr, representative, was born at Fairfield, Conn., March 15, 1763; son of Jonathan and Deborah (Lewis) Sturges; grandson of Samuel and Ann (Burr) Sturges and of Lothrop and Sarah (Sturges) Lewis. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1782, A.M., 1785. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 9th-14th congresses, 1805-17. He subsequently removed to Norwalk, Ohio, where he died, March 30, 1844.

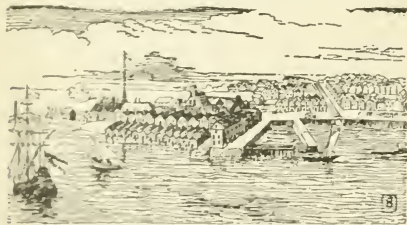
STURGIS, Russell, architect, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1836; son of Russell and Margaret Dawes (Appleton) Sturgis; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jackson) Sturgis and of Charles and Hannah (Dawes) Appleton. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1856; studied architecture in New York, 1857-58, and in Europe, 1859-60; practised his profession in New York city, 1860-80; and was also professor of architecture and the arts of design in the College of the City of New York, 1877-80. He was married, May 26, 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Danford Newton Barney (afterward of New York) and Cynthia (Cushman) Barney. He resided in Europe for the benefit of his health, 1880-85, and in the latter year returned to New York city. Mr. Sturgis was secretary of the American Institute of Architects, 1868-69; first corresponding secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1870-75; reorganized the Architectural League of New York and served four times as its president; was first president of the Fine Arts Federation; first vice-president of the National Sculpture society; and a member of various other architectural and fine-art organizations, and of the purchasing committee of the Avery Architectural library, located in Columbia university. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1872, and that of Ph.D. from the College of the City of New York in 1895. He was editor for decorative art of the "Century Dictionary" and for fine art in general of Webster's "International Dictionary" and of the new edition of Johnson's "Universal Cyclopaedia;" also editor of: "A Dictionary of Architecture and Building" (Vols. I and II, 1901, Vol. III, 1902); and is the author of: *Manual of*

Jarves Collection of Early Italian Pictures (1868); *European Architecture, A Historical Study* (1896); *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art* (1897). He revised, with much new matter, Lübke's "History of Art" (1903); prepared *Artists' Methods of Thought and Execution*, elaborately illustrated (1903); and *How to Judge a Work of Architecture* (1903), and is also the author of numerous critical monographs and general articles on architecture, sculpture, and the applied arts.

STURGIS, Samuel Davis, soldier, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., June 11, 1822. He entered the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1842, and was brevetted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, July 1, 1846; was captured, Feb. 20, 1847, while reconnoitering near Buena Vista; served on the frontier, 1848-52, was assistant adjutant-general of the department of New Mexico, 1852-53, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 15, 1853. He was engaged with the Apaches at Cienega, N.M., April 6, 1854, was promoted captain, 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855, was stationed in Kansas to quell disturbances, 1855-56, and took part in the Cheyenne expedition in 1857. He did garrison and frontier duty in Kansas, Missouri, and Indian Territory, 1857-60, and took part in the Comanche expedition in 1860. He was stationed at Fort Smith, Ark., at the outbreak of the civil war, and was forced to evacuate the fort, April 23, 1861. He was promoted major, May 3, 1861, fought at Dug Spring, Mo., Aug. 2, 1861, and Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, where, after General Lyon was killed, he commanded. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., and was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 10, 1861. He was chief of staff to General Hunter, commanded the reserve of the third corps at the second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, and in the Maryland campaign commanded the second division, ninth corps, under Reno at South Mountain and under Burnside at Antietam. He held the same command in the Rappahannock campaign, fighting at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious service, but was one of the officers whom General Burnside attempted to discharge in "general orders No. 8." He was chief of cavalry in central Kentucky, was transferred to the department of Ohio, and during Morgan's raid organized the militia of Cincinnati. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., Oct. 27, 1863; took part in the operations in East Tennessee, including Mossy Creek, Dec. 29, 1863, the brilliant capture of General Vance, Jan. 13, 1864, and the rout of Martin's cavalry near Fair Gardens, January 25. In May, 1864, he left Memphis, Tenn., fought at Bolivar, Tenn., May 10, and followed Forrest to Ripley, Tenn., and thence to Brice's Cross Roads, where, June 10, 1864, Forrest

turned on him, and drove him back to Memphis. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865, was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was promoted colonel of 7th cavalry, U.S.A., May 6, 1867. He was retired, June 11, 1886. He had two sons: James Garland Sturgis (1854-76), who was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1875, and was killed at Little Big Horn river Massacre, June 25, 1876; and Samuel D. Sturgis, who was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1884 and entered the artillery. General Sturgis died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28, 1889.

STUYVESANT, Peter, governor of New York, was born in the province of Friesland, Holland, in 1602; son of the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant of the Reformed church, who removed to Guelderland in 1637 and died in the same year. Peter Stuyvesant was liberally educated; enlisted in the Dutch military service, and was commissioned director under the West India company of the colony on the island of Curaçoa, of which he was subsequently appointed governor. In 1644, in the attack upon the island of St. Martin, he lost a leg and was obliged to return to Holland for surgical treatment. On July 28, 1646, he took the oath of director-general of New Netherlands by the West India company, and arrived at New Amsterdam, May 11, 1647, where he was inaugurated, May 27th, and established a council, a court of justice, and an advisory board consisting of nine of the eighteen delegates elected by the colonists. He also issued proclamations regulating the observance of Sunday, the use and sale of intoxicating liquors and the taxation on imports. Within the first two years of his administration, in consequence of repeated dispute over the boundary question and the jurisdiction of Connecticut and especially by the arbitrary exercise of his authority as governor, he excited intense dissatisfaction among the colonists, who reported their grievances to Holland, but he re-



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fused to answer the summons of the states-general. He finally arranged a boundary line with the English colonists at Hartford, Conn., in 1650, which, however, greatly displeased the Dutch, on account of his large cessions of territory, and upon the announcement from Holland of a new

scheme of municipal government for the colony, Feb. 2, 1653, he was again recalled, but in view of the impending war with England, the order was countermanded. He dismissed a convention from eight Dutch towns demanding popular reforms in 1653; took possession of the colony of New Sweden (Delaware) in 1655, and immediately after was engaged in protecting his own colony against the incursions of the Indians, whom he conciliated by his firm and kindly policy. In 1664, Charles II, having ceded to the Duke of York, his brother, the tract of land in America including New Netherlands, an English fleet of four war vessels under Capt. Richard Nicholls appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam and on August 30, demanded its surrender. After a stubborn resistance Governor Stuyvesant was obliged, Sept. 9, 1664, to sign at his "Bouwery" (Bowery) house the articles of surrender by which Captain Nicholls became governor and the name of the town was changed to New York. He went to Holland in 1665, having been summoned to justify his surrender, but soon after returned to New York, where he resided on his farm until his death. Notwithstanding the turbulent nature of his governorship, he accomplished the right to trade with Brazil in 1648, with Africa in 1652, and with other ports in 1659, and made an unfruitful attempt to establish a specie currency and a mint in New Amsterdam. He was married to Judith Bayard, sister of Samuel Bayard of Amsterdam. She was a remarkable linguist and musician, and upon her death in 1687 bequeathed a fund for the establishing of St. Mark's chapel, New York city. Of their children, Balthazar, born 1647, settled in the West Indies; Nicholas William (1648-1698) married first, Maria, daughter of William Beekman, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Brant Van Slechtenhorst. Governor Stuyvesant died upon his farm outside of New York city, in August, 1682, and was buried at his chapel in "The Bowerie," now the site of St. Mark's church, in the outer wall of which may be found his tombstone. See: Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York"; "Life of Stuyvesant" by J. S. C. Abbot (1873), and O'Callaghan's "New Netherlands."

SULLIVAN, James, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744; son of Owen Sullivan, 1696-1791, who came to America in 1723. He studied law with his brother John in Durham, N.H., and practised in Biddeford, Maine. He was appointed king's attorney for York county; was a member of the Provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775, and was judge of the superior court, 1776-82. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1779-80, and a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress, 1784-85. He was a repre-

representative in the general court; a commissioner to settle the land dispute between New York and Massachusetts; was a member of the executive council in 1787; judge of the probate court of Suffolk county and attorney-general, 1790-1807. He was elected governor of Massachusetts by the



Republican party in 1807; was re-elected in 1808, and served until his death. He was appointed by the President, a commissioner to settle the line between the United States and British North America. He was a charter member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a founder of the Massachusetts Historical society in 1791, and served for many years as its president. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1780. He is the author of: *Observations on the Government of the United States* (1791); *The Path to Riches* (1792); *The Altar of Baal thrown Down* (1795); *Review of the Causes of the French Revolution* (1798); *History of Land Titles in Massachusetts* (1801); and *Correspondence with Colonel Pickering* (1808). See his "Life" by his grandson, Thomas C. Amory (2 vols., 1859). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1808.

SULLIVAN, John, soldier, was born in Berwick, Maine, Feb. 17, 1740; son of Owen Sullivan, 1691-1796, who immigrated to America in 1723. He became a well-known lawyer in Durham, N.H.; was active in pre-Revolutionary matters; was major of state militia; a delegate to the Continental congress, May, 1774; was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental army in June, 1775, and with Gen. Nathanael Greene, commanded the left wing under Gen. Charles Lee, in the siege of Boston. Upon the evacuation of Boston, he commanded the northern army on the Canadian borders and attacked the British at Three Rivers, but was defeated and joined Washington at New York. He was promoted major-general, and commanded the troops on Long Island, but relinquished his command to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. He took part in the battles of Long Island; Westchester; commanded the right wing under General Washington, during the passage of the Delaware river and the subsequent capture of the Hessians at Trenton. He commanded a night expedition on Staten Island, and took about 100 prisoners; commanded the right wing at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, Pa., and in 1778 was detailed by General Washington, to co-operate with the French fleet under D'Estaing against Newport, R.I. On Aug. 29, 1778, he fought the battle of Butt's Hill, driving the British and Hessians from the field at the bayonet's point. He led an expedition against

the Iroquois Indians and the English, in Northern New York, burning their villages and devastating their lands. On his return to Philadelphia, he resigned his commission and was again a delegate to the Continental congress in 1780. He resumed his law practice in New Hampshire; was president of the state, 1786-89; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1784; councillor in 1787, and was active in securing the adoption by the state of the U.S. constitution. He was U.S. judge of New Hampshire, 1789-95. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1780. The state government ordered the preparation of his *Journals of the Military Expeditions against the Six Nations in 1779, with records of Centennial Celebrations* (1887). He died in Durham, N.H., Jan. 23, 1795.

SULLIVAN, Will Van Amberg, senator, was born near Winona, Miss., Dec. 18, 1857; son of Isaac and Ruth (Clark) Sullivan; grandson of John Sullivan, and great-grandson of General Sullivan, who served under General Greene in the Revolutionary war. He attended the University of Mississippi, 1873-74, and was graduated from Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., A.B., LL.B. 1875. He practised law at Austin, Miss., and in 1877 removed to Oxford, Miss., where he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1893; and a member of the Democratic national executive committee in 1896. He was Democratic representative from the second Mississippi district in the 55th congress, 1897-98, and upon the death of Senator E.C. Walthall was appointed U.S. senator, May 30, 1898, and was elected by the legislature, January, 1900, U.S. senator, serving, 1898-1901. He was married, Dec. 18, 1900, to Marie, daughter of Dr. Newman of Washington, D.C.

SULLIVANT, William Starling, botanist, was born in Franklinton, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1803; son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant. His father, a Virginian, was appointed by the government surveyor in the Northwestern Territory, and early purchased a large tract of land in Central Ohio. William S. Sullivant attended a private school in Kentucky and Ohio university, and was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1823. Upon the death of his father in the same year he was obliged to assume charge of the family estate; became a member of the Ohio Stage company, and was one of the first directors of the Clinton bank, and for a time its president. His first scientific observations were upon birds, but under the direction of his brother Joseph, a botanist, he began to study first the plants, and subsequently the mosses of central Ohio. He made a botanical excursion along the Alleghany mountains from Maryland to Georgia in 1843, preparing and

mounting the specimens in two quarto volumes, privately published, fifty copies of which he distributed among his friends. He examined the specimens collected by Charles Wright (q.v.) in Cuba; those of Rodger's North Pacific exploring expedition, and of Capt. Charles Wilkes's South Pacific expedition. He was the discoverer of a rare and interesting saxifragaceous plant, which was named "Sullivantia Ohionis" in his honor, by John Torrey and Asa Gray, with whom he was closely identified in scientific research. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1864; was senior trustee of Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio; was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1845; of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, and of various foreign and American scientific societies. He was married first to Jane, daughter of Alexander K. Marshall of Kentucky, and niece of Chief-Justice John Marshall (q.v.) by whom he had one daughter; secondly, to Eliza G. Wheeler of New York city, who rendered him valuable assistance in his bryological research, and who died of cholera about 1850, leaving two daughters and one son, and thirdly to Caroline E. Sutton, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His daughter, Caroline E., married Edward Burgess, the famous naval architect. William S. Sullivant is the author of: *A Catalogue of Plants. Native or Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus* (1840); *Musci Alleghanienses* (1845); *Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America* (1846 and 1849); *The Musci and Hepatica of the United States East of the Mississippi River* (1856); *Musci Cubenses* (1861); and *Icones Muscorum*, his masterpiece (1861; supplement, 1874). The letter press and the plates from his own drawings which accompany nearly all his publications were declared in the "Letters" of Prof. Asa Gray (1893), "exquisite and wholly unrivalled." He bequeathed his bryological library and his collections of mosses to the Gray herbarium of Harvard college, and his botanical library, microscopes and remaining collections to the University of Ohio, and to the Starling Medical school. He died in Columbus, Ohio, April 30, 1873.

SULLOWAY, Cyrus Adam, representative, was born in Grafton, N.H., June 8, 1839; son of Greeley and Betsey (Smith) Sulloway; grandson of Greeley and Rhoda Sulloway and of Capt. James T. and Rachel (Hoyt) Smith, and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. He attended the common schools and Kimball academy, New London, N.H.; subsequently studied law; was admitted to the bar in November, 1863, and commenced practice in Manchester, N.H., in January, 1864. He was married, May 30, 1865,

to Helen M., daughter of Jonathan W. Fifield of Salisbury, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1872-73 and 1887-93, and was a Republican representative from the first New Hampshire district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1895-1905, his election for five successive terms from the first district making a record never before attained. He served as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice in the 55th congress, and of that on invalid pensions in the 56th and 57th congresses.

SULLY, Alfred, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1821, son of Thomas Sully, the artist (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, 1841, promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 2d U.S. infantry. He served in the Seminole war, 1841-42; was on garrison duty at Sacket harbor, N.Y., 1842-46; engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 11, 1847. He was on recruiting service, 1847-48; quartermaster on the Pacific coast, 1848-52; was promoted captain, Feb. 23, 1852; participated in the Rogue river expedition against the Indians in Oregon, 1853; was on frontier duty, 1854-60; on leave of absence in Europe, 1858-59, and served against the Indians, 1860-61. He was engaged in the defence of Washington, D.C., until March 9, 1862; was appointed colonel, 1st Minnesota volunteers, Feb. 22, 1862, and promoted major and assigned to the 8th infantry, March 15, 1862. He engaged in the Peninsular campaign, March-August, 1862, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 1, for "gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31; commanded a brigade in Sedgwick's division during the change of base to James River in June, and took part in action at White Oak Bridge, his brigade recovering part of the ground lost by General McCall; and at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, being brevetted colonel the same day. During the northern Virginia campaign, he commanded the rear guard on the retreat to Washington, D.C., on which he ambuscaded the enemy's advance, near Vienna, Sept. 3, 1862; served through the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Sept. 26, 1862, leading his brigade at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; was in command of the expedition against the Indians of the northwest, August, 1863-August, 1864; brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, March 8, 1865, and brigadier-general, U.S. army, March 13, for "gallant and meritorious services" especially at the battle of White Stone Hill, Dakota Territory, Sept. 3, 1863; was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866, and was on leave of absence until Dec. 23, 1866. He was a member of the board for the examination of candidates

SULLY

for promotion, Dec. 28, 1866-Feb. 16, 1867, and was subsequently on special duty under the interior department; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 3d infantry, July 28, 1866, and promoted colonel 10th infantry, Dec. 10, 1872. He died at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, April 17, 1879.

SULLY, Thomas, artist, was born at Horn-castle, Lincolnshire, England, June 8, 1783. He came with his parents to the United States in 1792, settling in Charleston, S.C.; entered an insurance office in 1795; subsequently studied miniature-painting under his brother-in-law, M. Belzons; in 1799 went to Richmond, Va., where his brother Lawrence was established as a miniature painter, and in 1801 they settled in Norfolk, Va. He engaged in portrait-painting as a pupil of Henry Bembridge, and in 1806 married his brother's widow, whom he had supported since her husband's death in 1804. Of their children, Thomas became a portrait-painter, as did also Jane, who married John C. Darley; Alfred (q.v.) was an officer in the civil war, and Blanche died in her native city, Philadelphia, in 1898. Thomas Sully was established in New York city, 1806-08, studying for a short time in 1807 under Gilbert Stuart in Boston, Mass. After spending a part of the year 1809 in Philadelphia, he went to London, where he became a pupil of Benjamin West, and on his return in 1810 opened a studio in Philadelphia, receiving orders of several distinguished men for portraits, among them an order from the North Carolina legislature for two full-length portraits of Washington. At his own request the order was changed for a historical reproduction of the crossing of the Delaware; but when the canvas was finished, no place had been reserved for its reception and he was unable to dispose of the painting. Eventually it became the property of the Boston Museum. He exhibited several portraits at the Royal Academy, 1820-40, and while in England, 1837-38, painted a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria for the Society of the Sons of St. George of Philadelphia. To save the Queen time and fatigue, the artist's daughter, Blanche, wearing the royal robes and jewels, posed for the picture, Victoria posing only for the head and shoulders. Miss Sully was afterward awarded a silver medal by the Queen. Thomas Sully is the author of: "Recollections of an Old Painter" for *Hours at Home* (Nov., 1869), and *Hints to Young Painters*, posthumous (1873). His figure and historical paintings include: *Capture of Major André* (1812); *Miranda* (1815), and among his portraits are those of George Frederick Cooke as Richard III. (Pennsylvania Academy); Benjamin Rush (1814); Commodore Decatur (New York city hall); Gen. Jonathan Williams (1815); Lafayette

SUMMERS

(Independence hall, Philadelphia); Thomas Jefferson (U.S. Military academy, 1821); Fanny Kemble and her father, Charles Kemble; Queen Victoria (Philadelphia, St. George society, 1837-38); Robert F. Stockton (1831). The portraits of James Madison, Andrew Jackson (1825), and one of himself are in the possession of the Corcoran Art gallery at Washington, D.C. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1872.

SULZER, William, representative, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., March 18, 1863; son of Thomas and Lydia Sulzer. His father, who was obliged to leave Germany for his part in the revolution of 1848, landed in 1851 in New York, where he married. The son attended the public schools and Columbia college; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York city, achieving distinction in his profession and as a political orator. He was an active speaker in the Democratic national campaigns of 1884-1888; a member of the state assembly, 1890-94, serving as speaker in 1893, and a Democratic representative from the eleventh New York district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1895-1905. In congress he introduced many important bills; was a champion of the Cuban insurgents; of the Boers in South Africa, and of the interests of organized labor and wage earners. He also introduced a resolution providing for an amendment of the constitution so that U.S. senators must be elected by the people.

SUMMERS, Thomas Osmond, educator, was born in Dorsetshire, England, Oct. 11, 1812; son of James and Sarah (Cull) Summers. He immigrated to the United States in 1830; was admitted to the Baltimore Methodist conference in 1835; was assigned to the Augusta circuit, Va., and was one of the founders of the first Texas conference in 1840. He was married, Jan. 31, 1844, to Miss N. B. Sexton of Tuscaloosa, Ala. He was a member of the Alabama conference, 1844-82, serving as secretary of the Louisville convention in 1845, and as such was influential in establishing the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, 1846-50; of the publications issued by the general conference, and of the *Sunday-School Visitor*, 1854-58, and in the latter year assumed the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*. He served as pastor in Alabama during the civil war; removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he edited the *Christian Advocate*, 1866-78, and was professor of systematic theology in Vanderbilt university at Nashville, dean of the theological faculty and *ex officio* pastor of the university, 1875-82. The honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred upon him. He served regularly as secretary of the Methodist general conferences, 1850-82. He edited an enlarged and revised edition of Watson's "Biblical and Theological Dictionary" (1857), and is

the author of: *Commentaries on the Gospels, and on the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans* (1870-75); *Commentary on the Ritual of the M. E. Church, South*; *Talks, Pleasant and Profitable*; *The Golden Censer, and Refutation of Thomas Paine's Theological Writings, not answered in Bishop Watson's 'Apology'*. His lectures on *Systematic Theology* (2 vols., 1888), were edited and published after his death which occurred at Nashville, Tenn., May 6, 1882, during the session of the General convention of 1882.

SUMMEY, George, educator, was born in Asheville, N.C., Jan. 3, 1853; son of A. T. and Rosa (Morrison) Summey; grandson of George Summey and of Washington Morrison, and a descendant of James Patton, of county Derry, Ireland. He attended the University of Georgia, 1867-68, and was graduated at Davidson college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and at Union Theological seminary, Virginia, 1873. He was licensed to preach, Aug. 17, 1872, by the presbytery of Mecklenburg and was ordained, Oct. 4, 1873, by the presbytery of Memphis. He was pastor at Bolivar, Tenn., 1873-75; of Madison Avenue church, at Covington, Ky., 1875-80; Graham and Burlington, N.C., 1881-84; Chester, S.C., 1884-92, and in 1893 he became chancellor of Southwestern university, Clarksville, Tenn., also occupying the chair of Biblical history and English Bible. He was founder and for eleven years (1876-87) managing editor of the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, and founder, and for three years (1889-92) manager, of the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*. He received the honorary degree of D.D., Southwestern Presbyterian university, 1891, and of LL.D., Davidson college, 1901.

SUMNER, Charles, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1811; son of Charles Pinckney and Relief (Jacob) Sumner; grandson of Job



Charles Sumner

Sumner, an officer in the patriot army, who served at Bunker Hill, the siege of Boston, and was second in command of the forces that defended New York upon the evacuation of the city by the British; great-grandson of Seth Sumner; great²-grandson of William Sumner; great³-grandson of Roger and Mary (Josselyn) Sumner, and great⁴-grandson of William Sumner, who came to America in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony. Charles Pinckney Sum-

ner was graduated from Harvard in 1796; studied law with Josiah Quincy; was clerk in the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1806-07 and 1810-11; was sheriff of Suffolk county, and was prominent in the temperance anti-slavery and anti-Masonic movement. Charles Sumner attended the public schools of Boston, failed to obtain an appointment in the U.S. Military academy, and in September, 1836, entered Harvard college. He excelled in history, literature and the classics, and won a second Bowdoin prize by an essay on "The Present Character of the Inhabitants of New England." He was graduated in 1830, and returned to his father's house in Boston. He studied and taught school, and was graduated from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1834. He attracted the attention of Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf, and in 1834 entered the law office of Benjamin Rand, of Boston. In May, 1834, he became an editor of the *Jurist*; visited Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and through the introduction of Judge Story he met the distinguished men of the day. On his return to Boston he declined the appointment of instructor at the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar in September, 1834, and formed a partnership with George S. Hillard of Boston. He was instructor in the law school during Judge Story's absence in 1835, and in 1836-37; was selected to report Story's Decisions in the circuit court, which he published in three volumes; assisted Greenleaf in his "Maine Digest," and prepared the index for Story's "Equity Jurisprudence." His connection with the *Jurist* brought him into contact with the leading lawyers and scholars, including Cornelius C. Felton, Henry W. Longfellow, Henry R. Cleveland, Dr. William E. Channing, and Wendell Phillips. In December, 1837, he sailed for Europe, where he was cordially received in Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin, and met the distinguished barristers, literary celebrities, and political and social leaders. Returning to Boston, May 3, 1840, he resumed his practice; and was retained by the British consul, in actions against British officers who had searched American ships suspected of being slavers. He supported Dr. Channing in his attack on Daniel Webster, who held that the slaves of the brig *Creole*, who had mutinied and carried the vessel into Nassau, should be given up by the British government. On July 4, 1845, he was invited to deliver the oration in Boston, and took for his subject an argument against war, which showed both courage and marked eloquence. In the autumn of 1845, he was made a member of the Whig state committee appointed to organize the opposition to the admission of Texas with a slave constitution, and he drew up the resolutions presented at a meeting

in Faneuil Hall, Nov. 4, 1845: "That the Government and Independence of the United States are founded on the adamantine truths of equal rights and the brotherhood of all men." This movement failed of its purpose, for in December, 1845, Texas was admitted as a slave state, and from this time Sumner was a leader of the anti-slavery movement. On Feb. 4, 1846, in Faneuil Hall, he urged the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and on February 18, delivered a lecture on "White Slavery in the Barbary States." He was a delegate to the Massachusetts state convention, Sept. 29, 1847; opposed the nomination of General Taylor at the Whig convention held at Worcester, Mass., in May, 1848, and supported the candidacy of Martin Van Buren at the Free Soil national convention held at Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1848. He was the Free Soil nominee for representative in the 30th congress against Robert C. Winthrop, and although defeated he gained wide national reputation by the campaign. He was the Free Soil candidate for representative in the 31st congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Robert C. Winthrop to the U.S. senate to complete the term of Daniel Webster, appointed secretary of state by President Fillmore, but Sumner was defeated by Samuel A. Eliot, the Whig candidate. He was a member of the Massachusetts Free Soil convention of Oct. 3, 1850, and was nominated for U.S. senator in 1851, receiving the unanimous vote of the Free Soil members of the legislature and two-thirds of the vote of the Democratic members. He was elected, April 24, 1851, and took his seat, Dec. 1, 1851. His first important speech in the senate delivered Aug. 26, 1852, "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional," created a profound impression, and on Feb. 21, 1854, he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a speech that reviewed the history of slavery, and prophesied the breaking of the slave power. The debate between Senator Butler of South Carolina and Senator Sumner, which then followed, increased the personal hostility felt toward him by the pro-slavery party, and the feeling in the senate was so strong that a proposal to expel him was seriously considered. On May 19 and 20, 1856, Senator Sumner delivered a speech on the "Crime against Kansas," in which he attacked in scathing terms the position taken by Senators Butler and Douglas, and added bitter personalities. This speech was called by Longfellow "the greatest voice, on the greatest subject, that has been uttered since we became a nation." On May 22, the senate having adjourned early, Senator Sumner remained writing letters and was personally assaulted by Representative Preston S. Brooks, a nephew of Senator Butler, who struck him a series of blows on the head with a flexible cane, causing him to fall to the

floor. The house of representatives by a party vote refused to expel Brooks, but he resigned his seat, and was unanimously re-elected. Sumner was unable to take his seat in the senate in December, 1856, and talked of resigning; but was re-elected Jan. 13, 1857, and on Feb. 26, 1857, he took his seat for one day, in order to vote on the tariff bill. On March 7, 1857, he sailed for France for medical advice, arriving at Paris, March 23, and spending over seven months in Europe. He returned to Boston, Nov. 19, 1857, resuming his seat in the senate, Dec. 7, 1857, but was obliged to return to Paris where he underwent severe medical treatment. He was absent from the senate until Dec. 5, 1859, and after resuming his seat he took part in no debates until June 4,



SUMNER'S BOSTON HOME

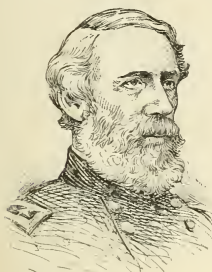
1860, when he delivered a speech on "The Barbarism of Slavery." Following the lead of South Carolina, which passed the ordinance of secession, Dec. 20, 1860, the Southern states successively withdrew from the Union, and on Feb. 8, the Confederate States constitution was adopted. Senator Sumner opposed any form of compromise between the North and South. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and on Nov. 8, 1861, when Captain Wilkes, in command of the U.S.S. *San Jacinto*, stopped the British steamer *Trent* and took from her Mason and Slidell, envoys from the Confederate States to England and France, he urged their surrender in a speech, Jan. 9, 1862. On Sept. 10, 1863, he delivered a speech in New York city on "Our Foreign Relations," which did much toward keeping the good will of England and France. He was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln and was re-elected to the senate for a third term in 1863. He urged the emancipation of the slaves, and on Feb. 8, 1864, he introduced a bill to repeal all fugitive slave laws, which was passed by the house June 13, and by the senate, June 28, 1864. The Freedmen's bureau bill passed, May 25, 1864, and Sumner proposed: "That every freedman shall be

treated in every respect as a freedman with all proper remedies in courts of justice; and no power or control shall be exercised with regard to him, except in conformity with law." The amendment was adopted, and upon Senator Sumner fell the burden of supporting the bill at every stage. He introduced the first bill to reform civil service, April 30, 1864; proposed a national tax on the circulation and capital of national banks; advocated the establishment of a branch mint in Oregon; opposed imposts on books and educational appliances; and proposed a bill to incorporate a national academy of literature and art. In the presidential campaign of 1864 he took an active part in supporting Lincoln and Johnson, speaking in several cities. He moved the admission of a colored man, J. S. Rock, of Boston, to the supreme court bar, and the motion was granted by Chief-Justice Chase. On June 1, 1865, he delivered in Boston a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, and urged his views on Negro suffrage as essential to hastening reconstruction. He strongly opposed President Johnson, and his policy of reconstruction, and voted for all the articles of impeachment. He was married in October, 1866, to Alice Mason Hooper of Boston, but in September, 1867, they separated and later were legally divorced. On Dec. 13, 1866, a bill giving suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia was passed by the senate. On Feb. 15, 1867, Senator Sumner was appointed a member of the committee of seven, to decide on the pending proposition relative to suffrage and moved amendment to the effect that all citizens within a proper residence should be voters. His amendment was passed by the committee, and the suffrage bill was passed Feb. 16, after an all night session. He was opposed to the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and early in the administration he opposed the Johnson-Clarendon treaty with England, and the acquisition of Santo Domingo. This opposition caused a personal rupture with President Grant and Secretary Fish, and Sumner's removal as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs followed March 10, 1871. On March 24, he introduced resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the naval force from Santo Domingo, and in the face of a vigorous attempt to prevent the adoption of the resolution he gained the floor, and delivered a speech in which he severely censured the President for his course in the matter, and on April 5, the Santo Domingo project was abandoned. With Senators Trumbull, Schurz and Fenton, he became known as an anti-administration Republican and he opposed the re-election of Grant, and supported Horace Greeley, on the ground that "principles must be preferred to party." His health breaking down, in September, 1872, he sailed for Europe. On reaching England

he found that he had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and he at once cabled his refusal to accept the nomination. On his return to the senate in November, he was so ill that he asked to be excused from service on committees, but on the opening day of the session he offered a bill that "the names of battles with fellow-citizens be not contained in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States." He delivered his last public oration at the New England dinner in New York, Dec. 22, 1873, and on Jan. 27, 1874, he made his last appeal in the senate for civil rights for colored citizens. The civil rights bill was passed by the senate, May 22, 1874, but failed in the house. At his death he was the senior U.S. senator in consecutive service, having been elected four times. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1856, and by Harvard and Amherst in 1859. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the Massachusetts Historical society. A bust of Sumner by Thomas Crawford, 1839, is the property of the Boston Art Museum; one by Martin Milmore (1874) is in the state house, Boston; a bronze statue by Thomas Ball (1878) was placed in the Public Gardens, Boston, and a statue by Anne Whitney (1877) stands opposite the Harvard Law school, Cambridge. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name, in class M, "Rulers and Statesmen," received 26 votes, 13 of the 37 names in the class standing higher. See his "Life and Public Services," by Charles Edwards Lester (April, 1874), and his "Memoirs, Life and Works," by Edward Lillie Pierce, his literary executor, two volumes of which were published in 1877, the last two completing the series of 15 volumes being published in 1893. He died in Washington, D.C., March 11, 1874, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Mass.

SUMNER, Edwin Vose, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1797; son of Elisha (1760-1839) and Nancy (Vose) Sumner; grandson of Seth, great-grandson of Col. Seth, great-grandson of William, great-grandson of Roger, and great-grandson of William and Mary Sumner who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, from Dorchester, England, in 1636. William Sumner, the immigrant, serving in the general court of Massachusetts for thirteen years. His maternal grandfather, Col. Joseph Vose, was descended from Robert Vose, an early settler of Milton, Mass. Edwin Vose Sumner attended Billerica and Milton academies, and was a merchant's clerk in Montreal and Boston. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d infantry, March,

1819; was married at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., March 3, 1822, to Hannah W., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Petit (Montgomery) Forster; fought in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was chief commissary for the army in the field by appoint-



Edw Sumner

ment of General Scott. He was elected by President Jackson as second captain of the new regiment of horse, at the time an unusual promotion. He served on frontier duty in the west, 1833-38, accompanying General Dodge to the head waters of the Red river in 1834, and in 1838 was given command of a school for cavalry practice in Carlisle

Barracks, Penn. He was ordered to join General Kearny's expedition to New Mexico in June, 1846, and commanded the 1st regiment of dragoons; was promoted major, 2d dragoons, and served in the Mexican war, leading his troops at the battles of Madeline Bridge and Cerro Gordo. At the latter he was struck in the head by a spent ball, and confined in the hospital for a month, the nature of his wound giving him the sobriquet "Old Hard Head." He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for Molino del Rey, where he held 5000 Mexican lancers, and received special praise from General Worth for skill and courage. He commanded the Brigade of Horse in the occupation of the City of Mexico, which post he held until January, 1848. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 1st dragoons, July 18, 1848; commanded the department of New Mexico, 1851-53, and later visited Europe for the purpose of observing foreign cavalry discipline and drill. He was promoted colonel, 1st cavalry, in 1855, and was in command of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856, where he incurred the displeasure of the secretary of war and was removed. In July, 1857, he led an expedition and defeated the Cheyenne Indians at Solomon's Fork. He was commander of the Department of the West, 1858-61. In 1861 he was senior colonel in the U.S. cavalry, and was chosen to escort President-elect Lincoln from Springfield to Washington. On March 16, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general in place of Gen. David E. Twiggs, removed, one of the first military appointments made by President Lincoln, who said: "It is the best office in my gift." He was ordered to supersede Gen. A. S. Johnston with whom he ranked in the command of the Department of

the Pacific and is credited with saving California to the Union. Being anxious for more active duty he was recalled, and in March, 1862, was attached to the Army of the Potomac and given command of the 1st army corps. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown; was second in command to McClellan in the whole Peninsular campaign; fought at Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks his celerity in crossing the Chickahominy enabled him to support McClellan before Longstreet could reach the Confederates. He commanded his corps in the Seven Days' battles, and was twice wounded. In recognition of his services on the Peninsula he was appointed major-general of volunteers, to rank from July 4, and brevet major-general U.S.A., to date from May 31, 1862. On the re-organization of the army after Pope's disastrous Virginia campaign, he was assigned to the command of the 2d corps, and at the battle of Antietam was again wounded. Under Burnside he commanded the right grand division, consisting of the 2d and 9th corps, and a division of artillery, and after bearing the brunt of the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he was relieved at his own request, Jan. 25, 1863. On March 9, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the West. On his way there he died in Syracuse, N.Y., March 21, 1863.

SUMNER, Edwin Vose, soldier, was born at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Aug. 14, 1835; son of Edwin Vose Sumner (q.v.) and Hannah W. (Forster) Sumner. He attended school; engaged in civil pursuits, and joined the Clay Guards, organized in Washington, D.C., in April, 1861. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the first dragoons Aug. 5, 1861, and promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861; declined the appointment of major, 2d California cavalry, Sept. 10, 1861; served in the defenses of Washington, 1861-62, and in the Manassas and Peninsular campaigns; was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George Stoneman; was appointed additional aide-de-camp of volunteers with the rank of major, May 19, 1863, and was honorably discharged from that grade in September to date from August, 1863. He served with his regiment in the Wilderness campaign, being twice wounded at Todd's Tavern, but remained on the field until the close of the action. For this service he was brevetted major, May 6, 1864. He returned to duty, July, 1864, and served as colonel, 1st New York Mounted Rifles from Sept. 8, 1864, in the Army of the James. His regiment was selected by General Grant to cut the Weldon railroad where he engaged the enemy near Jackson and carried out his purpose. After the surrender of Lee, he was assigned to the command of the District of Virginia with a separate brigade, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service Nov. 29, 1865.

On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the rebellion, and brigadier-general of volunteers for services on the field. He was promoted captain U.S.A., Sept. 23, 1863; major, 5th cavalry, March 4, 1879; lieutenant-colonel, 8th cavalry, April 15, 1890, and colonel, 7th cavalry, Nov. 10, 1894; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers May 27, 1898, and was in command of the Department of Colorado and Missouri, April, 1898-March 30, 1899. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 24, 1899, and was retired as brigadier-general U.S.A., March 27, 1899. In his record of over 38 years' active service he was never absent from his duty on account of sickness, nor was he detailed on other than field service during the civil war. He was married, July 18, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Gen. John Forster of Harrisburg, Pa., and their only son, E. V. Sumner 3d, was appointed in 1903 a cadet at the U.S. Military academy.

SUMNER, George Watson, naval officer, was born at Constantine, St. Joseph's county, Mich., Dec. 31, 1841. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1861; was engaged at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 27, 1862, and of the Vicksburg batteries; was promoted lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862, and later was given command of the *Massasoit* on the James river. In January, 1865, with the *Massasoit* and *Onondaga*, he protected Grant's supplies at City Point, Va., from the *Fredericksburg* and *Virginia*. He was promoted lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866; commander, June 13, 1876, and captain, Oct. 2, 1891. He commanded the *Baltimore* at the international naval review in 1893, and commanded the *Columbia* at the opening of the Kiel canal in Germany in 1895. He was captain of the navy yard at New York, July, 1897-April 1, 1899; was promoted rear-admiral March 3, 1899; was commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, S.C., June 1, 1899 to Jan. 16, 1901, and on Jan. 19, 1899, was appointed commandant of navy yard and station at Philadelphia. He was married, Feb. 20, 1886, to Maudhilde Willis of New York. He became a member of the Empire State society; the Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, an honorary member of the Regular Army and Navy Union, and a member of Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet.

SUMNER, Increase, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 27, 1746; son of Increase Sumner, and a descendant of William Sumner who settled in Dorchester, Mass., about 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770, and began to practice law in Roxbury in 1770. He was a representative in the general

court, 1776-80; a state senator from Norfolk county, 1780-82; and a member of the convention called to draw up a form of government in 1777 and 1779. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1782, but being appointed associate-judge of the supreme judicial court in August, 1782, never entered congress. In 1797 he resigned his justiceship and served as governor of Massachusetts, 1797-98. He was re-elected in 1799, and took the oath of office on his death bed. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hyslop of Brookline, and had three children. His son, William Hyslop Sumner (q.v.), published a memoir of his father. Increase Sumner had a public and military burial in the Old Granary Burying Ground, where his body was placed in the tomb of the Schrimpton family, from which his wife was descended. His portrait, painted by Maj. John Johnson, is one of the most satisfactory of all those displayed at the State House, and for a long time hung back of the chair of the senate's president. Governor Sumner died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., June 7, 1799.

SUMNER, Jethro, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1733; son of Jethro and grandson of William Sumner, who emigrated from England about 1675 and settled in Suffolk, Va. Jethro Sumner became a lieutenant in Col. William Byrd's Virginia regiment in 1758; was with Washington at Braddock's defeat, and later at the capture of Fort Duquesne; was promoted captain, and in 1761 mustered out and presented with 2000 acres of land in recognition of his services. He removed to Bute county, N.C., sometime prior to 1769, and was made sheriff in 1772. In 1775 he was commissioned major of the minute-men, and in April, 1776, was made colonel of the 3d North Carolina regiment. He fought at the defence of Charleston in July, 1776, moved north to join Washington, and fought at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He wintered at Valley Forge, and in the spring joined the southern army; was promoted brigadier-general, Jan. 9, 1779, and commanded the North Carolina brigade under General Lincoln at the battle of Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779. He was taken ill at this time, and went to North Carolina, where he succeeded in recruiting new troops. He fought at Camden in 1780; at Eutaw Springs in 1781, and with General Davidson conducted the retreat across the Yadkin river and suppressed the raids of the Tories in North Carolina. He was the first president of the North Carolina division, Society of the Cincinnati. His wife was related to several prominent families in North Carolina and Virginia and is said to have been very wealthy. Beyond this, little is known of her. General Sumner died at his manor house in Warren county, N.C., March 17, 1785.

SUMNER, Samuel Storow, soldier, was born at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Feb. 6, 1849; son of Edwin Vose Sumner (q.v.). He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 5th cavalry, U.S.A., June 11, 1861; served in the Peninsular campaign;



was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 5th cavalry, Jan. 14, 1862. He received a volunteer commission of captain and aide-de-camp on Aug. 20, 1862, on the staff of General E. V. Sumner, who commanded the second corps in the Army of the Potomac and later on the staffs of Gens. Wool and Burnside. He was brevetted captain, U.S.A., for gallant service at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; served in the Maryland campaign and later as aide-de-camp to General Parke in the Mississippi campaign, being honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 15, 1863. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., March 30, 1864; brevetted major, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign against Vicksburg. He was promoted major, 8th cavalry, April 2, 1879; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians at Summit Springs, Col., July 11, 1869; promoted lieutenant-colonel, 6th cavalry, Feb. 18, 1891, and promoted colonel, 6th cavalry, May 23, 1896. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; was chief mustering officer for the state of Pennsylvania, and subsequently commanded a division in the South. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 7, 1898, for gallantry at Santiago, where he commanded the cavalry division. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, April 15, 1899; was immediately sent to England as military attaché, and in July, 1900, when war in China was imminent, he applied for orders to join the U.S. troops at Tientsin, where he commanded the 2d brigade. He was transferred to the Philippines and promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 4, 1901, and commanded the 1st division in Southern Luzon P.I. He was ordered to the United States in 1903; given command of the Department of the Missouri, and promoted to the rank of major-general, United States Army. General Sumner was married to Frederica Bennett of Oswego, N.Y.

SUMNER, William Hyslop, soldier, was born in Roxbury, July 4, 1780; son of Increase (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Hyslop) Sumner. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802; practised law, and was a representative in the general court, 1808-19. During the war of 1812 he was sent to Maine to superintend the coast defences. He was commissioned brigadier-general in 1818, and appointed adjutant-general of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and is the author of: *An Inquiry into the Importance of the Militia* (1823); *Observations of National Defence* (1824); *Reminiscences* (1854); *Memoir of Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts* (1854); *Reminiscences of General Warren and Bunker Hill* (1858); *History of East Boston* (1858); and *Reminiscences of Lafayette's Visit to Boston* (1859). He died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Oct. 24, 1861.

SUMTER, Thomas, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1734. In 1755 he enlisted to fight in the French and Indian wars, and accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne. Later he removed to South Carolina, took part in the Cherokee war, and accompanied Oconostotah, the Cherokee chieftain, to England, 1761-63. He was an active patriot in the pre-Revolutionary period; and when the Revolutionary war began in 1776, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, South Carolina riflemen. He was soon promoted colonel, and in May, 1780, when Charleston was captured by the British, Sumter took his regiment to the Santee river swamps, and raised a considerable force in North Carolina. He marched to Catawba river and attacked and routed a force of British soldiers and Tory volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general for this brilliant exploit; and on July 3, 1780, with about 600 men, he made a characteristic attack at Rock Mount, S.C., but finding the enemy well intrenched and having no artillery, he was forced to withdraw. He immediately marched upon Hanging Rock, and August 6, surprised and defeated an entrenched force equal to his own in numbers and superior in equipment. His command, suffering from the privations of war, revelled in the liquor and food which they found in the British camp, and later, when attacked by the reinforced British, they were in no condition to defend the fort. Sumter made an orderly retreat to the Waxall river, and on August 15 captured one of Cornwallis's supply trains on its way to Camden. Gates was defeated at Camden the following day, and Sumter found his prisoners and wagons a hindrance to his rapid retreat. On Aug. 18, 1780, he was overtaken and routed by Colonel Tarleton at Fishing Creek. He took refuge in the mountains, and in an incredibly short time was at the

head of a large force. He immediately began skirmishing with the enemy. Not caring to risk an open battle, he harassed the enemy in camp and on the march, captured their pickets and stole their supplies, until, in October, Major Wemyss was sent against him. Wemyss found and attacked Sumter, November 12, on Broad river, but was defeated and he himself was captured. Tarleton next attacked Sumter at Blackstock Hill on November 20, and was driven back, losing 200 killed and wounded to Sumter's seven. Sumter was wounded in the shoulder at this engagement, and was thus incapacitated for service that winter; but early in 1781 he raised three new regiments, and with Marion and Pickens, waged border warfare. In February, 1781, he attacked Fort Ganby and destroyed its magazines. Two days later he captured a provision train on its way to Camden. He defeated Major Frazer on Broad river, and on May 10 captured the force at Orangeburg, S.C. Ill health finally obliged him to resign his commission, and after the declaration of peace he became interested in politics. He was a member of the South Carolina convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, and in the convention voted against the constitution because it did not sufficiently shield the states from Federal usurpation. He was a representative from South Carolina in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789-93, taking his seat May 25, 1789, and in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797-1801, and on the resignation of Charles Pinkney as U.S. senator in 1801 he was elected senator to complete his term, taking his seat Dec. 19, 1801, completing the term March 3, 1805, and was re-elected for a full term, but resigned in 1810 to accept the position of U.S. minister to Brazil, 1810-11. He was the last surviving general officer of the Revolution, and it was in his honor that Fort Sumter was named. He died at South Mount, near Strasburg, S.C., June 1, 1832.

SUPER, Charles William, educator, was born in Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 12, 1842; son of Henry and Mary (Diener) Super; grandson of John Jacob and Eleonora (Ruediger) Super, who came from Würtemberg, Germany, in 1819, settling in Perry county, Pa.; and of Peter and Mary (Tront) Diener of Schuylkill county, Pa. He spent a few of his earlier years in the home of his paternal grandparents; attended schools near home and the seminary at New Berlin; was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., A.B., 1866; taught school in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio, 1866-69; was married, Dec. 24, 1867, to Mary Louise, daughter of John Henry and Eliza (Köhler) Clewell of Canfield, Ohio; continued studies at the University of Tübingen, Germany, 1869-71, becoming a linguist of unusual acquirements; taught an academy in Fre-

derica, Del., 1871-2; was professor of languages in the Cincinnati Wesleyan college, 1872-78; studied law, 1878-79, and in 1879 was appointed professor of Greek and instructor in German in Ohio university, Athens, Ohio. In 1882 he made



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a second visit to Europe, making a special study of foreign educational systems, and in 1883, upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William H. Scott, became acting president of the university, serving as such until his election as president in June, 1884, a position that he held together with the professorship of Greek, except the two years, 1896-98, until 1901, after which he held the professorship only. In 1896 he made a third visit to Europe. In 1874 the Illinois Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., upon examination, and in 1894 Dickinson college made him an honorary LL.D. He was one of the editors of the *Journal of Pedagogy* from its inception in 1887 until 1893; translated "Weil's Order of Words" (1887); is the author of: *A History of the German Language* (1893); *Between Heathenism and Christianity* (1899); *Wisdom and Will in Education* (1902), together with some minor works and hundreds of contributions to leading publications on educational, social and historical subjects.

SUTHERLAND, Charles, army surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1829. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Aug. 5, 1852, and commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, Aug. 5, 1857. He was stationed in Texas in 1861, and on its secession joined a regiment of troops, reporting for duty in New York city in March, 1861. He took part in the secret expedition to Fort Pickens, Fla., in April, 1861; was stationed at Fort Pickens, 1861-62; was promoted major, April 16, 1862, and was appointed medical purveyor to the armies at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He was medical inspector of camps and transports of the Army of Tennessee, in and about Vicksburg, Miss.; was medical director to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and was a member of the retiring board at Wilmington, Del., 1863-64. He was director of the hospitals at Annapolis and purchasing medical

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purveyor at Washington, until 1865; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for services during the war; promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant medical purveyor, July 23, 1866; colonel and surgeon, June 26, 1876; brigadier-general and surgeon-general, Dec. 23, 1890, and was retired, May 29, 1893. He died in Washington, D.C., May 11, 1895.

SUTHERLAND, Joel B., representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1791. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1812; served in the war with Great Britain, 1813-1815, and later was a representative in the state legislature. He was a Jackson Democratic representative in the 20th-24th congress, 1827-37; chairman of the committee on commerce, 1835-1837, and was judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *Manual of Legislative Practice and order of Business in Deliberative Bodies* (1830); and a *Congressional Manual* (1839). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1861.

SUTLIFF, Phebe Temperance, educator, was born in Warren, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1859; daughter of Levi and Phebe Lord (Marvin) Sutliff; granddaughter of Samuel and Ruth (Granger) Sutliff and of Joseph and Temperance (Miller) Marvin, and a descendant of Reinold Marvin, who left England in 1635, and settled in Hartford, Conn. She was graduated from Vassar college, A.B., 1880; taught in Hiram college, Ohio, 1885-86, and was head of the department of history and English literature, Rockford seminary, Illinois, 1887-89. She was a post-graduate student at Cornell university, 1889-90, receiving the degree of A.M., in the latter year; studied at the University of Zürich and Swiss Polytechnic institute, 1890-91; was head of the department of history and economics at Rockford college, Illinois, 1892-96, studying at the University of Chicago, 1895; head of the department of modern European and United States history from 1896, and president of the college, from 1896, resigning in 1901 in order to devote her entire time to research work. She was made a member of the American Historical association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

SUTRO, Adolph Heinrich Joseph, engineer, was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, April 29, 1830. He attended the Polytechnic school in Germany, and made a special study of mining engineering. His family emigrated to America on the death of his father, arriving in New York city in 1850, and soon removing to Baltimore, Md. Shortly afterward Adolph went to California in search of gold. In 1860 he visited Nevada, made a survey of the mining region there, and planned the Sutro tunnel at Virginia city, connecting with and draining the mines of

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the Comstock Lode, the main tunnel being over 20,000 feet in length. It was begun in 1869, and connection was made with the first of the mines in 1878. This engineering feat made Sutro a multi-millionaire, as it drained and ventilated abandoned mines of great value. He returned to San Francisco, and invested largely in real estate. He was candidate for mayor of San Francisco on the Populist ticket in 1894, and although opposed by the Southern Pacific Railroad company and the local press, he was elected in November, 1894. He created and opened a public park; built an aquarium and salt water baths; and in 1895 gave to the regents of the University of California thirteen acres of land within the city limits, on which to erect buildings for the affiliated colleges of the university; and to the city a similar tract for the erection of a library of over 200,000 volumes, valued at \$2,000,000. He bequeathed \$10,000 to Vassar college, and left his large estate to his children, on the condition of its being applied, after their death, to the founding of scholarships and the encouragement of scientific discoveries and inventions. In February, 1898, he was adjudged incompetent, and a guardian of his person and estate was appointed. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8, 1898.

SWAIN, David Lowry, governor of North Carolina, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., Jan. 4, 1801; second son of George and Caroline (Lane) Lowrie Swain. His father, of English descent, born in Roxboro, Mass., 1763, was a hatter by trade; settled in Wilkes county, Ga.; was a representative in the Georgia legislature five years, and a member of the state constitutional convention. He removed to Buncombe county, N.C., for his health, in 1795, and was postmaster of Asheville. The son prepared for college at Newton academy, Asheville; was a student at the University of North Carolina, four months of 1821; read law under Judge Taylor of Raleigh, 1822, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1823. He was married in 1826, to Eleanor H., daughter of William White of Raleigh, and granddaughter of Governor Caswell. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1824-29; was state solicitor of the Edleston circuit, 1829; judge of the superior court, 1830-32; governor of the state, by yearly elections, three terms, 1832-35; member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state in 1835, and president of the University of North Carolina, 1835-68. He was a delegate for North Carolina, to the convention at Montgomery in 1861, that organized the Confederate States government. He was the founder of the State Historical society and of the *University Magazine*. As governor he had an immense influence and great personal popularity with all classes. As president of the university his suc-

cess was remarkable, the institution growing, under his administration, from less than one hundred to over four hundred and fifty pupils. After assuming the presidency Mr. Swain mastered the branches which he taught in the department of international law, moral science, political economy, and English literature, from the study of which he had been deprived by his early environments, and by his rapid advance in the public service. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Vance a member of a commission to visit General Sherman, whose army was approaching Chapel Hill, to petition him to spare the state capitol and the university. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1831-1868, being president of the board, 1832-35, and visited the North in the interest of the university after the war. President Johnson appointed him a visitor to the U.S. Military academy, and in May, 1865, he visited Washington and conferred with the President in reference to the reconstruction of the Union. His knowledge of the history of North Carolina and of her public men was unequalled. His acquaintance with unwritten family history, his memory of persons, servants, and his familiarity with biography in all countries and all ages were extraordinary. Swain county, N.C., was named in his honor in 1871. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1841, and from Yale in 1842. His son, Dr. Richard Caswell Swain (1827-1872), University of North Carolina, A.B., 1858, was the last living male representative of the name. Gov. Zebulon B. Vance wrote a sketch of Governor Swain's life for Peele's "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians" (1898). He died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Aug. 27, 1869.

SWAIN, Joseph, educator, was born in Pendleton, Ind., June 16, 1857; son of Woolston and Mary Ann (Thomas) Swain; grandson of Samuel Swain and of Jonathan and Anne (Lewis) Thomas. He was graduated from Indiana university, A.B., 1883, M.S., 1885. He was married, Sept. 22, 1885, to Frances H. Morgan, daughter of Charles D. and Alvira Morgan of Knightstown, Ind. He was assistant instructor in mathematics at the Indiana university, 1883-85, and in biology, 1884-85; studied mathematics and astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, 1885-86, and upon his return was associate professor of mathematics and biology in Indiana university, and professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1886-91, succeeding Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, resigned. He was professor of mathematics in the Leland Stanford Junior university, from 1891 to 1893, when he became president of Indiana university. In June, 1902, he became president of Swarthmore college, Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wabash col-

lege, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1893. He was president of the Indiana State Teachers' association, 1894, of the higher education section of the National Teachers' association, 1898, and is the author of numerous scientific papers published by the Smithsonian Institution.

SWANN, Thomas, governor of Maryland, was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1805; son of Thomas and Jane Byrd (Page) Swann; grandson of Mann and Mary (Mason) Page, and of Thomas and Mary Swann, and a descendant of George Mason, statesman (q.v.). His father was U.S. district-attorney for the District of Columbia under President Monroe. Thomas Swann, Jr., attended Georgetown college and the University of Virginia; studied law under his father, and served as secretary of the Neapolitan U.S. commission under President Jackson. In 1831 he settled in Baltimore, Maryland, in the same year becoming director of the Ohio and Baltimore railroad company, of which he was also president, 1847-53. He was subsequently president of the Northwestern Virginia railroad company, and during his administration as mayor of Baltimore, 1856 and 1858, originated the "park tax" measure and was a recognized leader of the "Know-Nothing" party in Maryland. He was a strong advocate of anti-slavery and of the Union cause in 1861, and was elected governor of Maryland by the Union party in 1864, serving, 1865-69, declining his election as U.S. senator in 1866. During his gubernatorial term he joined the Democratic party; endeavored to repeal the war measures of 1864; removed



the police commissioners of Baltimore for their opposition to the assignment of Democratic judges of election, and was active in securing the adoption of a new state constitution in 1867. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth Maryland district in the 41st-45th congresses, 1869-79, serving as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He was first married in November, 1834, to Elizabeth Gilmor, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sherlock, granddaughter of Robert Gilmor, a merchant of Baltimore, Md., who emigrated from Scotland to America about 1866, and Mary, his wife. Their daughter, Louisa, married Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe (q.v.). He was married secondly, June 20, 1878, to Josephine, daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward (q.v.), and widow of John Renshaw Thomson (q.v.). Governor Swann died near Leesburg, Va., July 24, 1883.

SWAYNE, Charles, jurist, was born in Newcastle county, Del., Aug. 10, 1842; son of Henry and Ann (Parry) Swayne; grandson of Joel Swayne (a missionary to the Seneca Indians at

Alleghany, N.Y., from the Society of Friends) and Mary (King) Swayne, his wife; and a descendant of Francis Swayne, a member of the Society of Friends, who settled under William Penn in Chester county in 1708. His father was a member of the Delaware legislature, 1846-47 and 1880-81, at former sessions urging the emancipation bill that passed the house but was lost by the vote in the senate. Charles Swayne's boyhood was spent on a farm, and he was educated at public schools and an academy in Wilmington, Del. Subsequently for four years he was principal of a Friends' scientific and mathematical school in West Chester, Pa. In 1869 he removed to Philadelphia and studied law under Joseph B. Townsend, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated LL.B., 1871. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and he practised there until 1884, when he removed to Florida, where he continued to practise. In May, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, judge of U.S. court for the northern district of Florida. The large number of prosecutions for political offences at the election of 1888 came before him, and in dealing with these cases his course aroused a feeling of political resentment and led to a combined effort to prevent the confirmation of his appointment by the U.S. senate, but after a prolonged contest, in which the charges were fully investigated, it was confirmed. In 1903 Judge Swayne still held his position in the U.S. court of Florida.

SWAYNE, Noah Haynes, jurist, was born in Frederick county, Va., Dec. 7, 1804; son of Joshua Swayne; and a descendant of Francis Swayne, who emigrated from England in 1710, and settled near Philadelphia, Pa. His father died in 1808, having previously removed to Jefferson county, and Noah attended the common schools and the academy of Jacob Mendenhall at Waterford, Loudoun county, Va., 1817-18, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. G. A. Thornton of Alexandria; but upon the latter's death, in 1819, abandoned his medical preparation and fitted for college in Alexandria, subsequently entering the law office of John Scott and Francis P. Brooks at Warrenton. He was admitted to the bar in 1823; removed to Ohio on account of his anti-slavery principles; passed the preliminary year required by law in Zanesville, and began practice in Coshocton in 1825. He was prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county, 1826-29; a Jefferson Democratic member of the Ohio legislature, 1829-30; and U.S. attorney for the district of Ohio, 1831-41; removing to Columbus, the court seat. He was married, November, 1832, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Catharine (Bate) Wager of Harper's Ferry, Va., and immediately freed the slaves who became his property by the

marriage. His son, Wager Swayne (q.v.), became a lawyer and in 1880 removed to New York city. In 1833 he refused the judgeship of the court of common pleas; was one of the three Fund commissioners to assume charge of the state debt, 1837-40; served on the commission to Washington to settle the controversy over the Ohio-Michigan boundary line, and in 1840 was a member of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the blind, the Asylum of Ohio for the Blind resulting from their labors. He also served for several years as trustee of the asylums for the deaf and dumb and for lunatics. At the outbreak of the civil war nearly his whole time was given to the service of Governor Denison in assisting the Ohio levies to the field. He was appointed by President Lincoln justice of the supreme court to succeed his friend, Judge McLean, and served, 1862-81, resigning on account of age. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth and Marietta colleges in 1863, and from Yale college in 1865. He died in New York city, June 8, 1884.

SWAYNE, Wager, soldier and lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1834; son of Judge Noah Haynes (q.v.) and Sarah Ann (Wager) Swayne. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1856, and from the Cincinnati Law school, LL.B., 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in partnership with his father in Columbus, 1859-61. He was commissioned major of the 43d Ohio volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861, serving under Gen. John Pope in northern Missouri, 1861-62; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 14, 1861, his regiment being attached to Smith's 2d brigade, Stanley's 1st division under Major-General Pope at New Madrid and Island Number Ten; took part in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, Col. John W. Fuller commanding the brigade, and at the battle of Cornith, Miss., Oct. 3-4, 1862, Colonel Smith being mortally wounded, he succeeded to the command of the 43d Ohio regiment, being awarded a medal of honor "for conspicuous gallantry in leading his regiment in a charge on the enemy." He was promoted colonel, Oct. 18, 1862; served through Major-General Sherman's Atlanta campaign, May 3-Sept. 8, 1864, in Brigadier-General Sprague's 2d brigade, 4th division, 16th army corps, and in the campaign of the Carolinas in the 1st division Blair's 17th army corps, participating in the action of Salkahatchie swamps, S.C., Feb. 3, 1865, where his right leg was shattered by the explosion of a shell. For his gallantry on the latter occasion he was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Feb. 5, 1865; promoted brigadier-general, June 20, being invalided until June, 1865. He was assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau in Alabama, 1865-68, originating the first

educational system for the colored people of Alabama, and establishing several educational institutions throughout Alabama, which remained permanent. He was transferred to the regular army as colonel of the 45th infantry, July 28, 1866; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for "gallant and meritorious services in the action of River's Bridge, S.C., and major-general U.S.A., for "gallant and meritorious services during the war," March 2, 1867, and was mustered out of volunteer service Sept. 1, 1867. He was married, Dec. 22, 1868, to Ellen, daughter of Alfred and Levina (Bate) Harris, of Louisville, Ky. General Swayne was on duty in the war department, Washington, D.C., 1869-70; placed on the retired list of the regular army, at his own request, July 1, 1870; practised law in Toledo, Ohio, 1870-80; and in the latter year removed to New York city, where, in partnership with Judge John F. Dillon, he served as general counsel for various commercial and railway companies. In 1895 his son, Noah Haynes Swayne, 2d (Yale, A.B., 1893, New York Law school, LL. B., 1895) was admitted to partnership in the firm under the firm name of Swayne & Swayne. General Swayne was president of the Ohio Society of New York, of the New York commandery of the Loyal Legion, the American Church Missionary society, a member of the executive committee of the American Tract society, and of the board of domestic and foreign missions of the P.E. church. He died in New York city, Dec. 18, 1902.

SWEENEY, Thomas William, soldier, was born in Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820. He was brought to the United States in 1832, and learned the printer's trade. He joined the militia in New York, and as 2d lieutenant, 1st New York volunteers, fought at Vera Cruz, March 23, 1847; and was wounded at Cherubusco, and obliged to have his arm amputated. He returned to New York, was brevetted captain in the militia and presented with a silver medal by the city of New York. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. infantry, and did garrison and frontier duty in the west; was promoted captain, Jan. 19, 1861, and at the outbreak of the civil war, was stationed in the arsenal at St. Louis. With a few men he kept 3000 from carrying out a threat to capture the government munitions, by declaring that he would explode the arsenal if attacked. He assisted at the capture of Camp Jackson, Mo., May 11, 1861, the first movement in the west; was wounded at Wilson's Creek, and was appointed colonel in the U.S. volunteer army. He commanded a brigade at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; where, according to Sherman's testimony, he occupied a ravine and checked the Confederate advance, holding his position until the Federal forces advanced to his support the next day. He was

again wounded in this engagement. He fought at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862, and on the death of General Hackleman, took command of the brigade. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; was promoted major, U.S.A., Oct. 20, 1863, and assigned to the 16th infantry. In Sherman's march to Atlanta, he commanded the 2d division of General Dodge's corps of the Army of the Tennessee under McPherson. At Resaca, May 15, 1864, he led his division across the river, drove out Martin's Confederate cavalry and so threatened Johnston's communications as to cause him to withdraw from the place. At the time of Hood's sortie at Atlanta, Ga., General Sweeney's division received the brunt of the attack, and it was largely due to his coolness that the Federal corps was not routed. During the engagement, General Dodge, in his excitement, gave orders directly to General Sweeney's subordinate officers, and this breach of military etiquette incensed Sweeney and culminated in his being court martialed and acquitted. After the capture of Atlanta, he was commandant of Nashville until July, 1865; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He took an active part in the unfortunate Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866. Later he was reinstated in the United States army, and May 11, 1870, was retired as brigadier-general, U.S.A. He died in Astoria, L.I., N.Y., April 10, 1892.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born in Turner, Maine, Aug. 11, 1825; son of John and Remember (Berry) Swett; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Warren) Swett of Buckfield, Maine, and a great-grandson of Dr. Stephen Swett, the first physician to settle in Gorham, Maine, in 1770, who served in Col. Edmund Phinney's 31st regiment, 1775, and died at the age of seventy-five years. Leonard Swett worked on his father's farm, attending school in winter until 1837, when he began the study of Latin and Greek. In 1840, he entered North Yarmouth academy, matriculating at Waterville college in 1842, and after a three-years' course, studied law in the office of Howard & Shepley, Portland, 1845-46. He traveled through the South as far as New Orleans and then northward to Indiana, where, discouraged by ill success, he volunteered in the 5th Indiana regiment bound for Mexico to take part in the war. He served under Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was desperately ill with fever and sent with 125 other convalescent soldiers to New Orleans on the brig *Robert Morris*, over forty of the number dying on the passage of thirteen days. He finally reached Bloomington, Ill., where he taught school and read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice at Clinton near Bloomington. He rode the 8th judicial circuit with Abraham

Lincoln, first meeting him at Mt. Pulaski in 1849, David Davis being the presiding judge at the time. For five years, 1855-60, Lincoln and Swett were the only ones to pass habitually over the circuit, and the two men were companions at all times. Mr. Swett was a Whig elector in 1852, and canvassed the third congressional district of Illinois, and on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he assisted in forming the Republican party in 1856, being a delegate to its first convention in Bloomington, May 29, 1856. He spoke for the new party in the presidential canvass of 1856, and in 1858 he represented McLean county in the state legislature, accepting offices in order to advance the interests of Mr. Lincoln in his notable contest for the U.S. senatorship against Stephen A. Douglas. In 1859 he worked quietly for Mr. Lincoln's nomination as a Presidential candidate before the coming Republican national convention of 1860. He was a candidate for governor of Illinois in the preliminary canvass, preceding the state convention of 1860, and was defeated by Richard Yates. In 1861 he was offered the command of one of the first regiments recruited in Illinois, but his health, shattered by his experience in the war with Mexico, induced him to decline the honor, and his service in putting down the rebellion was noticeable in his unofficial position as a close personal and political adviser of the President, which required his presence in Washington most of the time during the years 1861-65. This close relationship has been attested by Mr. Lincoln's private and official family and by his most reliable biographers. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he practised law until his death. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888, where as spokesman of the Illinois delegation, he presented the name of Walter Q. Gresham as a Presidential candidate. He was the acknowledged leader at the Chicago bar and his practice, which extended to both civil and criminal cases, included many historical suits, in which he displayed remarkable legal skill and oratorical ability. Judge Grosseup referred to him as "the typical lawyer of the Northwest," to rank with Luther Martin, Jeremiah Mason, Rufus Choate, William Wirt and Charles O'Connor. He was orator of the day at the triennial convocation of Knights Templars at Chicago, in 1879; at the welcome of Gen. Grant, by the army of the Tennessee in Chicago, after returning from his tour around the world; at the dedication of St. Gaudens's statue of Abraham Lincoln at Chicago; and before the Illinois State Bar Association at Springfield, in 1887, on the "Life and Character of David Davis." He died in Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1889.

SWIFT, Benjamin, senator, was born in Armenia, N.Y., April 8, 1780; son of the Rev. Job

Swift. He studied at the law school of Reeves and Gould, Litchfield, Conn., and practised successively in Bennington and St. Albans, Vt. He was a Federalist representative in the state assembly, 1813-14 and 1825-26; volunteered during the war of 1812, and proceeded toward Plattsburgh, but arrived too late for the battle. Under the Monroe administration he joined the National Republicans, and later the Whigs, and was a Whig representative in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827-31, and U.S. senator from Vermont, 1833-29. He retired to his farm at St. Albans and devoted himself to agriculture. He died at St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 11, 1847.

SWIFT, John Franklin, diplomatist, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 28, 1829. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., 1847, where he was apprenticed to a tinsmith, and in 1852 established himself as a produce merchant in San Francisco, Cal. He was admitted to the bar in 1857; was a member of the state legislature in 1862, 1873 and 1877; was the defeated Independent candidate for representative in congress in 1875, and was a Republican representative in the 45th congress, 1877-79. With James B. Angell (q.v.) and William H. Trescott (q.v.) he was a member of the special commission appointed by President Hayes to negotiate commercial and immigration treaties with China in 1880; was the defeated Republican candidate for governor of California in 1886, and in March, 1889, was appointed U.S. minister to Japan. He died at Tokyo, Japan, March 10, 1891.

SWIFT, Joseph Gardner, soldier, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 31, 1783; son of Dr. Foster Swift, surgeon, U.S.A.; grandson of Samuel Swift and of Thomas Delano, and a descendant of Thomas Swift, Dorchester, Mass., 1630. He attended the Bristol academy, Taunton, Mass., and was one of the first two graduates from the U.S. Military academy, being promoted 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, Oct. 12, 1802. He superintended the construction of Fort Johnston, 1804-06; was promoted 1st Lieutenant, June 11, 1805, and captain, Oct. 30, 1806; superintended the erection of Governor's Island batteries, Boston Harbor, Mass., and the Northeastern coast defences, 1808-10; was promoted major, Feb. 23, 1808, and was engaged in the fortifications of the Carolina and Georgia harbors, 1810-12. He served as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. William Pinckney, 1812, being promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 6, and colonel and chief engineer, U.S.A., July 13, 1812. He served as ex-officio superintendent of the Military academy, July 31, 1812-July 28, 1817; as chief engineer in the St. Lawrence River campaign of 1813, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general, Feb. 19, 1814, for meritorious services; was appointed a member of the board of engi-

neers for the Atlantic coast, April 21, 1817; chief of the engineer bureau at Washington, D.C., April 3, 1817, and inspector of the Military academy, April 7, 1818. He was surveyor of the U.S. revenue for the port of New York, 1818-27; member of the board of visitors to the Military academy, 1822-24; chief engineer of the U.S. harbor improvements on the Great Lakes, 1829-35, and of the New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain railroad, 1839-31; was active in suppressing Canada border disturbances, 1839, and in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison U.S. commissioner to the British provinces to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. He was married in 1805, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. James Walker, of Wilmington, N.C., and of his children, two sons died in the service; Jonathan Williams, an officer in the U.S. navy, was crippled for life on board the frigate *Brandywine*, and McRea Swift became a civil engineer. General Swift received the degree of LL.D. from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1843; was elected a member of La Société Française de Statique Universelle de Paris in 1839, and was a member of several scientific and historical societies. He is the author of a diary and of contributions to scientific publications. He died in Geneva, N.Y., July 23, 1865.

SWIFT, Lewis, astronomer, was born in Clarkson, N.Y., Feb. 29, 1820; fourth son and last survivor of a family of nine children of Gen. Lewis and Anna (Forbes) Swift; grandson of Roland Swift, a Revolutionary soldier, who died

in De Ruyter, N.Y., in 1849, aged 96; and a descendant of William Swyft, who emigrated from England and settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1638. Gen. Lewis Swift moved from Windham, Conn., to Clarkson in 1809, and settled in a dense forest eighteen miles west of Rochester, which was then a settlement consisting of five log houses and



one log grist mill. Dr. Lewis Swift was educated at Clarkson academy. At the age of thirteen he broke the bone of his left hip, which made him permanently lame. On leaving school he took up the study of electricity, electro-magnetism, and later, without a teacher, astronomy. His first honor in this science was achieved in Marathon, N.Y., where from a platform on the gable end of his barn he discovered the great comet of 1862 (having a period of 123 years), re-

markable as having elements identical with those of the star shower of Aug. 10-11. In 1872 he moved to Rochester, where he was a hardware merchant by day and a comet seeker by night. From the roof of a large cider mill, he in five years discovered six new comets. In 1903 he had discovered eighteen comets, several being periodic, ranging from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 123 years. He saw in all its indescribable glory the great star shower of Nov. 13, 1893, and two years later independently discovered Halley's comet, having a period of $75\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the great comet of 1843. He had in 1903 observed three total eclipses of the sun, and the return of the November, 1833, star shower in 1866. In 1882 he received \$13,000 from the people of Rochester to purchase a 16-inch telescope, a spectroscope and sidereal clock, and Mr. H. H. Warner built for their use one of the finest observatories in the world, of white sand-stone. While its director, Dr. Swift discovered 900 new nebulae, and at the Lowe observatory, Echo Mountain, Cal., 242 more, and several comets. For his discoveries he received in prizes \$1000 in cash, and nine medals (three of gold) from Austria; the Lalande prize of 540 francs and a silver medal from France; the Mrs. Jackson Gwilt bronze medal from England (being its first recipient), and four bronze medals from the Astronomical Society of California. In 1880 the University of Rochester conferred on him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1879 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of England. In April, 1903, he was elected a F.R.A.S. of Canada, and an honorary member of the Astronomical Society of Mexico. Because of failing sight he sold his astronomical equipment to the Lowe observatory, Cal. He was twice married, and was in 1903 a widower, with four children living.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, jurist, was born in Wareham, Mass., Feb. 27, 1759; son of Roland and Mary (Dexter) Swift; grandson of Jireh and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift; great-grandson of William and Ruth Swift, and a descendant of William Swyft, born in England, who settled at Sandwich in 1638. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781; was admitted to the bar and began practice at Windham, Conn. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793-97; served as secretary to Oliver Ellsworth, U.S. minister to France, 1800; was judge of the state supreme court, 1801-06, and chief justice, 1806-19. He was a member of the New England Federalists' convention at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1814; and of the committee on the revision of the state statute laws. He was married to Lucretia Webb, by whom he had seven children; their daughter, Mary A. Webb, is the author of "First Lessons on Natural Philosophy" (about 1843), translated

into Karen and Burmese. Judge Swift received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale college in 1817, and from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1821. He is the author of: *Oration on Domestic Slavery* (1791); *System of the Laws of Connecticut* (2 vols. 1795-96); *Digest of the Laws of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, and a Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes* (1810); *Digest of the Laws of Connecticut* (2 vols., 1822-23). He died in Warren, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1823.

SWING, David, evangelist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1830. He was graduated from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1853; studied theology in Cincinnati, 1852-53, and was principal of the preparatory department of Miami, 1853-66. During his pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1866-75, the church edifice was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and he preached temporarily in McVicker's theatre. In the spring of 1874, in consequence of his liberal theological views, he was tried for heresy, and after a bitter trial acquitted, but owing to continued opposition to his church, he resigned from the presbytery and became an independent preacher. He organized the Central church of Chicago in 1876, which was conducted in McVicker's theatre until compelled by its increasing membership to seek larger quarters, and in 1878 erected Central Music Hall. Professor Swing gained a wide reputation as an essayist and is the author of: *Sermons* (1874); *Truths for To-Day* (1874-76); *Motives of Life* (1879); *Club Essays* (1881), and *Sermons* (1884). He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1894.

SWINTON, John, editor and author, was born in Salton, near Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1829; son of William and Jean (Currie) Swinton. He emigrated to Canada in 1843, and removed to Illinois, where he was apprenticed to a printer. He was employed in New York city printing offices for some time, and afterward attended Williston seminary at Easthampton, Mass. He made his residence in Charleston, S.C., but being opposed to slavery soon removed to Kansas, where he championed the Free State party. In 1857 he settled in New York city, where he took up the study of both law and medicine, at the same time contributing to the *New York Times*, of which paper he was chief of the editorial staff, 1860-70; and was editorial writer and chief of staff on the *New York Sun*, 1875-83, and 1893-97. Meanwhile he became interested in labor and social problems, and published *John Swinton's Paper*, a weekly, 1883-87. He is the author of many pamphlets, and: *The New Issue* (1870); *Eulogy on Henry J. Raymond* (1870); *John Swinton's Travels* (1880); *Oration on John Brown* (1881); *Striking for Life* (1894). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1901.

SWINTON, William, author and educator, was born in Salton, near Edinburgh, Scotland, April 23, 1833; son of William and Jean (Currie) Swinton and brother of John Swinton (q.v.). He emigrated to Canada in 1843, attended Knox college at Toronto, and Amherst college, 1851-53, preparing for the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1853 began to preach. He was professor of ancient and modern languages at the Edgeworth Female seminary, Greensborough, N.C., 1853-54, and professor in Mt. Washington collegiate institute, New York city, 1855-58. He joined the staff of the *New York Times* in 1858, and in 1862 became its war correspondent. His criticisms of the campaigns of Burnside, Meade and Grant led to his exclusion from the camps. In 1867 he visited the Southern states and collected first-hand from the Confederate commanders data for a history of the war. He was again on the staff of the *Times*, and in 1869 accepted the chair of belles-lettres in the University of California, resigning in 1874 owing to a difference with President Gilman. He removed to Brooklyn, and devoted himself to preparing text-books which proved very popular. He was married to Kate Linton of Montreal, Canada. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1866, and is the author of: *Rambles Among Words; Their Poetry and Wisdom* (1859); *The Times Review of McClellan; His Military Career Reviewed and Exposed* (1864); *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac* (1866); *Twelve Decisive Battles of the War* (1867); *History of the New York Seventh Regiment during the War of the Rebellion* (1870). He died in New York city, Oct. 24, 1892.

SYKES, George, soldier, was born in Dover, Del., Oct. 9, 1822. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 3d infantry, July 1, 1842, serving during the Florida war at Fort Stanbury, Fla., 1842-43. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1843; was in garrison in Missouri and Louisiana, 1843-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1846, and served under Generals Taylor and Scott in Mexico. He was commissary of Gen. David E. Twiggs's division; was brevetted captain, April 18, 1847, for gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, and served on frontier duty in New Mexico and Texas, 1848-61. He was promoted captain, Sept. 30, 1855, and major, 14th infantry, May 14, 1861; took part in the battle of Bull Run; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, and commanded the regular infantry in Washington, 1861-62. He commanded the 2d division, 5th army corps, under Fitz-John Porter in the Peninsular campaign; was brevetted colonel, June 27, 1862, for Gaines's Mill, Va.; took part in the Northern Virginia campaign.

August–September, 1862, and commanded the 2d division, 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac, at Second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862. He commanded his division at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; was promoted major-general, U.S.A., Nov. 29, 1862, and served at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He succeeded General Hooker in the command of the 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in June, 1863, and commanded this corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and in the Rapidan campaign, October–December, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5th infantry, Oct. 16, 1863, and brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant services at Gettysburg, Pa. He was given command of the district of South Kansas, Sept. 1, 1864; was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallantry in the field; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; was on recruiting duty in New Mexico, 1866–67, and commanded various army posts until his death, which occurred at Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 9, 1880. A monument was erected by congress to his memory at West Point, N.Y.

SYME, John William, journalist, was born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1811; son of the Rev. Andrew and Jean Mathewson (Cameron) Syme. He was graduated at Norwich university, Vermont, in 1828, and at the College of William and Mary in 1832; studied law with his kinsman, Frederick Nash of Hillsboro, N.C.; was married, April 10, 1833, to Mary Cowan Madden, and practised law in Petersburg, Va., for a few years. He purchased the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, which under his direction became the most influential Whig newspaper in Virginia. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years. In 1856 he purchased the Raleigh, N.C., *Register*, and conducted it with eminent success, making it the principal Whig organ of the state. He vigorously opposed the secession of North Carolina, but when it became evident that the tide could not be stopped, he gave the support of his newspaper to the cause of the Confederacy, and continued its publication without profit up to 1864, when he returned to Petersburg, hoping to re-establish the *Register* with better financial success, but his hopes were destroyed by the presence of the Federal army before that city, and he did not long survive the downfall of the Confederacy, dying suddenly at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 26, 1865.

SYMME, John Cleves, delegate, was born on Long Island, N.Y., July 21, 1742. He removed to New Jersey, and was chairman of the committee of safety of Sussex county, 1774; a delegate to the state Provincial congress, July 2, 1776, and one of the committee of ten to frame the first state constitution, which was ratified, July 13, 1776. He was a member of the legislative council; served in the Revolutionary army; was

promoted colonel, and distinguished himself at Monmouth, June 23, 1778, and in covering Washington's retreat at Springfield, June 23, 1780. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1777–87, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86. He removed to the Northwest Territory, where, with his associates, he purchased in 1787 a tract of land along the Ohio and Miami rivers known as the "Miami Purchase" consisting originally of 1,000,000 acres, and founded the settlements of North Bend and Cincinnati. The tract was afterward reduced to 248,540 acres, because of the partial failure of the colonization plans, which had also placed Symmes in pecuniary difficulties from which he never recovered. The first pre-emption law for the furtherance of the colonization scheme was passed in 1801. In 1788 he was appointed by congress one of the three judges of the Northwest Territory, and held the position until Ohio became a state in 1803. He married a daughter of Gov. William Livingston, and their daughter Anna married William H. Harrison (q.v.). John Cleves Symmes died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1814.

SYMPHER, Jay Hale, representative, was born in Perry county, Pa., July 22, 1837. The Sypher family, of Teutonic stock, came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled near the present site of Chester, Pa. Five sons of his great-grandfather bore arms in the Continental army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was brought up on his father's farm; was graduated from Alfred university, N.Y., in 1859, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in 1st Ohio light artillery in April, 1861, fought at Philippi, Va., June 3, 1861, and in the other engagements in Western Virginia, including Carrick's Ford, being promoted through all grades to colonel of the 11th U.S. heavy artillery, Aug 11, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out with his command, Oct. 2, 1865. He practised law in New Orleans, La., in 1866, where he was also interested in cotton and sugar planting; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868; a Republican representative from New Orleans in the 40th congress, taking his seat July 18, 1868; was re-elected to the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, successfully contesting his seat in the 41st congress against Louis St. Martin, and holding it in the 43d congress against the unsuccessful contest of E. Lawrence, and served, 1868–75. General Sypher suggested, and actively supported in congress, the movement to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, and the protection of American industries. He then removed to Washington, D.C., where, in 1903, he was still engaged in the practice of law.

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TABB, John Banister, poet, was born at the homestead, "The Forest," Amelia county, Va., March 22, 1845; son of Thomas Yelverton and Marianna Bertrand (Archer) Tabb; grandson of Yelverton and Mary (Peachey) Tabb and of John Randall and Frances (Cooke) Archer, and great-grandson, on both sides, of Thomas Tabb, of "Clay Hill," who moved from Gloucester county to Amelia county, Va. He was educated under private tutors until 1861, when he became clerk to Capt. John Wilkinson, C.S.N., and went abroad for the *Robert E. Lee*, purchased by the Confederacy to carry military and other supplies from Bermuda or Nassau to Wilmington, N.C. While sailing from Bermuda in the *Siren*, in June, 1864, the machinery gave out, the craft was picked up by *The Keystone State*, and Tabb was confined until February, 1865, in Point Lookout prison. He subsequently studied music in Baltimore, Md., taught English there in St. Paul's parish school until 1869, and later in Racine college, Michigan; became a Roman Catholic in September, 1872, and was a student in St. Charles's college, Ellicott City, Md., 1872-74. He was an instructor in English in St. Charles's college, 1875, 1878-82, and after 1886, and ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church in 1884. He is the author of: *Poems*; *Lyrics*; *An Octave to Mary*; *Rules of English Grammar*; *Poems, Grave and Gay*; *Two Lyrics and Later Lyrics*.

TABER, Julia Marlowe, actress, was born in Caldbeck, Cumberlandshire lake district, England, Aug. 17, 1870. Her name, Sarah Frances Frost, was subsequently changed for professional purposes to Fanny Brough (the latter a family name) and afterward to Julia Marlowe. She came with her parents to the United States in 1875; lived in Kansas, 1875-77, and soon after removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she attended school until 1882. She then joined a juvenile opera company, appearing in "Pinafore," "The Chimes of Normandy" and other light operas. She next played a child's part in Rip Van Winkle, and the following season was given small parts in a company playing classic drama through the west. She retired from the stage and studied three years in New York city, and in October, 1887, made her début at Parthenia in "Ingomar" at a trial matinee at the Bijou Opera house, the result being the organization of a company to feature her in classical drama. Her first pronounced success was in Boston, Mass., where she appeared at the Hollis Street theatre, Dec. 3-8, 1888, playing Parthenia. Julia in "The Hunchback," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Viola in "Twelfth Night" and Juliet. She re-

ceived an enthusiastic welcome, and returned in February, 1889, to the Park theatre, in the same characters and as Rosalind in "As You Like It." In 1889-90, she added "Pygmalion and Galatea" to her repertory; played Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" for the first time in Boston, Feb. 1, and Imogen in "Cymbeline" Feb. 18, 1892. She was married, May 30, 1894, to Robert Taber, who was leading actor in her company for several seasons, and from whom she obtained a legal separation in 1900, resuming the name of Julia Marlowe. In addition to her Shakespearean rôles, her repertory includes: "The Love Chase;" "The Belle's Stratagem;" "Rogues and Vagabonds;" "Chatterton;" "She Stoops to Conquer;" For Bonnie Prince Charlie;" "Romola;" "The Countess Valeska;" "Colinette;" "Barbara Frietchie;" and an English version of "Queen Fiametta," by Catulle Mendes.

TABOR, Horace Austin Warner, senator, was born in Holland, Orleans county, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; son of Cornelius D. and Sarah (Terrin) Tabor. He was brought up on a farm; received a common school education, and removed to Quincy, Mass., where he was apprenticed to a stone cutter and subsequently began the study of law. In 1855 he removed to Kansas; managed a prairie farm; participated in the antislavery contest, and after the refusal to admit Kansas as a state, was a member of the Topeka legislature dispersed by Federal troops in 1856. Influenced by the reports of gold discoveries in Colorado, he journeyed to Denver in 1859, and settled in California Gulch (Leadville) in 1860, where he engaged in mining and conducted a general store until 1878, when, in partnership with August Rische and George F. Hook, he opened the famous "Little Pittsburg" mine, selling out his share in 1879 for \$1,000,000. Subsequently he acquired other claims; invested in enormous purchases of copper lands in Texas, grazing lands in Colorado, and was active in promoting irrigation by canals. He secured in the Honduras vast grants of land on the Patook river, rich woods, fruits, and gold, silver and coal deposits, and an additional grant of valuable mineral land in the interior. He served as postmaster and later as first mayor of Leadville; was treasurer of Lake county; the first lieutenant-governor of Colorado, 1878-84; president of the state senate, and was elected U.S. senator from Colorado as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of Henry M. Teller, who resigned in April, 1882, to take his place as secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet, and Mr. Tabor served from Feb. 2, to March 3, 1883, George Miles Chilcott (q.v.) filling the vacancy in the meantime by

the appointment of Governor Pitkin. He built Tabor block and Tabor Grand Opera house in Denver, Col., in 1880 and 1881, and gave to the city the site of the Federal building. He was married secondly to Mrs. Eliza B. McCourt of Oshkosh, Wis. In 1897 Mr. Tabor lost his property, at one time estimated at \$20,000,000, through unfortunate investments, and in 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Denver, where he died, April 10, 1899.

TAFT, Alphonso, diplomatist, was born in Townshend, Windham county, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810; son of Peter Rawson and Sylvia (Howard) Taft, and a descendant of Edward Rawson, who came from England in 1636, and was for many years secretary of the Massachusetts province. Alphonso Taft fitted himself mentally and financially for college, by hard study and by teaching, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He taught in the Ellington high school, Conn., 1833-35; studied law and was a tutor at Yale, 1835-37; was admitted to the New Haven bar, 1838, and settled in practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1839, where he was also active in promoting educational progress, and was for several years a member of the Union High school board. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856; was the defeated Republican representative from the first Ohio district, in the 35th congress; appointed judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, in 1865, to fill the unexpired term of Judge George Hoadly, resigned, and served by re-election, from 1865 until 1872, when he renewed the practice of law, in partnership with his sons. He was appointed secretary of war by President Grant, in March, 1876, but in May following, was made attorney-general, which office he retained until 1877. He was the unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1878, and for governor of Ohio in 1877 and 1879. In April, 1882, he gave up his profession to become U.S. minister to Austria, and was transferred to Russia in 1884, serving until August, 1885. He was married, first, Aug. 29, 1841, to Fannie, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Houghton) Phelps of Townshend, Vt., who died in 1852, leaving two sons, Charles Phelps and Peter Rawson Taft. He was married, secondly, Dec. 26, 1853, to Louise Maria, daughter of Samuel D. and Susan H. (Waters) Torrey of Millbury, Mass., and they had three sons and one daughter. Judge Taft received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1867, and was a fellow of the college, 1882-92, as well as a charter trustee of the University of Cincinnati. He died in San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1891.

TAFT, Charles Phelps, editor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1843; son of Judge Alphonso (q.v.) and Fannie (Phelps) Taft. He attended the common schools and Phillips acad-

emy, Andover, Mass.; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, from Columbia, LL.B., 1866, and from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, J.U.D., 1867. He continued his studies at the Collège de France, Paris, 1868-69; subsequently traveled in Europe and Great Britain, and practised law in Cincinnati, 1869-79. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1871, and was a candidate for representative in congress in 1872. He was married, Dec. 4, 1873, to Annie, daughter of David and Jane (Ellison) Sinton of Cincinnati.

He became the proprietor of the Cincinnati *Times* in 1879, which he consolidated with the *Star* in 1880 as the *Times-Star*, and to the editing of which he gave his entire attention. He was a Republican representative from the first Ohio district in the 54th congress, 1895-97; president of the board of sinking fund trustees of Cincinnati, and of the Cincinnati Press club.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born in Elmwood, Ill., April 29, 1860; son of Professor Don Carlos and Mary Lucy (Foster) Taft; grandson of Zadock Lovell and Anna (Ramsdell) Taft and of Dr. Orrin and Cynthia (Haskins) Foster, and a descendant of Robert Taft of Mendon, Mass.; who was born in England or Scotland in 1640, came to this country in 1675, and died in 1725. He was graduated from the Illinois State university, 1879; continued art studies at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1880-83, receiving honorable mention and subsequently first prize of the atelier; studied under Mercié and others, 1883-85; was an instructor in sculpture at the Chicago Art institute from 1886, and lecturer on art in the extension department of the University of Chicago from 1893. He was married, first, Oct. 4, 1890, to Carrie Louise, daughter of the Rev. William and Caroline (Chamberlain) Scales, who died in April, 1892; and secondly, Feb. 11, 1896, to Ada, daughter of the Rev. Leavitt and Emily (Scales) Bartlett of Boston, Mass. Mr. Taft was influential in promoting the Central Art association in 1894; a member of the National Sculpture society, and of the Society of Western Artists. His figure work includes the decorations of the Horticultural building at the Chicago Columbian exposition, 1893, and those of the Winchester, Ind., soldiers' monument; four figures on the



Charles P. Taft.

Yonkers, N.Y., memorial; bronze group, *The Defence of the Flag*, Jackson, Mich.; statues of Schuyler Colfax and of Gen. U.S. Grant, and *The Solitude of the Soul*, which group received a silver medal at the Pan-American exposition in 1901. He is the author of: *History of American Sculpture* (1903)).

TAFT, Royal Chapin, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Northbridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1823; son of Orsinus and Margaret (Smith) Taft; grandson of Jacob Taft, an officer in the Revolution, and a descendant of Robert Taft, who emigrated from Scotland in 1680, and settled in Mendon, Mass. He attended the public schools in Uxbridge, Mass., and Worcester academy; was employed by Royal Chapin, cotton and woolen goods manufacturer of Providence, R.I., whose partner he became in 1849, the firm changing to Royal Chapin & Co., and was engaged in the same business with Standish Bradford of Pawtucket, 1851-85, subsequently acquiring large interests in other mills. He was married, Oct. 31, 1850, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. George B. Arnington of Pitsford, Vt. He was a member of the Providence city council, 1855-56; a representative in the state legislature, 1880-84; a commissioner from Rhode Island to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, and Republican governor of Rhode Island, 1888-89, declining renomination.

TAFT, Russell Smith, jurist, was born in Williston, Vt., Jan. 28, 1835; son of Elijah and Orinda (Kimball) Taft; grandson of Aaron and Temperance (Wellman) Taft and of Charles and Edith (Chase) Kimball, and a descendant of Robert Taft (from England) and his wife Sarah, who were living in Braintree, Mass., 1675, and later settled in Mendon. He attended the common schools, Williston academy, and Newbury (Vt.) seminary; studied law; was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in November, 1856, and began practice in Burlington, Vt. He was selectman of the town, 1861-64; state's attorney of Chittenden county, 1862-65; register of probate in the district of Chittenden, 1863-80; alderman of the city, 1865-69; state senator, 1865-66; city attorney, 1871-73, and lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1873-74. He was married, June 27, 1876, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Gideon and Sally Melissa (Cornwell) Marlett of Syracuse, N.Y. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1880; a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1880-99, and on Jan. 19, 1899, was appointed chief judge of the court. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1877, and that of LL.D. in 1899. He died at Burlington, Vt., March 22, 1902.

TAFT, William Howard, governor of Philippine Islands, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept.

15, 1857; son of Judge Alphonso (q.v.) and Louise Maria (Torrey) Taft. He attended the public schools; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1878, from the Cincinnati Law school in 1880, and was admitted to the bar. He was law reporter for the *Cincinnati Commercial*, 1880-81; assistant prosecutor of Hamilton county, 1881-82, and collector of internal revenue for the 1st district of Ohio, 1882, which office he resigned to enter the practice of law, serving as assistant county solicitor, 1885-87. He was married in June, 1886, to Helen L., daughter of John W. and Harriet (Collins) Herron of Cincinnati. He was judge of the superior court of Ohio, 1887-90; solicitor-general of the United States, 1890-92; judge of the U.S. circuit court of appeals, 1892-1900, and dean of the law department and professor of law in the University of Cincinnati, 1896-1900. He served as chairman of the commission appointed by President McKinley in March, 1900, to complete the organization of a civil government in the Philippine Islands and on June 5, 1901, became the first civil governor of the Philippines. He declined the appointment from President Roosevelt as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in February, 1903, to succeed Judge Shiras. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1893.

TAGGART, Samuel, clergyman and representative, was born in Londonderry, N.H., March 24, 1754; son of James Taggart, who emigrated from Ireland to America. Samuel was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1774, A.M., 1777; was licensed to preach in 1776, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Feb. 19, 1777. He was pastor at Colerain, Mass., 1777-1818; journeyed as a missionary through western New York in 1803, and wrote a journal of his work. He was a Federalist representative in the 8th-14th congresses, 1803-17. He is the author of: *Scriptural Vindication of the Doctrine of the Final Perseverance of all True Believers* (1801); *Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity* (1811), and several orations and addresses. He died in Colerain, Mass., April 25, 1825.

TAIT, Arthur Fitzwilliam, artist, was born at Liversey Hall, Liverpool, England, Aug. 5, 1819; son of William Watson and Jane (Dawson) Tait. He was employed in Agnew's picture store at Manchester, England, in 1831, devoting his leisure to the study of casts in the Royal institution. He was married in October, 1838, to Marian, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Cardwell of Manchester, England. He immigrated to the United States in 1850; settled in New York city; was made an Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1853; an Academician in 1858, and was also a member of the Artist's Fund society and of the Lotus club. Among his paintings are: *Quail and*

Young (1856); *Corcoran gallery*, Washington, D.C.; *The Portage* (1865); *A Duck and her Young* (1868); *Ruffed Grouse* (1869); *Woodstock Shooting*; *Snowed in*, and *Hall on the Carry* (1871); *Ricquette Lake* (1873); *There's a Good Time Coming* (1876); *Jack in Office* (1885); *Thoroughbreds and Startled* (1887); *A Mother's Solicitude* (1888), and *Coming Home* (1902), which Mr. Tait considered one of his best paintings. He was residing in Yonkers, N.Y., in 1903.

TAIT, Charles, senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Feb. 1, 1768. He was a cousin of Henry Clay. He was educated as a lawyer, removed to Elbert county, Ga., was a teacher in the Richmond academy, and was presiding justice of the western circuit of the state, 1803-09. He was elected to the U.S. senate to complete the term of Senator John Milledge, resigned, and was re-elected for a full term, serving as a senator from Georgia from Dec. 28, 1809, to March 3, 1819. While in the senate, he became a friend of John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, and the two maintained a correspondence for years. Calhoun, in a letter dated, July 20, 1818, says, "Your political course has been without an aberration so far as I have seen it." In 1819 Senator Tait removed to Alabama, and in 1820 was appointed by President Monroe the first Federal district judge of the state. He resigned from the bench in 1826 and continued as a planter in Wilcox county up the time of his death, which occurred near Claiborne, Ala., Oct. 7, 1835.

TAIT, John Robinson, artist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; son of George and Eliza Dickey (Morrison) Tait; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cattnach) Tait and of Jacob and Mary (Fay) Morrison. His first ancestor in America, John Tait, born in Edinburgh, 1779, arrived in America, 1810; removed from Pittsburgh to Indiana, 1822, and died in 1868. He attended Woodward college at Cincinnati, 1845-50; was graduated from Bethany college, Va., A.B., 1852; studied art, and painted in Florence, Italy, 1853-56; and resumed his studies in Düsseldorf, 1859-71, and in Munich, 1873-76. He was married, Dec. 26, 1872, to Anna Dolores, daughter of Charles and Gay (Bernard) Tiernan of Baltimore, Md., where he made his home after 1876. He is the author of: *Dolce far Niente*, poems (1859); *European Life, Legend and Landscape* (1859); *Ein aufrichtiger Heirathesuch*, a German comedy (1869); numerous papers on art in leading magazines, and was art critic of the *New York Mail and Express* (1884-87). His paintings include: *Lake of Four Cantons*, exhibited in Paris salon (1864); *Siebengebirge* (1865); *Lake of Wallenstadt and Meyringen* (1866); *Norwegian Waterfall* (1869); *Solitude* (1871); *A Rainy Day* (1874); *Under the Willows* (1874); *Land-*

scape and Cattle (1875); *Vesper Hour* and *Tyrolean Cottage*, the two latter exhibited at the Paris salon (1876).

TALBOT, Ethelbert, third bishop of Central Pennsylvania and 143d in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Fayette, Mo., Oct. 9, 1848; son of John A. and Alice (Daly) Talbot; grandson of Prof. Lawrence and Elizabeth Daly, and of George and Mary Talbot, and a descendant of a prominent English family of that name. His father was an eminent physician of Fayette, and Ethelbert received a good preparatory education and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from the General Theological seminary in 1873. He was married, Nov. 5, 1873, to Dora, daughter of James and Mary Harvey of Roanoke, Mo. He was ordered deacon, June 29, 1873, and ordained priest, Nov. 4, 1873. He was rector of St. James, Macon city, Mo., 1873-87, and established a military school for boys in the parish. He was elected missionary bishop of the district of Wyoming and Idaho, and was consecrated at Christ church, St. Louis, May 27, 1887, by Bishops Whipple, Vail and Tuttle, assisted by Bishops Spalding, Dudley, Perry, Burgess, Seymour, Thompson, Knickerbacker, Walker, Worthington and Gilbert, and during his bishopric, he built at Laramie a cathedral named as St. Matthew's at a cost of \$50,000; St. Margaret's school for girls at Boise city; St. Matthew's Hall for boys at Laramie and the Frances Holland hospital at Wallace. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth college, in 1887; that of LL.D. by the University of Missouri, in 1887, and that of S.T.D. by the General Theological seminary, in 1887.

TALBOT, Isham, senator, was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1773. He practised law in Versailles, and Frankfort, Ky.; was state senator, 1812-15, and was elected to the U.S. senate, taking his seat, Feb. 2, 1815, to fill the unexpired term of Jesse Bledsoe, resigned, and serving till the completion of Bledsoe's term, March 3, 1819; was again chosen to fill the unexpired term of William Logan, who was elected his successor, but resigned, Nov. 27, 1820, and Senator Talbot completed the term, March 3, 1825. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 25, 1837.

TALBOT, Joseph Cruikshank, second bishop of Indiana, and 70th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, 1816. His parents were Quakers, and he attended Pierpont academy, Alexandria. He engaged in business in Louisville, Ky., in 1835; joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and prepared for the priesthood, 1841-46. He was admitted to the diaconate at Christ church, Louis-

ville, Sept. 5, 1846, and advanced to the priesthood, Sept. 6, 1848, by Bishop Smith. He was rector of St. John's, Louisville, 1848-53; and of Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1853-59; was elected missionary bishop of the Northwest, and was consecrated, Feb. 15, 1860, at Christ church, by Bishops Delhon, Smith and Hawks, assisted by Bishops Upfold and Bedell. He served as first missionary bishop of the Northwest, 1860-65; as assistant bishop of Indiana, 1865-72, and on the death of Bishop Upfold in 1872 he became second bishop of Indiana. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, 1883.

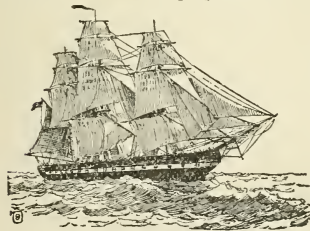
TALBOT, Samson, educator, was born near Urbana, Ohio, June 28, 1828. He removed to Mt. Zion, Champaign county, Ill., in 1839, and was graduated with honors from Denison university in 1850, remaining there as tutor, 1850-51. He attended the Newton Theological Institution, 1852-55; was assistant instructor in Hebrew there, 1855-56; was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Dayton, Ohio, in 1856; and was pastor at Dayton, 1856-64. He became president of Denison university, 1863, upon the resignation of Jeremiah Hall, and during his presidency, 1863-73, he obtained for the university the sum of \$100,000 which was invested as a permanent fund, and the interest used for the payment of instructors; and to which amount \$75,000 was added two years later. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Colgate university in 1864. He died in Granville, Ohio, June 10, 1873.

TALBOT, Silas, naval officer, was born in Dighton, Bristol county, Mass., in 1751; son of Benjamin Talbot, a prosperous farmer of Bristol county, and his wife, Zifforah Allen, who died, 1763. Silas went to sea as a boy, on coasting vessels. He became a merchant in Providence, R.I.; joined the Continental army as lieutenant; was commissioned captain, June 23, 1775; took part in the siege of Boston, and accompanied the troops to New York. He proposed an attack on the

British fleet in the North River, by means of a fire ship, and ascending the Hudson river in a ship filled with combustibles,

Jersey shore. On Oct. 10, 1777, congress tendered him a vote of thanks and promoted him to the rank of major. He took part in the defence of Mud Island, in the Delaware river, and was badly wounded, and on his return to duty joined the army under Sullivan, participating in the battle of Rhode Island, in August, 1778. On Oct. 29, 1778, in command of a small sloop with two guns and sixty men, he planned and executed the capture of the British ship *Pigot*, of two hundred guns, anchored off Newport, for which congress awarded him a vote of thanks and promoted him lieutenant-colonel. In command of the *Pigot* and *Argo* he was detailed to guard the coast from Long Island to Nantucket. He captured the British schooner *Lively*; two letters of marque brigs from the West Indies; the privateer *King George*, the sloop *Adventure*, and the brig *Elliot*, and later captured the *Dragon*, a large armed vessel, after a severe battle of four hours. He was commissioned captain and assigned to the privateer *George Washington*, and, falling in with a British fleet, he was captured, and confined in the prison ship *Jersey*, and in the "Old Sugar House," New York city. In November, 1780, he was taken to England on the *Yarmouth*, being kept in close confinement and suffering great cruelties. He was finally exchanged in 1781, and was sent to Cherbourg, France, where he sailed for America in a French brig. This brig was captured by the British privateer *Jupiter*, but Captain Talbot was transferred to an English brig and taken to New York. He removed to Philadelphia and later to New York; and was a representative from that state in the 3d congress, 1793-95. Upon the reorganization of the U.S. navy he was commissioned captain, May 11, 1789, and commanded a squadron in the West Indies during the war with France. He planned the expedition under Lieut. Isaac Hull, to cut out the French privateer *Sandwich* at Port Platte, Santo Domingo. He was twice married; first in 1772 to Anna, daughter of Col. Barzillai Richmond, and secondly, to Rebecca, daughter of Morris Morris, and granddaughter of Governor Mifflin. He resigned his commission, Sept. 21, 1801. He died in New York city, June 30, 1813, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, New York city.

TALBOT, Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1818; son of Charles and Phoebe (White) Talbot; grandson of Joseph White of Templemore, and of William Talbot, who came to America in 1807, and with his son Charles engaged in the manufacturing of broadcloth. His father died in 1825, and Thomas removed with his mother to Northampton, Mass., and worked in a woolen mill, 1820-35. He was employed by his brother Charles in a broadcloth manufactory in Williamsburg, Mass., in 1835; at-



bles, made a night attack, succeeding in partly destroying the British ship *Asia*, after which, although severely burned, he escaped to the

tended two terms at the Cumuington academy, near Northampton, in 1839, and in 1840 became a partner with his brother, the factory being moved to Billerica, Mass. He was a representative in the general court, 1861-61; a member of the governor's council, 1864-69; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1872-74, and succeeded William B. Washburn as governor in 1874. Owing to his refusal to sign a bill repealing the prohibitory liquor law, and his approval of a bill making ten hours a legal labor day, he was defeated for re-election in 1875, but in 1878 was elected by a large majority, and served by successive re-elections till 1880, when he was defeated by John D. Long. He retired from political life in 1880, resided in Billerica, Mass., and devoted himself to the improvement of the town. He was twice married; first in 1848, to Mary H. Rogers of Billerica, who died in 1851, and secondly, in 1855, to Isabella W., daughter of Joel Hayden of Williamsburg, Mass. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, in 1879. He died in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6, 1886.

TALCOTT, Joseph, governor of Connecticut, was born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1669; son of John and Helena (Wakeman) Talcott, and grandson of John and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott. His grandfather came to Boston from England in the *Lion* with Thomas Hooker's company, Sept. 16, 1632; removed to Hartford in 1636, and was treasurer of the colony, 1654-59, being succeeded by his son John, who served, 1660-76, and who commanded the troops raised for King Philip's war in 1676. Joseph Talcott was appointed townsman of Hartford in 1692; was an officer in the train-band, and in 1710 was appointed major of the 1st regiment, with which he served against the Indians, 1723-24. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1705; justice of the quorum, 1706; was deputy of the general assembly in 1708; speaker of the house in 1710, and a member of the court of assistants in 1711. He was a member of the committee appointed to lay out the town of Coventry in 1711; and was associated with William Pitkin and Roger Walcott in the printing of the session laws in 1715. He was judge of the county court and court of probate, 1714-21; and judge of the superior court, 1721-23. He was deputy governor, 1723-24, and on the death of Governor Saltonstall, Sept. 20, 1724, he succeeded him as governor, being the first native of Connecticut to hold that office, and served until his death. He was a commissioner to settle the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and between New Hampshire and Maine. He was twice married, first in 1693, to Abigail, daughter of Ensign George Clark of Milford, and secondly, to Eunice, daughter of Col. Mathew Howell of Southampton, R.I., and widow of the Rev. Jabez Williams. He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11, 1741.

TALIAFERRO, James Piper, U.S. senator, was born at Orange Court House, Va., Sept. 30, 1847; son of Dr. Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro, and a descendant of Robert Taliaferro who came from England about 1650 and settled in Essex county, Va. He attended the school of William Dinwiddie at Greenwood, Va., until 1864, when he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, serving till 1865 when he resumed his studies. He removed to Jacksonville, Fla.; engaged in business as a lumber merchant, grocer and banker.

He was a member of the State Democratic executive committee for ten years and its chairman for three years, and was a Democratic senator, April 19, 1899, his term of service to expire, March 3, 1905.

TALIAFERRO, John, representative, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1768. He practised law in Fredericksburg, Va.; was a representative in the 7th congress, 1801-03; in the 12th congress, 1811-13, when he successfully contested the seat of John P. Hungerford, and took his seat, Dec. 2, 1811; in the 18th congress, 1824-25, as successor to William Lee Ball, deceased, taking his seat, April 8, 1824; in the 19th, 20th and 21st congresses, 1825-31, and in the 24th-27th congresses, 1835-43. He was a presidential elector on the Jefferson ticket in 1805, and on the Monroe ticket in 1821, and was librarian of the U.S. treasury department, 1850-53. He died at his home "Hagley", King George county, Va., Aug. 12, 1853.

TALIAFERRO, William Booth, soldier, was born in Belleville, Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 28, 1822; son of Capt. James and Catherine (Booth) Taliaferro, and a descendant of Robert Taliaferro, gent., first of the name in Virginia, in 1655, who married a daughter of the Rev. Charles Grymes. He attended Harvard university; was graduated from William and Mary college in 1841, and studied law. He was appointed captain, 11th U.S. infantry, April 9, 1847; was promoted major, 9th infantry, Aug. 12, 1847, was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 26, 1848, and engaged in the practice of law. In May, 1861, he joined the Confederate army as colonel in the provisional Army of Virginia; commanded the troops at Gloucester Point, Va., in 1861; took part in the battle of Carricks Ford, Va., July 13,



1861; was promoted brigadier-general, March 4, 1862, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia until March, 1863, when he was given charge of the district of Savannah, Ga. He commanded the 1st division, 1st military district, during the siege of Charleston; was in charge of the garrison during the defence of Morris Island in July, 1863, and in August, 1863, he commanded the garrison on James Island. He commanded a division in Florida, in February, 1864; commanded the 7th military district of South Carolina, in May, 1864, and the entire district of South Carolina in December, 1864. He was promoted major-general, Jan. 1, 1865; and commanded a division in January, 1865. He was a representative in the state assembly; a Democratic presidential elector; grand master of Masons in Virginia, 1876-77, and a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute and of William and Mary college. He was chosen judge of Gloucester county in 1892. He died in Belleville, Va., Feb. 27, 1898.

TALLMADGE, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Brook Haven, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 25, 1754; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Susanna (Smith) Tallmadge; grandson of James and Hannah (Harrison) Tallmadge of New Haven, Conn., and a descendant of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Tallmadge of Newton Stacy, Hampshire, England. Robert Tallmadge is mentioned in the Connecticut Records as a planter, 1645. He was graduated from Yale college in 1773 and was superintendent of the Wethersfield high school, 1773-76, leaving to join the Revolutionary army as lieutenant in the Continental line, June 20, 1776. He was promoted captain of dragoons, Dec. 15, 1776; major, April 7, 1777, and colonel, Sept. 5, 1779. He took part in the battles of Short Hills, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; planned and conducted the expedition across Long Island sound to Lloyd's Neck, L.I., where he captured 500 Tories and in 1780 led the expedition against Fort George, at Oyster Bay, L.I. for which he was thanked by congress. He was in charge of Major John André until the latter's execution, becoming greatly attached to that officer. Removing to Litchfield, Conn., he engaged in mercantile pursuits; was a Federalist representative in the 7th-14th congresses, 1801-17; and first treasurer of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. He was married, March 16, 1784, to Mary, daughter of William Floyd, the signer. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1778. He is the author of: *Memoirs of the Request of my Children* (1859). He died in Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835.

TALLMAGE, Nathaniel Pitcher, senator, was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1795. He was graduated from Union college in

1815; admitted to the bar in 1818, and practised law in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1818-28. He was a member of the state assembly, 1828-30; state senator, 1830-33; chosen to the U.S. senate as a conservative Democrat in 1833, and re-elected in 1839, his second term to expire March 3, 1845. He resigned in 1844, after the close of the first session of the 25th congress, and Daniel S. Dickinson completed the term. He was appointed territorial governor of Wisconsin by President Tyler, Sept. 16, 1844, to succeed James Duane Doty, and resided at Fond-du-Lac, Wis., until his removal from office, May 13, 1845, when he was succeeded by Henry Dodge. He died at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 2, 1864.

TALMAGE, Samuel Kennedy, educator, was born in Somerville, N.J., 1798; son of Major Thomas (the Revolutionary soldier) and Mary Goyn (McCoy) Talmage; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Norris) Talmage of Elizabethtown, and of Capt. Goyn McCoy of the New Jersey Revolutionary troops. Daniel Talmage, of Elizabethtown, the progenitor of the New Jersey Talmages, was the son of Enos, of East Hampton, L.I., who was the son of Thomas, a member of the Talmash family of Suffolk, England, who came to America in 1630 and was a first settler of Charlestown, Mass., and later of Lynn. S. K. Talmage was an uncle of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823; attended the New Brunswick Theological seminary, 1820-21, and tutored at Princeton, 1822-25. When Oglethorpe university was organized in 1836, at Midway, Ga., Talmage was elected professor of ancient languages. He began his duties when the first class was held in 1838, and on the resignation of President Beman in 1841, he became president, filling that office until his death. Under his administration, the university grew rapidly until the hard times of the last year of the war obliged it to close. He was a chaplain in the Confederate States army. Shortly after his death, the university was moved to Atlanta, and the school that now uses the former buildings is called the Talmage high school. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1845. He died in Midway, Ga., Sept. 2, 1865.

TALMAGE, Thomas Dewitt, preacher, was born in Bound Brook, N.J., Jan. 7, 1832; son of David T. and Catherine Talmage, and a nephew of Samuel Kennedy Talmage (q.v.). He attended the University of the City of New York, receiving a special course diploma in 1853, and was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological seminary in 1856. He was ordained a minister of the Reformed Dutch church in 1856, and was pastor at Belleville, N.J., 1856-59; at Syracuse,

N.Y., 1859-62; at Philadelphia, Pa., 1862-69, and of the Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y. (whose name was afterward changed to Brooklyn Tabernacle), 1869-94. The church proving too small, he built an audience hall with a seating capacity of 35,000, which was destroyed by fire in 1872, and a larger and more substantial one was erected on the site. This was also burned and the congregation erected a brick and stone edifice at the corner of Green and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, at a cost of \$350,000. In 1894 this Tabernacle was completely destroyed by fire and Dr. Talmage removed to Washington, D.C., where he was chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Sept. 23, 1895, serving till 1899, when he resigned and engaged in literary work and lecturing. His last extended tour was through Mexico in 1901-02, where he contracted the disease which resulted in his death. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1862, and that of D.D. by the University of Tennessee in 1884. He was three times married: first to Mollie Avery of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was drowned in 1862; secondly, in 1863, to Susan C. Whittemore of Brooklyn, N.Y., who died in 1895, and thirdly, Jan. 22, 1898, to Eleanor McCutcheon, widow of Charles Collier. He edited the *Christian at Work*, *The Advance*, *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, and the *Christian Herald*, and is the author of: *Crumbs Swept Up*; *Abominations of Modern Society*; *Shots at Targets*; *Around the Tea-Table*; *Night Side of New York*; *Mask Torn Off*; *The Marriage Ring*; *The Battle for Bread*; *Orange Blossoms Frosted*; *Gathered Gems* (1889); *Key Note of the Temperance Reform* (1890); *From Manger to Throne* (1891); *From the Pyramids to the Acropolis* (1892); and many hundred sermons and addresses published in book form and in current periodicals. He died in Washington, D.C., April 12, 1902.

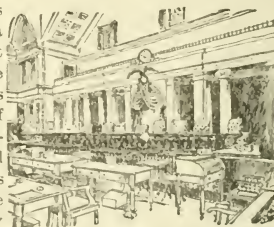
TANEY, Roger Brooke, chief-justice, was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1795, studied law at Annapolis, Md., in the office of Jeremiah S. Chase, was admitted to the bar in 1779 and established himself in practice in Calvert county. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1799-1800, and removed to Frederick, Md., where he soon built up a large practice. He was married in 1806 to a daughter of John Ross Key. He was counsel for General Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, who in 1811 was summoned before a military court on various charges, and he conducted the defence to a successful issue. He was a member of the state senate, 1816-21; removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was attorney-general of the state, 1827-31; attorney-general of the United

States in the cabinet of President Jackson, 1831-33, and bore an important part in the nullification controversy; opposed the question of the re-chartering of the U.S. bank, and favored the removal of the deposits. He succeeded William J. Duane

as secretary of the treasury upon the latter's removal for refusing to remove the deposits at the dictation of the President. He entered upon his duties, Sept. 24, 1833, and on Sept. 26, issued the order directing the collectors of revenue to cease making deposits in the bank and leaving the amount on deposit to be drawn out at the convenience of the government. In December, 1833, a resolution of censure upon the action of the President was adopted, Taney's nomination was rejected and he thereupon resigned the office and returned to Baltimore. He was appointed associate justice of the U.S. supreme court to succeed Gabriel Duval (q.v.) in January, 1836, but the senate refused to confirm the appointment. As Chief-Justice Marshal had died June 6, 1835, President Jackson, on March 15, 1836, appointed Mr. Taney to the chief-justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Taney defended the right of reclaiming a fugitive slave from another state, and in 1857 he delivered his opinion on the famous Dred Scott case, involving the question whether congress had the power to exclude slavery from the territories. Justice Taney held that the plaintiff Dred Scott could not obtain redress in the U.S. circuit court for Missouri, as he was not a citizen of that state, and in the progress of his enunciation of the principle involved, he held that negroes could not be made citizens by the act of any separate state, or by the United States. He said that the original colonies had special laws for the negro, whether slave or free, and that congress had not authorized their naturalization or enrolled them in the militia; that the colonists considered the African negro so far in-



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ferior that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that therefore the negro might be reduced to slavery for the benefit of the white men. This decision produced intense excitement and probably did more toward widening the gulf between the North and the South than any act of the administration. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson college in 1831. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his in class J, Judges and Lawyers, received sixteen votes and stood sixth in the class of eleven presented. He began his autobiography in 1854, which he brought down to 1861 and which forms the introduction to Samuel Tyler's memoir (1873). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1864.

TANNER, Benjamin Tucker, M.E. bishop, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1835; son of Hugh Scott and Isabel (Howard) Tanner. He attended the public schools and Avery college, Allegheny, Pa., 1851-54, and continued his studies at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny city, 1856-59. He was the pioneer in founding a school for freedmen in the U.S. Navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1860, and served as pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian church, Washington, D.C., 1861-62. He was married, Aug. 19, 1853, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Jefferson and Louisa Miller, originally of Winchester, Va. He joined the Baltimore conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church in April, 1862; established a church in Alexandria, Va., and officiated at Georgetown, D.C., 1863; at Frederick, Md., 1864, and at Bethel church, Baltimore. 1866, resigning to assume the supervision of Freedmen's schools in Frederick county, Md. He was editor of the *Christian Recorder*, 1868-84, and of the *African Methodist Quarterly Review*, 1884-88. He was ordained bishop, May 19, 1888, and assigned to the District Dominion of Canada and the East Indies, and in May, 1892, was appointed by the general conference at Philadelphia, Pa., presiding bishop of the first district of the church, including New England, New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1896 he was sent to the fifth district, Mo., and the states east of the Rocky Mountains, and in 1900 to the 9th district, Kentucky and Tennessee. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Avery college in 1870; that of D.D. (1878) and LL.D. from Wilberforce university. He is the author of: *Paul versus Pius Ninth* (1865); *Apology for African Methodism* (1867); *The Negro's Origin, and Is the Negro Cursed?* (1869); *Outline of the History and Government of the A.M.E. Church* (1883); *The Negro, African and American* (MSS.); *The Color of Solomon: What?* (1894); *The Dispensations in the History*

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of the Church (1899); *The Negro in Holy Writ* (1900); *A Hint to Ministers* (1902), and contributions in both prose and poetry to various periodicals.

TANNER, Edward Allen, educator, was born in Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837; son of Joseph Allan and Orva (Swift) Tanner, who removed from Warren county, Conn., to Waverly, Ill., about 1832; grandson of Ephraim and Huldah (Munson) Tanner and of Elisha and Betsey (Sackett) Swift, and a descendant of Thomas Tanner, born in Rhode Island about 1705-10. He was left an orphan in 1843; worked on a farm until 1850, when he removed to Jacksonville, living at the home of his cousin and guardian, Julian M. Sturtevant. He was graduated from Illinois college, A.B., 1857; taught school in "Mud Prairie," near Franklin, 1857; was instructor and subsequently principal of Waverly academy, 1858-59; taught in Jacksonville, 1860, and was professor of Latin in Oregon university, Forest Grove, 1861-65. He was married, June 27, 1861, to Marion Lucy, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hayden and Mary (Woodford) Brown of Waverly, and they had two sons and three daughters. He was professor of Latin language and literature in Illinois college, 1865-85; financial agent of the college, 1881-82, and president, 1882-92. He acquired a reputation as a pulpit orator and at one time served as chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Illinois college. He died in Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 8, 1892.

TAPPAN, Arthur, educationist, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1786; son of Benjamin (1747-1831) and Sarah (Homes) 1748-1826) Tappan; grandson of the Rev. Benjamin (1720-1790) and Elizabeth (Marsh) Tappan, and of the Rev. William Homes, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., whose father, Robert, married Mary, sister of Dr. Benjamin Franklin; great-grandson of Samuel and Abigail (Wigglesworth) Tappan, and great-grandson of Abraham and Susanna (Taylor) Toppa, who immigrated to America from Yarmouth, England, May 10, 1637, and settle in Essex county, Mass. His father was a gold and silversmith in Northampton for twenty years, when he relinquished it to engage in the dry goods business. Arthur Tappan had four brothers: Benjamin



(1773-1857) (q.v.); John (1781-1871), president of the American Tract society; Lewis (1788-1873) and David (Harvard, A.B., 1804, died, 1843). He attended the common schools of Northampton, and was apprenticed to a wholesale importing merchant in Boston, 1801-06. In 1806 his employers set him up in the dry goods importing business in Portland, Maine. His partner was Henry D. Sewall, son of Chief-Justice Sewall, and in 1808 they removed the business to Montreal, Canada. He was married in September, 1810, to Frances, daughter of Col. Edward Antill of the Continental army, and embarked for England to purchase goods. On the outbreak of the war of 1812, Tappan and Sewall refused to take the oath of allegiance, and were obliged to leave the province at a great financial sacrifice. In 1815 he engaged in the importing business in New York city, the firm being Arthur Tappan & Co., but in 1816 the country was so flooded with importations that he began a jobbing business, which he conducted with great success. He was elected chairman of the American Education society of New York, in 1807; was its president, 1831-33; was associated with his brother Lewis in the founding of the *Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 1, 1827, and was one of the founders of the American Tract society in 1828. He opposed slavery, and in 1830 paid the fine and costs necessary to liberate William Lloyd Garrison, who was confined in jail at Baltimore; supported the publication of *The Liberator*, and aided the establishment of the *Emancipator* in New York city, in March, 1833. He was one of the founders of the New England Anti-Slavery society at Boston, and was chosen first president of the New York city Anti-Slavery society, Oct. 3, 1833. He was president of the American Anti-Slavery society and gave \$1000 a month for its maintenance, but in 1840 he resigned on account of the offensive attitude of several of its members toward the church and the Union. He subscribed \$15,000 to Lane Theological seminary, and was instrumental in securing Dr. Lyman Beecher as first president of the institution in 1832, but he failed before his payment became due, and his brother John and other relations paid the amount. When he heard of the act of the trustees prohibiting the antislavery discussion in the institution, he presented the dissenting students with \$1000 which enabled them to repair to Oberlin seminary, Ohio, in 1835. He gave a professorship and "Tappan Hall" to the college, on condition that it should be conducted on antislavery principles. On Dec. 16, 1835, his store was destroyed by fire, and was immediately rebuilt, but in May, 1837, owing to the financial panic the firm was obliged to suspend operations. In 1849 he purchased a moiety of the establishment known as the mer-

cantile agency, with which he was connected until 1854, and resided at Belleville, N.J., but in 1854 he removed to New Haven, Conn., where he died July 23, 1865.

TAPPAN, Benjamin, senator, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 25, 1773; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Homes) Tappan, and a brother of Arthur Tappan (q.v.). He established himself in the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1779; married Nancy Wright, sister of John C. Wright (q.v.); was a state senator, 1803-04; served in the war of 1812 as aide-de-camp to Gen. William Wadsworth; was appointed county judge, and was presiding judge of the 5th Ohio circuit, 1826-33. He was appointed by President Jackson, U.S. judge for the district of Ohio in 1833, serving till 1839, when he was elected a Democratic U.S. senator and served till March 3, 1845. In 1848 he joined the Free-Soil movement. He is the author of: *Cases Decided in the Court of Common Pleas* (1831). He died in Steubenville, Ohio, April 12, 1857.

TAPPAN, David, educator, was born in Manchester, Mass., April 21, 1752; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Marsh) Tappan. His father (1720-1790) was settled in the ministry at Manchester, Mass., in 1745. David was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774; studied divinity and was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Newbury, Mass., in 1774. He resigned his pastorate in 1792, and was Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard, 1792-1803. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1786, and that of D.D. by Harvard in 1794. He is the author of many sermons and addresses, some of which were published posthumously under the title, *Sermons on Important Subjects*, with a biographical sketch by the Rev. Abiel Holmes (1807), and *Lectures on Jewish Antiquities delivered at Harvard, 1802-03* (1807). He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 27, 1803.

TAPPAN, David Stanton, educator and clergyman, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 2, 1845; son of Dr. Benjamin and Cella (Stanton) Tappan; grandson of Benjamin (q.v.) and Nancy (Wright) Tappan and of Dr. David and Lucy (Norman) Stanton. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1867. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Allegheny in April, 1866, and was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Des Moines in April, 1868. He was married, Aug. 12, 1869, to Anna, daughter of Emile and Georgianna (Herdman) Grand-Girard of Hillsboro, Ohio. He was principal of Salt Lake academy, Pa., 1865-66; of Callensburg (Pa.) institute, 1866, and of Mount

Pleasant Female seminary, Iowa, in 1876; was pastor at Chariton and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1868-90, and at Portsmouth, Ohio, 1890-99; was a trustee of Parsons college, 1887-90; of the University of Wooster, 1896-99, and moderator of the Synod of Ohio in 1898. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lenox college in 1887, and that of LL.D. by the University of Wooster in 1899. He was elected president of Miami university in 1899, to succeed William Oxley Thomson, and resigned in 1903, to become pastor of the Presbyterian church in Circleville, Ohio. He is the author of: *History of Presbyterianism in Iowa* (1887), and *Miscellaneous Sermons*.

TAPPAN, Eli Todd, educator, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 30, 1824. He was educated by private tutors and at St. Mary's college Baltimore, Md., and engaged in journalism. He later studied law, and practised in Steubenville, where he was mayor, 1844-45, and superintendent of public schools, 1856-59. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Ohio, 1859-60, and 1865-68; president of Kenyon college, 1868-75, and professor of mathematics at Kenyon, 1875-87. He was state commissioner of common schools of Ohio, 1887-88. He is the author of: *Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry* (1867); *A Treatise on Geometry and Trigonometry* (1868); *Notes and Exercises on Surveying for the Use of Students in Kenyon College* (1881), and *Elements of Geometry* (1885). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1888.

TAPPAN, Eva March, author, was born in Blackstone, Mass., Dec. 26, 1854; daughter of the Rev. Edmund March and Lucretia (Logée) Tappan; granddaughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Beede-Heard) Tappan and of Caleb and Sarah (Paine) Logée, and a descendant of Abraham Toppan (Tappan) who came from England in 1637, and was admitted freeman of Newbury, Mass., Oct. 16, 1637. The house which he built for his son Jacob in Newbury (port) was still standing in 1903. She attended public and private schools; studied under private tutors, and was graduated from Vassar college, A.B., 1875. She taught in Wheaton seminary, Norton, Mass., 1875-80; and taught private schools and private pupils, 1880-95. She was a fellow in English, University of Pennsylvania, 1895-96, receiving the degree of A.M., 1895, and of Ph.D., 1896. In 1897 she became a teacher in English in the Worcester (Mass.) English high school. Her publications include: *Charles Lamb, the Man and the Author* (1896); *Selections from Emerson* (with notes, 1898); *In the Days of Alfred the Great* (1900); *Old Ballads in Prose* (1901); *In the Days of William the Conqueror* (1901); *England's Story* (1901); *In the Days of Queen Elizabeth* (1902); *Our*

Country's Story (1902); *In the Days of Queen Victoria* (1903); *Canada's Story* (1903); *Robin Hood, His Book* (1903); *The Christ Story* (1903), and contributions on literary and educational subjects to periodicals.

TAPPAN, Henry Philip, educator, was born at Rhinebeck, N.Y., April 18, 1805. At an early age he was deprived of family support; resided in Marbletown, Ulster county, N.Y., and made his way unassisted. He was graduated from Union, A.B., 1825, and became one of the three most eminent of President Nott's pupils, the other two being Francis Wayland and Alonzo Potter. The three were designated by some writer as "the triple brood of heroic sons of wise old Nestor." Tappan was graduated at the Auburn Theological seminary in 1827, and was married, April 17, 1828, to Julia Livingston of New York city. He united with the Reformed Dutch church at New Paltz, N.Y., in 1821; was assistant pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Schenectady, N.Y., 1827-28; installed pastor of the Congregational church, Pittsfield, Mass., September, 1828, and served, 1828-32; was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and belles lettres, University of the City of New York, 1832-37; of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1837-38; in New York, teaching, preaching, writing and publishing, 1838-52; was the first president of the University of Michigan, and professor of philosophy there, 1852-63. He was a resident of Berlin, Paris, and Nice, 1863-74; of Basle, Switzerland, 1874-80, and of Vevey, 1880-81. He was made a corresponding member of the Institute of France, 1856, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1845 and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1854. He was a member and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of other organizations. He is the author of: *Review of Edwards's Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will* (1839); *The Doctrine of the Will Determined by an Appeal to Conscience* (1840); *The Doctrine of the Will Applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility* (1841); these three republished with additions (Glasgow, 1857); *Elements of Logic* (1844, 2nd ed., 1855); *Treatise on University Education* (1851); *A Step from the New World to the Old and Back Again* (1852). Introduction to "Illustrious Personages of the 19th Century" (1853); with numerous addresses, articles, tracts. He died in Vevey, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1881.

TAPPAN, James Camp, soldier, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1826; son of Benjamin and Margaret (Camp) Tappan, and grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Sweet) Tappan and of Joseph and Sarah Camp. His mother was a grandniece of President Madison. He attended Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H.; was

graduated from Yale, A.B., 1845; read law in Vicksburg, Miss., and in 1848 began practice in Helena, Ark. He was married, June, 1851, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Burns) Anderson of Musfreesboro, Tenn. He was a representative in the legislature, 1851-52, and was receiver of the U.S. land office at Helena, 1852-60. He was commissioned colonel of the thirtieth Arkansas volunteers in 1861, and was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps under Leonidas Polk. He fought at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, and at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. Here he was promoted brigadier-general; was transferred to General Price's division, taking part in the Little Rock expedition, Aug. 1-Sept. 14, 1863, and when Banks threatened Shreveport in 1864, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered Price's entire infantry under Churchill to support Taylor, Tappan commanding one division of this detachment, which arrived at Pleasant Hill, La., on the morning of the battle. Tappan commanded the left of the attacking line, turned the enemy's flank, and only drew back to re-form, when the right of the line failed to support him. Gen. Kirby Smith followed the enemy to Camden, and then to Jenkins's Ferry, where an engagement ensued in which Tappan participated. Churchill's division, including Tappan's brigade, was then marched across country to support General Taylor. He continued in Arkansas and Louisiana until April, 1865, when he surrendered at Shreveport, La., and returning to Helena, Ark., continued his law practice. He was a delegate to several Democratic state conventions, and to the Democratic national convention of 1884. He was appointed on the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, 1885; and on the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy, 1896. In 1896 he was elected a representative in the Arkansas legislature, serving as speaker at the regular and extra sessions in 1897, and was re-elected in 1898, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee at the session in 1899.

TAPPAN, Lewis, abolitionist, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Homes) Tappan, and brother of Arthur Tappan (q.v.). He engaged in business as a clerk in a Boston dry-goods store, became a member of the firm of Tappan and Searle, importers, and in 1810 visited England to purchase goods, joining his brother Arthur, who was abroad for a similar purpose. In 1815 he furnished his brother Arthur with the capital necessary to establish an importing business in New York city, and in 1817, the project having failed, he dissolved partnership. In 1828 he removed to New York city, and became a member of the firm of Arthur Tappan & Co., the partnership continuing until 1841. They established the

Journal of Commerce as a high-class commercial paper in 1827, and in 1831 Arthur Tappan withdrew and Lewis continued it. The proprietors holding that a daily paper could be carried on without desecrating the Lord's day, all work on the paper was suspended on Sundays. He joined the antislavery movement, and on July 10, 1834, his house was attacked by a mob, who broke open the doors and windows, threw the furniture into the street, and lighted a fire which they fed with the beds and bedding. After the financial crisis of 1837 he withdrew from the firm and established the first mercantile agency in the country. He founded and was president of the American Missionary association. He is the author of: *Life of Arthur Tappan* (1870). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 21, 1873.

TAPPER, Thomas, musician and author, was born in Canton, Mass., Jan. 28, 1864; son of Thomas and Ellen (Whalley) Tapper; grandson of Thomas and Susan (Voisey) Tapper, and of John and Jane (Roberts) Whalley. He was graduated from the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York, continued his studies abroad, and upon his return located in Boston, Mass. He was married, Sept. 22, 1895, to Bertha Feiring, daughter of Lars and Bertha Iverson Feiring of Hedemarken, Norway. He was made a fellow of the American College of Musicians, and translated Stamatz's "Rhythm of the Fingers" (1887), and is the author of: *Chats with Music Students* (1890); *The Music Life* (1892); *The Natural Course in Music* (9 vols., 1895); *Music Talk with Children* (1896); *Child's Music World* (1896); *Pictures from the Lives of Great Composers* (1899); *First Studies in Music Biography* (1900); *Harmonic Music Course* (9 vols., 1903); *Melodic Music Course* (4 vols., 1903); and editor of *Musical Record and Review*, Boston, and of *Choir and Choral Magazine*, Boston.

TARKINGTON, Newton Booth, author, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1869; son of John Slosson and Elizabeth (Booth) Tarkington; grandson of Joseph and Maria (Slosson) Tarkington, and of Beebe and Hannah (Pitts) Booth. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter (N.H.) academy, 1889, and from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A.B., 1893. He was married, June 18, 1902, to Laurel Louisa, daughter of Stoughton Joseph and Laurel (Locke) Fletcher of Indianapolis. He is the author of: *The Gentleman from Indiana* (1899); *Monsieur Beaucaire* (1900), which he dramatized in collaboration with E. G. Sutherland in 1901; *The Two Vandravels* (1902) and *The Man on Horseback*, a four-act drama dealing with the Napoleonic period (1903).

TATE, James Alexander, educator, was born in Manass, Va., Feb. 26, 1860; son of John and Martha (Maness) Tate; grandson of William and

Perba (Fugate) Tate, and of Lofton and Lucinda (Meridith) Maness. He attended the common schools of Sneedville, Tenn., 1870-74; was graduated from Milligan college, Tennessee, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885, and was a member of the Milligan college faculty, 1883-89. He was married, May 17, 1887, to Leatitia, daughter of Charles Price and Rose (La Rue) Cornforth of Mexico, Mo. He was principal of Fayetteville Collegiate institute, Fayetteville, Tenn., 1890-93, and 1897-99; president of West Tennessee college, Dyer, Tenn., 1899-1902, and was elected chancellor of the American university at Harri-man, Tenn., in 1903. He was active as a temperance and prohibition speaker; was a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party from 1892; chairman of the state Prohibition committee from 1894, and secretary of the executive committee of the Prohibition party from 1900.

TATTNALL, Josiah, governor of Georgia, was born at Bonaventure, Ga., in 1762. His father and grandfather were royalists, and went to Nassau, N.P., and thence to England at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, in consequence of which their estates were confiscated. Josiah ran away from England in 1780 and returned to Georgia, where he joined Gen. Anthony Wayne's army, and for his services in the war against the Indians, a portion of his father's estate was returned to him. He was captain of artillery, 1792-93; colonel of a regiment of state militia, 1793-1800, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1800. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1795-96; U.S. senator, 1795-99, having been elected to complete the term of James Jackson, who resigned in 1795, Senator Tattall taking his seat, April 12, 1795, and completing the term March 3, 1799; and was elected seventh governor of Georgia to succeed David Emanuel, in 1802. He died at Nassau, N.P., where he had gone for the benefit of his health, June 6, 1803.

TATTNALL, Josiah, naval officer, was born in Bonaventure, Ga., Nov. 9, 1795; son of Gov. Josiah Tattall (q.v.). He received his academic education in England, 1805-11, and was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1812. He served in the seamen's battery on Craney island during the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Bladensburg, Md. He was attached to the squadron under Stephen Decatur in 1815; took part in the Barbary war, and was promoted Lieutenant, April 1, 1818. He was attached to the frigate *Macedonian*, on the Pacific squadron, 1818-21; the schooner *Jackal*, of the "Mosquito fleet", 1823-24; and to the sloop *Erie* in the West Indies, 1828-29, when he cut out the Spanish cruiser *Federal*. He was in charge of the Tortugas reef survey in August, 1829, and

while in command of the schooner *Grampus* in the West Indies, he captured the Mexican schooner *Montezuma* and protected American commerce in those waters in 1831-32. He was on ordnance and coast survey duty and in 1835 commanded the bark *Pioneer* and conveyed Gen. Santa Anna to Vera Cruz, Mex. He was promoted commander, Feb. 25, 1838; commanded at the Boston navy yard, 1838-43; and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico commanded the Mosquito division. He assisted in the bombardment of Vera Cruz; led the attack on the forts



Josiah Tattall

at Tuspan, where he was severely wounded, and was promoted captain, Feb. 5, 1850. He commanded the steamer *Saranac* during the Cuban insurrection and was appointed flag officer of the Asiatic station. On his arrival at China, England and France were at war with that nation. He violated the neutrality of the United States and took part in an attack against the Chinese, giving for his explanation, that "blood is thicker than water." He was upheld by press and public, and also by the U.S. government. He resigned his commission, Feb. 20, 1861; joined the Confederate navy, and was commissioned senior flag-officer, Feb. 23, 1861. He was promoted captain in March, 1861, and commanded a force in defence of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861. He succeeded Franklin Buchanan in the command of the iron-clad *Merrimac*, in March, 1862, and set out for Hampton Roads, April 11, 1862. On the surrender of Norfolk and the navy yard, in May, 1862, he destroyed the *Merrimac* to prevent her capture and returned to the command of the naval forces in Georgia. A court of inquiry held to investigate the destruction of the *Merrimac*, censured him for not attacking the Federal fleet, but a regular court-martial held in Richmond, Va., July 5, 1862, exonerated him. In January, 1865, he was compelled to destroy his entire fleet in the Savannah river and went to Augusta, Ga., where he surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. On June 12, 1866, he removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, but returned in 1870, and was appointed inspector of the port of Savannah, Jan. 5, 1870. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9, June 14, 1871.

TAUSSIG, Edward David, naval officer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1847; son of

Charles and Anna (Abeles) Taussig; grandson of Siligman and Rosa (Rondy) Taussig, and of David and Rachel Abeles. He was appointed midshipman, U.S.N., July 24, 1863; graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, 1867; commended by Commander Gillis for his services during the earthquake at Arica, Chile, Aug. 13, 1868; commissioned ensign, Dec. 18, 1868; promoted master, March 21, 1870; lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1872, and lieutenant-commander, June 19, 1892. He was married, Nov. 9, 1873, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Morningstong) Kneller of Louisville, Ky. He was promoted commander, Aug. 10, 1898, and commanded the *Bennington* until August, 1899; took possession of the Waku Island for the United States and had charge of Guam, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 23, 1899; served in the Philippines, 1899, 1900 and 1901; and in North China, 1900. He commanded the *Yorktown*, June, 1900-June, 1901; was ordered to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., November, 1901; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., January, 1902; commanded the *Enterprise* from May to Oct. 27, 1902; was promoted captain, Nov. 7, 1902, and returned to the Washington navy yard.

TAWNEY, James Albertus, representative, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1855; son of John E. and Sarah (Bobletz) Tawney; grandson of Abraham and Katharine (Hornbergher) Tawney, and of Jacob and Sarah (Studebaker) Bobletz. He first became a blacksmith and later a machinist; removed to Winona, Minn., in 1877; attended the law school at the University of Wisconsin, 1882, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was married, Dec. 18, 1883, to Emma B., daughter of Amos and Anna (Wood) Newell of Winona, Minn. He was a state senator, 1890-94; a Republican representative from the first Minnesota district in the 53d-58th congresses, 1893-1905, serving as chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions and as a member of the committees on ways and means and insular affairs, and at the close of the 57th congress was appointed by Speaker Henderson as chairman of the committee on the part of the house to represent the U.S. congress at the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds and buildings at St. Louis, April 30, 1903.

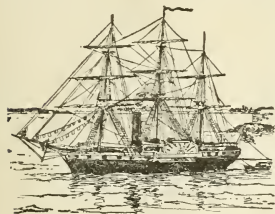
TAYLER, John, governor of New York, was born in New York city, July 4, 1742; of English parentage. He was given a classical education. His parents both died before 1760, when he removed to Lake George, subsequently to Oswego, and ultimately to Albany, N.Y. His life on the border gave him an intimate knowledge of the Indians and of their language, and he was known as "The white man who always speaks the truth." In the period of the American Revolution he was

chairman of the council of safety in Albany, and it became his duty to send the wife of Sir John Johnson out of the American lines. In reply to Johnson's threat to deliver him if caught, to the torture of the Indians, he replied that if he were so fortunate as to have Sir John Johnson in his power he would treat him as a gentleman. He was a member of the New York provincial congress, 1776-77; a member of the state assembly, 1777-85; canal commissioner, 1787; presiding judge of the court of common pleas by appointment of Governor Jay, 1797, although not a lawyer; state senator, 1802-13, and president of the senate, 1811-13; lieutenant-governor, 1813-22, and acting governor of the state as successor to Governor Tompkins, 1816-17. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York and its vice-chancellor, and commissioner for building the first state capitol in Albany. He was a trusted friend of Jay, Morris, Livingston, Schuyler, Benton and Alexander Hamilton, the latter being at his table, Feb. 16, 1804, when he gave utterance to his opinion of Burr that was the pretext for the duel that followed on July 7. He was president of the bank of Albany and died at his residence in that city, April 19, 1829.

TAYLER, Robert Walker, representative, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1852; son of Robert W. and Louisa (Woodbridge) Tayler; grandson of James and Jane (Walker) Tayler and of John Eliot Woodbridge (a grandson of Jonathan Edwards) and Mary (Horner) Woodbridge. He was graduated from Western Reserve university, 1872; taught in the high school at Lisbon, Ohio, 1872-73, and was superintendent of schools, 1873-74. He was editor of the *Buckeye State* newspaper, Lisbon, Ohio, 1875-76; was married, May 18, 1876, to Helen, daughter of Joseph E. and Abigail (Wright) Vance of Lisbon, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and was prosecuting-attorney of Columbia county, 1880-86. He was a Republican representative from the eighteenth district of Ohio in the 54th-57th congresses, 1895-1903, and was nominated in 1902 for re-election to the 58th congress, but declined. He was chairman of the committee on elections, number 1, in the 53th, 56th, and 57th congresses, and of the special committee on the case of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, and a member of the committee on naval affairs. In 1903 he resided at Youngstown, Ohio.

TAYLOR, Alfred, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., May 23, 1810. He was warranted midshipman in January, 1825, made his first cruise, 1826-29, visiting the Mediterranean, and on June 4, 1831, was advanced to passed midshipman. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1837, and served on the *Cumberland* during the Mexican war. He was attached to the *Miss-*

issippi when that vessel sailed in Perry's expedition to Japan, 1853-55, and was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855. In 1861, while in command of the *Saratoga*, engaged in suppressing



U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa, he was ordered home, promoted captain, July 16, 1862, stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, 1862-65, and in 1866 given command of the flag-

ship of the Brazilian squadron. He was promoted commodore, Sept. 27, 1866, in 1869 was made light-house inspector, and was promoted rear-admiral, Jan. 29, 1872. He was retired, May 23, 1872 and died in Washington, D.C., April 19, 1891.

TAYLOR, Alfred Alexander, representative, was born near Elizabethton, Barter county, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1848; son of Nathaniel Green and Emma (Haynes) Taylor. He studied at Edge Hill, and Pennington, N.J., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was a representative in the Tennessee legislature in 1875-76, canvassed the first congressional district for Hayes and Wheeler in 1876, and canvassed the state for Garfield and Arthur in 1880. He was married, June 22, 1881, to Jennie, daughter of John A. and Ann (Jones) Anderson of Okolona, Tenn. In the state election of 1882 he canvassed the state in joint discussion with Senator Harris. He unsuccessfully contested the gubernatorial election of 1886, with his brother, Robert L. Taylor (q.v.), and they canvassed the state together, speaking from the same platforms. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888 and was a Republican representative from the first Tennessee district in the 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses, being the third member of his father's family to represent that district in congress, and serving on the committees on elections and invalid pensions and war claims. He declined a fourth nomination, preferring to retire from politics.

TAYLOR, Bayard, author, was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825; son of Joseph and Rebecca (Way) Taylor; grandson of John and Ann (Bucher) Taylor; a descendant of Robert Taylor of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and of Benjamin Mendenhall, who immigrated to the United States with William Penn in 1681, the former settling near Brandywine Creek, and the latter at Concord, Pa., and of Melchior Breneman, a Mennonite minister, whose grandfather came from Switzerland in 1709, and settled in Lancaster county. Bayard

Taylor was named for James A. Bayard of Delaware, and originally signed his name J. Bayard Taylor. In 1829 the family removed to Hazeldell farm in East Marlborough township, which was part of the original land-grant made by William Penn to Robert Taylor. At the age of six he attended a Quaker school, and in 1837-40 was a student at Bolmar's academy, Westchester, Pa. He completed his education at Unionville academy, 1840-42; served as tutor during his course: collected a mineralogical cabinet and an herbarium, and attempted drawing and painting.



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His first essay, "On the Art of Painting", was read before the Kennett Literary circle, 1838; a description of a visit to the Brandywine battlefield appeared in the *West Chester Register*, 1840, and his first published poem, "The Soliloquy of a Young Poet," in the *Saturday Evening Post*, 1841. He was apprentice to Henry E. Evans, printer and publisher of the *Village Record*, West Chester, 1842-44, where he continued the study of German and Spanish, and helped to organize "The Thespians," a dramatic society. Through the friendly interest of Rufus W. Griswold, he published and sold by subscription, "Ximena, and other Poems," in February, 1844. After reading "The Tourist in Europe," he was consumed with a desire to travel abroad, and to that end sold several of his poems, and by the advice of Nathaniel P. Willis applied to J. R. Chandler of the *United States Gazette* and S. D. Patterson of the *Post*, who each engaged him as a foreign correspondent, paying him \$50 in advance. These orders were supplemented by an order from Horace Greeley for contributions to the *Tribune*, and he sailed for England, July, 1844. He made a pedestrian tour through Scotland, England, and Belgium; spent the winter of 1845 in Frankfort, Germany, in the home of Richard S. Willis, American consul, perfecting his knowledge of the German language; continued his walking tour in the spring through northern Germany, and subsequently through Bohemia, Moravia, and Vienna, to Florence, Italy, where he began the study of Italian, embarking in January, 1846, as a deck-passenger for Marseilles. Upon his arrival in Lyons, he was suffering from lack of food and clothes and from exposure, and was obliged to send for funds to Paris, which

city he reached in February, and while in London, awaiting aid from home, was employed in making out catalogues and in picking books by Mr. Putnam, London agent of the American publishing firm. He arrived in New York city, June 1, 1846; visited Boston; published anonymously "The Norseman's Ride," 1846-47, which Whittier copied in the *National Era*, and which through correspondence led to a loyal friendship with the poet; was associate editor of the *Pioneer*, Phoenixville, Pa., 1846-47, and published his foreign letters as *Views Afloat* in December, 1847. In the following January he removed to New York, where he was first employed by Charles Ferns Hoffman and as a teacher of *belles-lettres* in Miss Green's school; later was connected with the *Tribune*, of which he became a stockholder, 1849; was editor of *The Union Magazine and Christian Inquirer*, March-September, 1848; wrote book-reviews for George R. Graham; was New York correspondent for the *Saturday Evening Post*, and offered the permanent editorship of *Graham's Magazine*, which he did not accept, owing to the financial condition of the paper. Through Hoffman, with whom he lived, and N. P. Willis, he was introduced to the literary and social circles of New York. As correspondent of the *Tribune*, he investigated the gold fields in California, 1849-50, an account of his observations appearing the same year in "Eldorado," and on Oct. 24, 1850, was married to Mary S. Agnew, who died the following December 21. After editing the "Cyclopedia of Literature and Fine Arts" he sailed as *Tribune* correspondent for Liverpool, April 19, 1851; spent some time in London; arrived in Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1851, and persisted in traveling up the "White Nile;" subsequently visited Palestine, Sicily, Italy, Spain, Asia Minor, and in May, 1853, under the auspices of the *Tribune*, joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, enlisting as master's mate and resigning after four months' service. While in Japan Humphrey Marshall, U.S. commissioner, offered to attach him to his staff. He reached New York, Dec. 20, 1853; lectured on "The Arabs," "India" and "Japan and Loo Choo," 1854-55; wrote voluminously, and was engaged in building a summer residence on Pusey farm near Kennett. His health failing in July, 1855, he revisited Germany, taking with him his sisters and brother, and on Dec. 1, 1856, set out for Norway and Lapland, which journey he described in *Northern Travel* (1857). He was married secondly, October, 1857, to Marie, daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen of Gotha, Germany, astronomer and director of the Ducal observatory, and they had one child, Lilian, born Aug. 3, 1858, who married Dr. Kiliani of Halle, Germany. His wife translated several of his works into

German and subsequently edited his poems, plays and essays. After his marriage he visited Greece, Poland and Russia, and arrived at Kennett Square, Oct. 24, 1858; continued his connection with the *Tribune*; contributed literary sketches of travel to the New York *Mercury*; conducted extensive lecture tours, and dedicated his new home, "Cedarcroft," by a famous house-warming, Oct. 18-19, 1860. In 1861 his contributions to the press were "trumpet calls" to the defence of the Republic, "Scott and the Veteran" rousing the greatest enthusiasm, and guarded by a force of police he defended George William Curtis by an oration delivered in Brooklyn and in Philadelphia. In May, 1862, he was appointed secretary to Simon Cameron, U.S. minister to Russia; was chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg, September-May, 1863, when he resigned, and for a time was occupied in the study of the life of Goethe in Gotha, returning to the United States upon the death of his brother, Col. Frederic Taylor, at Gettysburg. The year 1867 he spent in European travel, in letter writing and painting; translated "Faust" at Corsica, 1868; was non-resident lecturer on German literature at Cornell university, 1870-77, subsequently repeating the lectures before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; visited California for his health in the spring of 1870; lectured upon earliest German literature in Ithaca, N.Y., 1871, and the same year was associate editor of Scribner's "Library of Travel." In consequence of financial embarrassment he leased "Cedarcroft," and removed to New York, whence he sailed, June 6, 1872, for Weimar, Germany, to collect materials for his lives of Goethe and Schiller, and where in January, 1873, he repeated a lecture given in Hamburg the previous December, on American literature for the benefit of the *Frauenverein*, the whole court being present. Obligated to seek Italy for his health, he reported the Vienna exhibition of 1873 for the *Tribune*, contributed the Cairo letters, February-April, 1874, and as press correspondent visited Iceland on the occasion of its millennial anniversary. He returned to New York, Sept. 9, 1874; collected and published his letters as *Egypt and Iceland*; was engaged in lecturing; edited Appleton's "Picturesque Europe," and in 1876 resumed daily work on the *Tribune*. He was appointed U.S. minister to Germany by President Hayes in February, 1878, his appointment being the occasion of many receptions and banquets in his honor. He was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard college in 1850, writing at its request the commencement poem of that year, "The American Legend;" a member of the Century association, 1851; composed the "Gettysburg Ode" for the dedication of the national monument, July 1, 1869; the

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"Shakesperian Statue," for the unveiling of Ward's statue in Central Park, New York, May 23, 1872; and was requested to write the national ode for the U.S. Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. In addition to his translation of Faust (Part I., 1870; Part II., 1871), his miscellaneous works include: *Hannah Thurston* (1863); *John Godfrey's Fortunes* (1864); *The Story of Kennett* (1866); *Joseph and His Friend* (1870); *Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home* (1872); *A School History of Germany* (1874); *The Echo Club* (1876); *Boys of Other Countries* (1876); *Studies in German Literature* (1879); *Critical Essays and Literary Notes* (1880); the two latter works edited by his wife, Marie Hansen Taylor, and published posthumously. His works of travel not already mentioned, include: *A Journey to Central Africa, and The Land of the Saracen* (1854); *A Visit to India, China and Japan* (1855); *Travels in Greece and Rome* (1859); *At Home and Abroad* (1st series, 1859; 2d, 1862); *Colorado: A Summer Trip* (1867); *By-Ways of Europe* (1869). He is the author of the following dramas: *The Golden Wedding, a masque* (1868); *The Masque of the Gods* (1872); *The Prophet* (1874), and of the poems (not already noted): *Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems* (1849); *A Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs* (1851); *Poems of the Orient* (1854); *Poems of Home and Travel* (1855); *The Poet's Journal* (1862); *The Poems of Bayard Taylor* (1864); *The Picture of St. John* (1866); *Lars: a Pastoral of Norway* (1873); *Home Pastorals, Ballads and Lyrics* (1875). *The Poetical Works and The Dramatic Works of Bayard Taylor* were edited by his wife and published posthumously (1880). Bayard Taylor died in Berlin, Germany, just after the publication of his *Prince Deukalion*, Dec. 19, 1878. His body, which was brought to America, March 13, 1879, and lay in state in the New York City hall, where an oration was delivered by Algernon S. Sullivan, was buried in the Hicksite cemetery, Longwood, Pa. "In Memoriam" verses were published by his friends, Stedman, Stoddard and Boker, and a monody was composed by T. B. Aldrich. The date of his death is Dec. 19, 1878.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, author, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N.Y., July, 19, 1819; son of Stephen William Taylor (q.v.). He was graduated at Madison university in 1839, and in 1840 joined the editorial staff of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. He was war correspondent for this paper during the civil war, and his letters from the armies of the west were copied in both home and foreign journals. He traveled extensively as a lecturer, and in his latter years visited California, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of California. He is the

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author of: *Attraction of Language* (1845); *January and June* (1853); *Pictures in Camp and Field* (1871); *The World on Wheels* (1873); *Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme* (1874); *Songs of Yesterday* (1877); *Summer Savory gleaned from Rural Nooks* (1879); *Between the Gates* (1881); *Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song* (1884); *Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in Oak Openings* (1887). He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1887.

TAYLOR, Charles Elisha, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1842; son of the Rev. Dr. James Barnett and Mary (Williams) Taylor; grandson of George and Christine (Barnett) Taylor and of the Rev. Dr. Elisha Scott and Abigail (Livermore) Williams; a descendant of George Taylor of Barton-on-Humber, England, and of Robert Williams, Roxbury, Mass., 1638. He attended Richmond college, 1858-61; served as a private in the 21st Virginia infantry, Jackson's corps, 1861; in the signal corps, 1862-63, and as acting adjutant of the secret service bureau, 1863-65. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1870; subsequently traveled in Europe, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in April, 1871, holding pastorates in Lewisburg and Oxford, N.C., 1871-74, and serving as agent of the board of education. He was professor of Latin in Wake Forest college, N.C., 1870-84, and in November of the latter year was appointed president of the institution, a position he still held in 1903. He was married, Sept. 11, 1873, to Mary Hinton, daughter of John Lamb and Mary (Hinton) Prichard of Danville, Va. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond college in 1880, and that of Litt.D. by the University of Carolina in 1889. He is the author of: *Gilbert Stone*, poem (1891); *How Far a State may Educate* (1894); *The Story of Yates* (1898); and of numerous contributions to magazines and periodical literature.

TAYLOR, Edward Robeson, lawyer, was born in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24, 1838; only son of Henry West and Mary (Thaw) Taylor. He attended Kemper school, Boonville, Mo.; was employed in the printing office of the *Boonville Observer* until 1862; went to California in 1862; was graduated from Toland Medical college (now the medical department of the University of California) in 1865; subsequently studied law, and served as private secretary to Gov. Henry H. Haight, 1867-71. He was married, April 20, 1870, to Agnes, daughter of Josiah and Elvina (Griffin) Stanford. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1872, and practised in San Francisco, 1872-99. He was made vice-president of Cooper Medical college in 1882; was a member of the board of freeholders of San Francisco, 1886-87, and again in 1898, when he assisted in framing

the existing charter of San Francisco; and in 1899 retired from active practice to become dean of Hastings College of the Law (Law Department of the State university). He was elected a trustee of the San Francisco Public library and also of the Law library; an honorary member of the California State Medical society; was president of the San Francisco Bar association for four years and connected with other organizations. He translated the *Sonnets of José-Maria de Heredia* (1st. ed., 1897; 2d ed., 1898; 3d ed., 1902); and is the author of: *Moods and Other Verses* (1899); *Into the Light* (1901); *Visions and Other Verse* (1903); and of medical and legal papers.

TAYLOR, Ezra B., representative, was born at Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, July 9, 1823; son of Elisha and Thirza (Couch) Taylor; grandson of Elisha and Anna (Kimball) Taylor, and of Samuel and Hannah (Ferris) Couch, all of Berkshire county, Mass. He attended academies near his home; read law with Judge Paine in Portage county, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. He was married, Nov. 9, 1849, to Harriet M., daughter of William and Anna (Campbell) Frazer of Ravenna, Ohio. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county in 1854, and in 1861 he removed to Warren, Ohio. He was judge of the court of common pleas for the ninth judicial district from March, 1877, until Sept. 5, 1880, when he resigned; was a Republican representative from the nineteenth Ohio district in the 46th-52d congresses, from Nov. 30, 1880, until March 4, 1893, completing the term of Representative James A. Garfield, who resigned Nov. 8, 1880, having been elected President of the United States. He served on the judiciary committee all the time he was in congress, and was chairman during the 53d congress.

TAYLOR, Frederick William, second bishop of Quincy and 200th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1853; son of Dr. Alfred and Helen (Leonard) Taylor; grandson of Elisha and Anne (Dunlap) Taylor and of Henry and Sarah (Morrison) Leonard, and a descendant of Judge John Taylor of Charlton, Saratoga county, N.Y., and of Maj. Henry Leonard of Monmouth county, N.J., and Napoleon, Ohio, who served in the war of 1812. He was graduated from Adelbert College of Western Reserve university, A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876, and was married, Aug. 11, 1874, to Cora Lucinda, daughter of Horace B. and Philena (Lamb) Kingsley of Cleveland, Ohio. He was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York, 1876; was admitted to the diaconate, July, 1876, and advanced to the priesthood, Sept. 30, 1877; did mission work in and near Cleveland, Ohio, 1876; in Ulster county, N.Y., in

1877, and was rector of Holy Trinity, Danville, Ill., 1878-86, and of St. Paul's (the Pro-Cathedral), Springfield, Ill., 1886-1901. He was consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Quincy at the Cathedral of St. John, Quincy, Aug. 6, 1901, by Bishops Seymour, Grafton and Nicholson, assisted by Bishops Francis, Williams, Anderson and Weller, and became the second bishop of Quincy on the death of Bishop Burgess, Oct. 8, 1901. He was for some time an instructor in the Western Theological seminary, Chicago; was a trustee of the Public library, Danville, Ill., and Springfield, Ill.; local secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund; deputy to the general convention from the diocese of Springfield in and after 1883; treasurer of the province of Illinois; archdeacon of Springfield; secretary and president of the standing committee; examining chaplain; chaplain of St. Agatha's school and of the Orphanage of the Holy Child, Springfield, and chaplain of the Illinois state senate, 1892. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1890, and was instructor in canon law in the Western Theological seminary, Chicago, 1895-1903. His wife died in 1894, leaving six children, one of whom lived but a few years. Bishop Taylor was for many years a reviewer on the staff of the *Living Church*, and the author of numerous historical and theological papers. He died at Quincy, Ill., April 25, 1903.

TAYLOR, George, signer, was born in Ireland, in 1716. He acquired a good education and studied medicine, but in 1736 he ran away from home, landed in America, and bound himself out to a Mr. Savage, an iron manufacturer at Durham, Pa. His education secured for him the position of clerk in the manufactory, and on the death of his employer he married the widow and took entire charge of the works. He established a large iron mill in Northampton, Pa., and became prominent in public matters. He was a delegate to the provincial assembly held at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1764; was a member of the committee on grievances, and served as county judge and colonel of militia. He returned to Durham, was again a delegate to the provincial assembly of 1775, and was a member of the committee of safety. On July 20, 1776, five of the delegates from Pennsylvania refused to sign the Declaration of Independence and were forced to resign, and Taylor was chosen a delegate, thus becoming a signer of the instrument, Aug. 20, 1776. In 1777 he retired to Easton, Pa., where he died. Feb. 23, 1781.

TAYLOR, George Washington, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., Jan. 16, 1849; son of Edward F. and Anne (Trezevant) Taylor; grandson of Thomas Taylor and of Dr. Daniel Heyward Trezevant, and a descendant of

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Col. Thomas Taylor, who commanded the troops around Granby during the Revolutionary war. While a schoolboy in Columbia, S.C., he entered the Confederate army in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He entered the South Carolina university in 1866, and was graduated in 1867, taught school for several years and was admitted to the bar at Mobile, Ala., in 1871. He was a representative in the state assembly, 1878, and state solicitor for the first judicial circuit of Alabama, 1890-92. He removed to Demopolis in 1886, and was a Democratic representative from the first Alabama district in the 53th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905, serving as a member of the committee on appropriations.

TAYLOR, Hannis, lawyer and diplomatist, was born in Newbern, N.C., Sept. 12, 1851; son of Richard N. and Susan (Stevenson) Taylor; grandson of William and Mary Taylor, and of James C. and Elizabeth Stevenson. He attended the University of North Carolina, 1867-68; removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1870 and practised law in Mobile, 1870-92. He was U.S. minister to Spain during President Cleveland's second administration, 1893-97. He was married, May 8, 1878, to Leonora, daughter of William A. and Eliza LeBaron of Mobile, Ala. From his return from Spain in October, 1897, to December, 1901, he was engaged in the completion of his work on *International Public Law*, declared by the *Harvard Law Review* to be "the best American work since Wheaton." In 1892 he was appointed special counsel of the government of the United States before the Spanish Treaty Claims commission. In April, 1903, he was selected by the secretary of state as counsel for the United States before the Alaska Boundary commission. Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, and David T. Watson of Pittsburgh being his associates. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from seven universities, including the University of Dublin. He is the author of: *The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution: An Historical Treatise in which is drawn out by the light of the most recent researches the gradual development of the English Constitutional System and the growth out of that system of the Federal Republic of the United States* (Part I, The Making of the Constitution, 1889); (Part II, The After-Growth of the Constitution, 1898), and of *International Public Law* (1902).

TAYLOR, James Monroe, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1848; son of the Rev. Dr. Elisha Ephraim Leech and Mary Jane (Perkins) Taylor; grandson of Richard and Phoebe (Leech) Taylor and of Aaron and Deborah (Smith) Perkins, and a descendant of Edward Taylor, who came from London in 1692, and settled at Garret's Hill (Pigeon Hill), N.J. He

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attended school in Brooklyn, N.Y., and in Essex, Conn.; was graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1868, and from the Rochester Theological seminary, 1871, and continued his studies in Europe, 1871-72. He was married, Sept. 10, 1873, to Kate, daughter of Elon and An-jenette (Cole) Huntington of Rochester, N.Y. He was pastor of a Baptist church in South Norwalk, Conn., 1873-81; in Providence, R.I., 1882-86, and professor of ethics and president of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., from 1886. He was influential in increasing the endowments of the college, in raising its educational standard and in adding to its scientific, literary and athletic facilities. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rochester university in 1866; that of LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1894, and D.D. from Yale university in 1901.

TAYLOR, James Wickes, author, was born in Starkey, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1819. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1838, and became a lawyer, practising in Ohio. In 1856 he removed to St. Paul, Minn. In 1862-63 he was an agent of the U.S. treasury, to study the question of trade with Canada, and in 1870 he was appointed consul at Winnipeg. His publications include: a *History of Ohio* (1854); *Allegania, or the Strength of the Union and the Weakness of Slavery* (1862). *Fruit-culture in Manitoba* (1882); and pamphlets.

TAYLOR, John, senator, was born in Orange county, Va., in 1750. He was graduated from William and Mary college, 1770; studied law under Chancellor Nathaniel Pendleton; became a planter, and gave special attention to the science of agriculture. He served in the Revolution; was a state representative; elected U.S. senator from Virginia in 1792 to fill the unexpired term of Richard Henry Lee, resigned, and took his seat, Dec. 12, 1792, his term expiring March 3, 1793. He was re-elected for a full term to expire March 3, 1799, but resigned in 1794. He was presidential elector on the Adams-Jefferson ticket in 1797; was a member of the Virginia house of representatives and active in promoting the Resolutions of 1798 against the centralizing policy of the Federal party. He was appointed U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stevens T. Mason, serving from Oct. 17, 1803, to Dec. 13, 1803, when A.B. Venable took his seat, having been elected to complete the term. He was elected U.S. senator in 1822, to fill the unexpired term of James Pleasants, resigned, and he took his seat Dec. 30, 1822. He is the author of: *An Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States* (1814); *Arator: being a Series of Agricultural Essays, Practical and Political* (1818); *Construction Construed and the Constitution vindicated* (1820); *Tyranny Unmasked* (1822), and

New Views of the Constitution of the United States (1824). Senator Taylor died in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 20, 1824.

TAYLOR, John, governor of South Carolina, was born near Columbia, S.C., May 4, 1770. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1790; began the study of law with Charles C. Pinckney at Charleston, 1791; and commenced practice in Columbia in 1793, but devoted his time more especially to planting. He was a member of both houses of the state legislature for several years; a representative from South Carolina in the 10th and 11th congresses, from Oct. 26, 1807, to Dec. 31, 1810, when he was re-elected U.S. senator to complete the term (expiring March 3, 1811) of Thomas Sumter, resigned. He was re-elected for a full term in 1811, and served until his resignation in 1816, William Smith completing his term March 3, 1817. He was a representative in the 14th congress, 1816-17; was the defeated candidate for representative to the 15th and 17th congresses; state senator, 1822, and governor of South Carolina, 1826-28. He served for several years as a trustee of the College of South Carolina. He died at Taylor's Hill, Columbia, S.C., Feb. 23, 1832.

TAYLOR, John L., representative, was born in Stafford county, Va., March 7, 1805. He studied law at Washington city, was admitted to the bar in 1825, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829, and was a Whig representative from the eighth district of Ohio to the 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d congresses, 1847-55. He became a clerk in the department of interior in 1870, and died, sitting at his desk, in Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1870.

TAYLOR, John Louis, jurist, was born in London, Eng., March 1, 1769. He accompanied his brother James to Virginia in 1781; attended William and Mary college, and established himself in the practice of law at Fayetteville, N.C., in 1788. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1792-95; was judge of the superior court, 1798-1808; chief-justice, 1808-18, and was elected chief-justice of the newly formed supreme court of North Carolina in 1818. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina. 1793-1818, and was twice married, first to Julia Rowan and secondly to Jane, sister of Judge William Gaston. He was associated with Judge Henry Potter, in publishing a revision of the statute law of North Carolina, 1817-21, known as "Potter's Revisal," and in 1825 he continued the work under the name, "Taylor's Revisal." He is also the author of: *Cases in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of North Carolina* (1802); *The North Carolina Law Repository* (2 vols. 1814-16); *Term Reports* (1818), and *Treatise on Duties of Executors and Administrators* (1852). He died in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 29, 1829.

TAYLOR, John W., representative, was born in Charlton, N.Y., March 26, 1784. He was graduated at Union college in 1803, and in the same year organized Ballston Centre academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, was elected justice of the peace of Ballston Spa in 1808, and was a member of the state assembly, 1812-13. He was a Democratic representative from New York in the 13th-23d congresses, 1813-1833, and was temporary speaker of the house during the second session of the 16th congress in 1820, owing to the absence of Henry Clay. He presented an amendment to the bill offered by Representative George Robertson (q.v.), by which he provided that slavery should be interdicted, which was rescinded by the casting vote of Speaker Clay; and was in the chair at the time the Missouri compromise was passed. He was speaker of the 19th congress, 1825-27, was a member of the National Republican party in 1828, and in 1836 joined the new Whig party. He served in the state senate, 1840-41, and in 1843 removed to the home of his daughter in Cleveland, Ohio, where he died, Sept. 8, 1854.

TAYLOR, Joseph Danner, representative, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1830. He attended Madison seminary, taught school, and was principal of the Fairview high school. He was admitted to the bar in 1859; was graduated at the Cincinnati Law college in 1860, and was half owner and editor of the *Guernsey Times*, 1860-70. He was a member of the district military committee, 1861-63; was elected prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, 1863; became captain in the 88th Ohio volunteers in 1863, and was soon after made judge-advocate for the department of Indiana, serving until the close of the war. He was made citizen judge advocate at Indianapolis in 1865; was a delegate from Ohio to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention, 1866, an alternate delegate from his district in the Republican national convention of 1876, and in the national convention of 1880 was a regular delegate. He was elected a Republican representative from the sixteenth district of Ohio in the 47th congress to complete the unexpired term of J. T. Updegraff, who died, November, 1882, serving, 1882-83, and was a representative from the seventeenth district of Ohio in the 48th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1883-85 and 1887-93. He was president of the Cambridge school board, and was prominent in several large corporations, being president of the Guernsey National bank and of the Ohio National bank. He died in Cambridge, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1899.

TAYLOR, Margaret Smith, wife of President Taylor, was born in Calvert county, Md., about 1790; daughter of Maj. Walter Smith, an officer of the U.S. army and an extensive planter in

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Calvert county. Her ancestor came from England to Maryland in 1649, and held the appointment of attorney-general from Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Her grandmother Mackall lived on one of the family plantations named by her ancestor, "God's Graces." One of her brothers, Richard Smith, belonged to the U.S. marine corps, two of her brothers removed to Mississippi, where they were extensive planters, and her two sisters removed to Kentucky and married two brothers of the Chew family of Maryland. Margaret Smith was married to Capt. Zachary Taylor, June 18, 1810, and at once went with him to the frontier of the Northwest territory, and she thereafter shared the hardships and dangers of army life up to the time he was ordered to Mexico, when she remained with her children at the home they had established at Baton Rouge, La. The temporal and spiritual needs of the sick and wounded soldiers were her chief solicitude, and the rude hospital accommodations of the day were made more attractive and restful through her ministrations. Mrs. Jefferson Davis records an incident at a White House dinner in 1849, at which all the parties interested were present, when President Taylor, speaking to Senator Davis of his army life said: "You know my wife was as much of a soldier as I was." She had four children, Anne, Sarah Knox, Elizabeth and Richard. Anne married Dr. Robert C. Wood, surgeon-general, U.S.A., and had four children, John Taylor, Robert C., Anna Dudley, and Sarah Knox Wood. Sarah Knox Taylor married Jefferson Davis, at the time a lieutenant in the U.S.A. Elizabeth married Colonel Bliss, adjutant on the staff of General Taylor, and after his death she was married to Philip Dandridge of Virginia. When the family removed to Washington, in February, 1849, Mrs. Taylor was in feeble health, and physically unable to take part in the state dinners and receptions at the White House, but she was always at the private table and in the home circle, leaving the cares of official hospitality to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Col. William W. S. Bliss. Mrs. Taylor did not long survive the shock incident to her husband's sudden death and the excitement of a martial funeral. She removed, upon her husband's death, to the home of her son, Col. Richard Taylor, near Pascagoula, La., where she died, Aug. 18, 1852.

TAYLOR, Richard, father of President Taylor (familiarily known as "Dick Taylor"), was born in eastern Virginia, March 22, 1744; a descendant of James Taylor, who came from England in 1682, and settled in southern Virginia. Richard's love of adventure carried him to the unexplored country west of the Alleghenies, before he reached his majority, and he crossed Kentucky to the Mississippi valley, thence to Natchez, a trading

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post, and from there northward through the trackless forest afoot and alone back to his father's home in Virginia. He commanded a Virginia regiment in the Revolution, and was a field officer on Washington's personal force. He was married Aug. 20, 1779, to Sarah Strother, then nineteen, and settled on a plantation near Orange Court House. They had three children, Zachary being less than one year old when they crossed the mountains into Kentucky and settled on the Beargrass Creek at the place known afterward as Springfield, six miles from the present site of Louisville, a point selected by the elder brother, Hancock (a surveyor of wild lands), who had preceded the family to the new territory. President Washington made Colonel Taylor collector of the port of Louisville, then a port of entry, Louisiana being foreign territory. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, a presidential district elector on the Madison ticket in 1813; elector-at-large on the Monroe ticket in 1817; district elector on the Monroe ticket in 1821, and elector-at-large on the Henry Clay ticket in 1825. Col. Dick Taylor died at "Springfield," Ky., 1826.

TAYLOR, Richard, soldier, was born in Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 27, 1826; son of Lieut.-Col. Zachary and Margaret (Smith) Taylor. He attended school at Fort Snelling, in Jefferson county, Ky., and in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1839-42, and in Paris, France, 1842-43. He matriculated at Yale in the junior class, 1843, and was graduated in 1845. He at once joined his father on the Rio Grande and continued with the army until after the battle of Resaca de la Palma, when, being attacked by fever, he returned to his home at Baton Rouge, and subsequently engaged in

cotton planting on a plantation in Jefferson county, Miss. In 1849 he transferred his planting operations to St. Charles parish, La., where he conducted an extensive sugar plantation. He was married in 1851, to Myrthé Bringier de Lacadière. He represented St. Charles parish as state senator, 1856-60, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1860. He was a member of the state convention of 1861 that declared for secession, and was made a member of the military committee. He was commissioned colonel of the 9th Louisiana volunteers, and after serving



under Bragg at Pensacola, Fla., he transferred the regiment to Virginia, reaching Manassas on the day of the battle, July 21, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general in the fall of 1861, and commanded the 8th brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's army, in the valley, May and June, 1862, and was present at Cross Keys, June 8, and Port Republic, June 9th, and at the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, June 25-July 1, 1862. He was promoted major-general at the request of Gen. T. J. Jackson, and was assigned by President Davis to the command of the district of West Louisiana. In October he concentrated his forces, numbering 5000 men, on the Têche below Franklin, to oppose the movements of General Banks, and after making a stand at Fort Brissland, January 13, he fell back on Franklin and encountered General Grover's army at Irish Bend, where they joined battle, Jan. 14, 1863. Upon the arrival of the Federal gunboats he was forced to fall back, but after recruiting and reorganizing his army he surprised and captured the Federal garrisons at Brashear City and Bayou Boeuf, and actually cut off the Federal connection with New Orleans. After the fall of Port Hudson he crossed Berwick Bay on January 21, with his large aggregation of captured supplies, and made a stand on the lower Têche, where he remained in possession of the territory between Simsport and Opelousas, undisturbed, until March 12, 1864, when the 19th corps drove him back to Bayou Boeuf covering Alexandria. On March 18, he evacuated Alexandria and removed all the supplies and munitions of war to about thirty-six miles above that place. On the 21st, Mower captured the 2d Louisiana cavalry, and on April 5, Taylor was at Mansfield with 16,000 men. Choosing his position, he formed a line of battle with three divisions, 11,000 strong, at Sabine Cross Roads, and the battle of Mansfield followed, April 8, 1864, when the Federal army was routed and 22 guns, 200 wagons and 2500 prisoners were captured. The next day he attacked Banks at Pleasant Hill, and in the battle both sides claimed a victory and both armies were at times repulsed and thrown into confusion. During the 10th and 11th Taylor withdrew to Mansfield, and Banks to Grand Écore. Taylor was relieved of his command and ordered to join Kirby Smith in the expedition against Steele in Arkansas. He was, however, promoted lieutenant-general in the summer of 1864, and commanded the forces at Savannah, Ga., opposing the march of General Sherman's army to the sea and in Carolina. He was given command of the department of Alabama and Mississippi, and commanded the troops in the defence of Mobile, and on May 8, 1865, he surrendered the remaining forces of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi to Gen. E. R. S.

Canby at Citronelle, Ala. He settled in Pascagoula, La., where he was interested in the Carondelet canal and other commercial investments, and in efforts to effect the reconstruction of the state. He was sent to Europe in 1873 in the interest of Southern capitalists. In 1875, upon the death of his wife, he removed with his three daughters to Winchester, Va., where his sister Elizabeth (Mrs. Philip Dandridge) resided. He wrote his views on the civil war and its consequences in *Destruction and Reconstruction* (1878). He died while completing this work in New York city, April 17, 1879.

TAYLOR, Robert Love, governor of Tennessee, was born in Happy Valley, Sycamore Shoals, E. Tenn., July 31, 1850; son of the Hon. Nathaniel Green (1819-1887) and Emma (Haynes) Taylor. He was brought up on a farm; attended schools in Athens, Tenn., and Pennington, N.J., and subsequently engaged in making bar iron and in tobacco raising. He studied law in Jonesboro, Tenn., 1876-78; was a Democratic representative from the first Tennessee district, in the 46th congress, 1879-81, and defeated for re-election in 1880 and 1882. He was married, in 1880, to Sarah L. Baird of Asheville, N.C., making his home in Johnson City, Tenn., where he practised law. He was elector-at-large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket, 1884; served as U.S. pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., 1885-87; was elected Democratic governor of Tennessee in 1886, his brother, Alfred A. Taylor (q.v.), being his opponent. He served as governor, 1887-91, and again, 1897-99, meanwhile practising law in Chattanooga, Tenn., and serving a second time as elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1892. He was the unsuccessful nominee for U.S. senator in the latter year, his position as elector-at-large handicapping his personal canvass as a candidate. In 1892 he made a lecture tour of the southern and western states on "The Fiddle and the Bow." He is the author of: *Bob Taylor's Tales*.

TAYLOR, Samuel Harvey, educator, was born in Londonderry, N.H., Oct. 3, 1807. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1832. A.M., 1835, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1837. He taught at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1833-35, was a tutor at Dartmouth, 1836-37, and in 1838 became principal of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., a position he held until his death. In 1852 he succeeded Bela B. Andrews as an editor of *Bibliotheca Sacra*. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1854. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in Class C, Educators, received one vote in a class of fifteen presented. He translated Kroh's "Guide for

Writing Latin" (1843); Kühner's "Grammar of the Greek Language" (1844), and "Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language" (1846); and is the author of: *Method of Classical Study* (1861); *Classical Study* (1870). He died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 29, 1871.

TAYLOR, Stephen William, educator, was born in Adams, Mass., Oct. 23, 1791. He was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820; was principal of Black River academy, Lowville, N.Y., 1818-34; principal of the academic department of Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, 1834-38, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Madison university, 1838-45. In 1846 a Baptist school was started in Lewisburg, Penn., of which Taylor was made principal, and it was largely through his efforts that the school developed into the University of Lewisburg. He resigned as principal in 1851 to become president of Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., and at the end of three years the number of students had increased from thirty-three to two hundred and sixteen. He had two sons and one daughter; one son, B. F. Taylor (q.v.) was a noted poet and author. He died in Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1856.

TAYLOR, Thomas, chemist and microscopist, was born in Perth, Scotland, April 22, 1820; son of Thomas and Anne (Kennedy) Taylor. He attended Andersonian university, Glasgow, Scotland, 1835-38, and subsequently pursued special studies in chemistry, frictional electricity and galvanism. He invented the first interleaved electrical condenser, as an improvement on the Leyden jar, 1841; a safety lamp for coal mines, 1848, a rotary galvanic battery, 1849, and a pneumatic battery for igniting explosives for mining and blasting, 1850. He came to the United States in 1852, and demonstrated that electricity could be transmitted across the sea to a given point, without wires; was associated with the ordnance department, U.S.A., 1862-65, having charge of the rifle shell branch, Washington arsenal, during the civil war; subsequently studied, and became a specialist on the fungoid diseases of plants, and was chief of the division of microscopy, U.S. department of agriculture, 1871-95, being graduated from Georgetown university, M.D., 1882. From 1895 he was engaged in the practice of medicine and in various experiments along scientific lines. He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American and French Chemical societies; an honorary member of the microscopic section of the Royal Institute of Liverpool, England; of the International Medical Society of Hygiene, Brussels, and received medals from his own and foreign governments, in recognition of his services. He in-

vented improved projectiles and a "fuse hood" for igniting projectiles used during the civil war, and invented and patented rubber (to supersede wax) moulds for plate work, and also a process for the delintation of cotton seed; a machine for the same purpose extensively used in the south; a pocket oleomargariscope, a microtome, etc. He is the author of: *The Causes of Bursting of Heavy Ordnance* (1865); *The Diseases of Plants* (1873); *Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms* (1876); *The Differentiation of the Fatty Crystals of Butter and of Oleomargarine* (1886); *The Common House Fly as a Carrier of Poisons* (1886); *Tea and its Adulterations* (1889); *The Silver Nitrate Test for Oils* (1899-91); *Twelve Edible Mushrooms of the United States* (1893); *Students' Handbook of Mushrooms of America, Edible and Poisonous* (1897).

TAYLOR, Thomas Ulvan, civil engineer, was born in Parker county, Texas, Jan. 2, 1858; son of John Henry and Louisa (Allison) Taylor; grandson of James M. and Pernelia (Dickey) Taylor and of Robert M. and Nancy (Byrd) Allison, and a descendant of Lieutenant Allison of the war of the Revolution. He attended the common schools, and the Sam Houston Normal school, Huntsville, Tex., 1879-80, and was graduated from the University of Virginia, C.E., 1883. He was professor of physics and mathematics in Miller institute, Albemarle county, Va., 1883-88; associate professor of applied mathematics in the University of Texas, Austin, 1888-97; full professor of applied mathematics from 1897. He was married, July 17, 1888, to Daisy, daughter of J.S. and Julia (Glendy) Moon of Albemarle county, Va. He received the degree of M.C.E. from Cornell university, 1895; was a member of the American Mathematical society, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His publications include: *Prismoidal Formulae* (1898); *The Austin Dam* (1900); *Irrigation Systems in Texas* (1902); *Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* (1902); and contributions to *Engineering News*.

TAYLOR, Waller, senator, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., before 1786. He received a common school education, was admitted to the bar, represented his county in the legislature, and in 1805 moved to Vincennes, Ind. Ter. He was a territorial judge, and when W.H. Harrison, governor of Indiana, put down the Indian uprising, Judge Taylor served on his staff. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and when Indiana was admitted to statehood he was elected with James Noble one of the first U.S. senators, drawing the short term expiring March 3, 1819. He took his seat Dec. 12, 1816, was re-elected for a full term in 1819, and closed his term March 3, 1825. He died in Lunenburg county, Va., Aug. 26, 1826.

TAYLOR, William, M. E. bishop, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 2, 1821. He worked on his father's farm, and subsequently learned the tanner's trade. He was an itinerant preacher in the Methodist church, 1843-49; a missionary in California, 1849-56, and in Canada and New England, 1856-61. In 1862 he went to England, where he was engaged for several months as an evangelist; traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and served as a missionary in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and South Africa, 1863-65, renewing his evangelistic work in Great Britain in 1866. He visited the West Indies, Australia and Ceylon, organizing several self-supporting churches in India, 1872-76, and in South America, 1876-84. On May 22, 1884, he was appointed missionary bishop to Africa, where he labored until 1896, establishing an extensive chain of mission stations on the Congo and west coast. In May, 1888, he attended the general conference in New York city, where he made his residence after 1897. He is the author of: *Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco* (1856); *Address to Young America, and a Word to the Old Folks* (1857); *California Life Illustrated* (1858); *The Model Preacher* (1866); *Reconciliation, or How to be Saved* (1867); *Infaney and Manhood of Christian Life* (1867); *Christian Adventures in South Africa* (1867); *The Election of Grace* (1868); *Four Years' Campaign in India* (1875); *Our South American Cousins* (1878); *Letters to a Quaker Friend on Baptism* (1880); *Ten Years of Self-Supporting Missions in India* (1882); *Pauline Methods of Missionary Work* (1899); *The Flaming Torch in Darkest Africa*; *Story of My Life* (1896). He died at Palo Alto, Cal., May 18, 1902.

TAYLOR, William Ladd, artist, was born in Grafton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1854; son of William H. and Anna Maria (Darling) Taylor; grandson of Joseph and Persis (Jones) Taylor and of Daniel and Abigail (Bartlett) Darling. He attended the common schools in Worcester, Mass., and studied art in Boston, Mass., in New York city, and under Boulanger and Le Febvre in Paris, France, 1884-85. Upon his return he opened a studio in Boston, Mass., where he devoted himself especially to illustrating. He was married in September, 1888, to Mary Alice, daughter of Newton and Clymena (Williams) Fitts of Norfolk, Va. Among his noteworthy illustrations are: *Pictures from Longfellow's Poems* (1898); *The Century in New England* (Series) (1900); *The Pioneer West* (Series) (1902-03).

TAYLOR, William Mackergo, clergyman, author, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. He attended the Kilmarnock academy, and was graduated from the University of Glasgow, A.B., A.M., 1849. He attended the Theo-

logical Seminary of the United Presbyterian church, Edinburgh, 1848-52; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of the U.P. church, Dec. 14, 1852, and ordained pastor, June 28, 1853. He was pastor at Kilmaurs, 1853-55; and at Derby Road, Liverpool, 1855-71, and was sent to America as a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in 1871. He supplied the pulpit of the Rev. R. S. Storrs in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1871; was pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, 1872-92, and pastor-emeritus, 1892-95. He was Lyman Beecher lecturer on preaching at Yale, 1885-86; L. C. Stone lecturer at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1880, and personally raised \$21,000 for the erection of parsonages on the western frontier under the administration of the American Congregational Union. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale, and by Amherst in 1872, and by Washington and Jefferson college in 1888, and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1883. He contributed extensively to the religious press, and is the author of: *Life Truths* (1862); *The Miracles* (1865); *The Lost Found* (1870); *Memoir of the Rev. Matthew Dickie* (1872); *Prayer and Business* (1873); *David, King of Israel* (1875); *Elijah the Prophet* (1876); *The Ministry of the World* (1876); *Songs in the Night* (1877); *Peter the Apostle* (1877); *Daniel the Beloved* (1878); *Moses the Lawgiver* (1879); *The Gospel Miracles* (1880); *John Knox; a Biography* (1885); *Joseph the Prime Minister* (1886); *The Parables of Our Saviour Expounded* (1886); *The Scottish Pulpit* (1887); *Ruth the Gleaner* (1891); *Good Character; What it is, and how to Form it* (1892). He died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1895.

TAYLOR, William Robert, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Woodbury, Conn., July 10, 1818; son of Robert and Mary (Coleman) Taylor. His mother was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and his father a sea-captain. Both died before 1824, and he spent his boyhood on a farm in the Wilderness of Jefferson county, N.Y., where he prepared himself for college by manual labor, attended Champion academy, and held a certificate for admission to the Sophomore class at Union, but was obliged to continue at work to pay debts already incurred for his education. After conduct-



Wm M. Taylor

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ing a select school and an academy in Jefferson county he taught the public school of LaPorte, Ohio, for several years, and was married, in 1842, to Catherine, daughter of James and Annie Hurd of LaPorte, and they had three daughters. Mrs. Taylor died in 1884. He became part owner of a saw and grist mill and of a cupolo furnace in LaPorte; attended lectures and clinics at the Medical college, Cleveland, Ohio, 1845-46; was elected captain and subsequently colonel in the uniformed state militia, and in 1848 settled on a farm at Cottage Grove, Dane county, Wis. He was repeatedly chairman of the town board and of the board of county supervisors; superintendent of public schools, and county superintendent of the poor for seventeen years; deputy collector of internal revenue; trustee, vice-president and a member of the executive board of the state hospital at Mendota, 1860-74; a Democratic member of both branches of the state legislature. He was the first man in Dane county to offer a public bounty to volunteers in 1861, and he thus secured five enlistments, and as special state agent visited General Frémont at St. Louis, to consult as to raising and equipping troops in Wisconsin, his mission being successful. He was unanimously nominated for governor of Wisconsin in 1873, by a convention composed of Democrats, Liberal Republicans and reformers, and was elected over Gov. C. C. Washburn by 15,411 majority. He was inaugurated January 5, 1874, serving to January 3, 1876. During his administration, the disbursements for state purposes were reduced many hundreds of thousands of dollars below the average of previous years. In 1874, when the Potter law placing the railroads under state control and limiting railroad freights and fares was passed, and disregarded by the officers of the roads, Governor Taylor issued a proclamation demanding obedience to the law, and the state courts and Federal courts of last resort, after hearing the most eminent lawyers on both sides, enjoined the companies from violating it, and the question, which had become of national importance, was settled. He was active in promoting the agricultural department of the Wisconsin university and the establishment of the Farmers' Institute. He was defeated for reelection in 1875 by Harrison Ludington (q.v.) who held large lumber and railroad interests in the state and was able to bring other similar interests to help him in securing an election by a plurality of a few hundred votes. He was president of the Dane County Agricultural society for seven years, and twice president of the State Agricultural society. He was married, secondly, in July, 1886, to Viola, daughter of Edison and Harriet Lee, natives of Vermont, and they had one son, William Robert Taylor, Jr.

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TAYLOR, William Rogers, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 7, 1811; son of William Vigneron Taylor (q.v.) and Abby (White) Taylor. He entered the navy as midshipman, April 1, 1828; was advanced to passed midshipman, June 14, 1834; was on board the *Peacock* when she was stranded on Mazira in 1836, and took the United States representatives on a five-day trip in an open boat to the Sultan at Muscat. He served on the Pacific station; was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1840; assisted in the survey of Tampa bay, Fla., 1842-43; served on the Brazil station, 1843-44; fought at Tampico in the *St. Mary's*, Nov. 14, 1846, and at Vera Cruz he fought on shore. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; was put in command of the *Housatonic* in 1851; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and was senior officer in the Charleston blockade, until Dahlgren took command, when he became fleet-captain. In January, 1863, he engaged the *Chocura* and the *Palmetto*; in July, 1863, he took part in the attack on Morris Island, and took command of the *Juniata* during the attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864-January, 1865. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866, and commanded a part of the Pacific fleet. He was promoted rear-admiral, Jan. 19, 1871, and commanded the U.S. naval forces on the South Atlantic station from May, 1872, until his retirement, Nov. 7, 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., April 14, 1889.

TAYLOR, William Sylvester, governor of Kentucky, was born in Butler county, Ky., Oct. 10, 1853; son of Sylvester Taylor. He attended the common schools; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Butler county. He was married, Feb. 10, 1878, to Sarah B. Taun. He was clerk of the court of Butler county, 1882-86; judge of the same, 1886-94; attorney-general of Kentucky, 1895-99, and Republican governor of Kentucky, 1899-1900, after which he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he continued the practice of law.

TAYLOR, William Vigneron, naval officer, was born at Newport, R.I., April 10, 1780; son of James and Mary (Vigneron) Taylor, members of the Society of Friends, and a descendant of N.F. Vigneron, who immigrated to Newport in 1690. Early in life he went before the mast and in time became a captain in the marine. He was married in 1810 to Abby White of Newport. In April, 1813, he enlisted as sailing-master in the U.S. navy helped Perry build his fleet on Lake Erie and in the fight of September 10, was sailing master of the *Lawrence*. He was slightly wounded in the engagement, received a vote of thanks and a sword for his services, and was commissioned lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1814, and served in the war with the Barbary states, 1815-16. He was granted a leave of absence,

1816-23, because of his wounds; was stationed in the Mediterranean, 1824-26, at the Boston Navy Yard, 1827-28, and on the Brazil Station, 1829-30. He was promoted master-commandant, March 3, 1831, and captain, Sept. 8, 1841. He commanded the receiving-ship *Columbus*, the *Warren*, *Erie* and *Concord*, successively, and in 1846 was ordered to the Ohio, engaging on the coast of Mexico, 1846-47. He was honorably discharged in 1855 and spent the rest of his life in Newport, R.I., where he died, Feb. 11, 1858.

TAYLOR, Zachary, twelfth President of the United States, was born near Orange C.H., Orange county, Va., Nov. 24, 1784; son of Col. Richard (1744-1826) and Sarah (Strother) Taylor, and a descendant of James Taylor, who emigrated

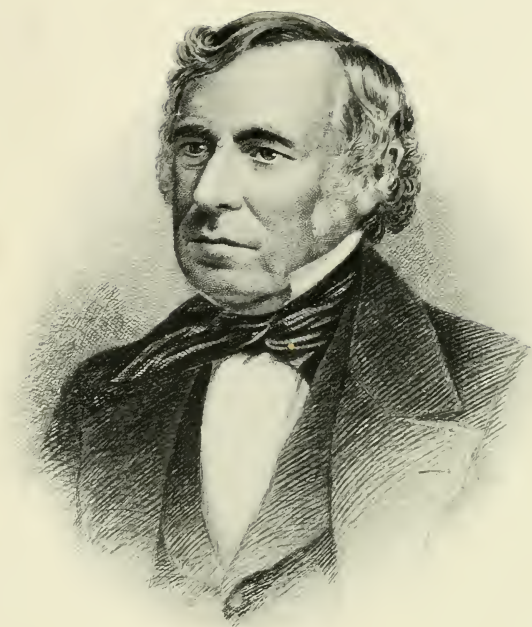


Zachary Taylor

from England in 1682, and settled in Southern Virginia. Zachary Taylor had few educational advantages outside the home circle and a tutor, Elisha Ayers, who kept a school in the neighborhood. His home was enlivened by guests, drawn by the hospitality of Colonel Taylor, from the best families of Virginia, induced to settle in

Kentucky by the grants of wild lands given by that state to her soldiers, then just returned from the eight years of hardship incident to the Revolution. Colonel Taylor's home was the most pretentious of the houses in the settlement and was built of logs in the form of a stockade and made capable of being easily defended against the attacks of the Indians. Here his sons mingled largely with military men, whose stories told round the fireside aroused a martial spirit that led all but one to adopt the profession of arms. Zachary was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 7th U.S. infantry in 1808. On June 18, 1810, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Major Walter Smith, U.S.A., a planter of Calvert county, Md., and his wife lived with him on the frontier where the army was engaged in defending the settlers against the Shawnee Indians. He was promoted captain, Nov. 30, 1810, and in April, 1812, was ordered to Fort Harrison above Vincennes, where his company of fifty men strengthened the stockade in preparation for an Indian assault. The attack was made on Sept. 4-5, 1812, by a large force of warriors who, with small loss to the garrison, were repelled so effectively as to discourage them, and in October, Captain Taylor was re-inforced by

General Hopkins. He was brevetted major for his gallant defence of the place, and given command of a battalion with which to join General Hopkins in an expedition against an Indian camp at the head waters of the Wabash. In 1814 he was commissioned major and his battalion made a successful demonstration against the Indians, supported by British troops at Rock river, which put an end to hostilities in that section. Peace having been declared, the army was reduced to 10,000 men and Major Taylor was offered a captain's commission, which he declined, and his resignation was accepted. Soon after he was reinstated as major and again took up military life. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry in 1819, and was given command of Fort Snelling, the extreme northwestern post. He built Fort Jessup, La., 1822, and served in the southwest until 1824, when he was sent to Louisville on recruiting service, and to Washington, D.C., as a member of the board of officers of which Winfield Scott was chairman, to determine the organization and uniformity of the state militia. He was in the southwest with headquarters at Baton Rouge, La., 1827-28, and at Fort Snelling, 1829-32. He was promoted colonel, April 4, 1832, and transferred to the 1st infantry and assigned to the command of Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis., which he completed, and soon after joined General Atkinson in his campaign against Black Hawk, resulting in the battle of the Bad Axe, which closed the Indian troubles, Black Hawk soon after surrendering to Colonel Taylor. In 1836 Colonel Taylor was ordered to Florida, and on Dec. 25, 1837, fought the battle of Okeechobee, defeating the Cherokees and receiving the brevet of brigadier-general. In 1838 he was given command of the army in Florida and in 1840 of the Southern division of the Western department. He removed his family to a plantation near Baton Rouge, La., and was inactive until July 4, 1845, when it became necessary to defend Texas against the threatened invasion of the Mexicans, and he thereupon marched with his whole available force of 1500 men to Corpus Christi, reaching that place the same month. His orders from Washington being to maintain the Rio Grande as the boundary, he awaited reinforcements, and on March 8, 1846, he advanced to the bank of the river opposite Matamoras and established Fort Brown. Besides defending the fort he had a skirmish near Matamoras, April 19; fought the battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; had a second skirmish before taking possession of Matamoras, May 18; was brevetted major-general, May 28, and commissioned, June 29; fought the battle of Monterey, September 21-23; receiving the capitulation of the place on the 24th, and granting an armistice of eight weeks, for



Zachary Taylor.

which action he was severely criticised by Secretary Marcy. The combat at San Pasqual occurred December 6, and the skirmish at San Bernardino, Dec. 7, 1846. When the government had sent General Scott to capture the Mexican capital by the Vera Cruz route General Taylor was subject to his orders and his campaign by way of Saltillo across the plains, which he had proposed to the government at Washington, was practically closed, as he could not depend on any support should the exigencies of the campaign demand his troops at Vera Cruz. Taylor was ordered to Victoria, where he turned over his troops, save only an escort, to General Scott, to take part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and he returned to Monterey by way of Agua Nueva, beyond Saltillo. He was joined by General Wool, who had marched his forces from Chihuahua, and on February 23-24, they fought the battle of Buena Vista with 4550 men against Santa Anna's army, 22,000 strong. At the battle of Buena Vista, when on the second day he was urged not to continue the fight against such fearful odds, he said, "My wounded are behind me, I will never pass them alive." He effectively defeated the Mexican general, restored peace in the valley of the Rio Grande, and decimated the army of Santa Anna, which reached the defences of the city of Mexico, a small force of disheartened soldiers. This battle closed his career as a soldier, and he returned home in November, 1847. He received three medals from congress, and three swords from state legislatures. "Old Rough and Ready" was now the national hero, and was at once taken up by the Whig party as an available candidate for the Presidency, his prestige as a soldier being used as a foil to the popularity won by the administration of Polk in the successful termination of the war with Mexico. The Native American party that met in national convention in Philadelphia, September, 1847, had offered him the nomination for President but put no candidate in the field. The Democratic party met in Baltimore, May 23, 1848, and nominated Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan for President, and William O. Butler of Kentucky for Vice-President, and the Whig national convention met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana for President and Millard Fillmore of New York was nominated for Vice-President. In the election that followed in November, the Taylor and Fillmore electors received 1,360,101 popular votes; the Cass and Butler electors 1,320,544, and the Van Buren and Adams Free-soil ticket, 291,262. The electoral college that met in 1849 gave to Taylor and Fillmore 163 votes, and 127 to Cass and Butler. On March 4, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated, and he called to his cabinet John M. Clayton of Delaware as

secretary of state; William M. Meredith of Pennsylvania as secretary of the treasury; George W. Crawford of Georgia as secretary of war; Thomas Ewing of Ohio as secretary of the interior; William B. Preston of Virginia as secretary of the navy; Jacob Collamer of Vermont, as postmaster-general, and Reverdy Johnson of Maryland as attorney-general. He sent Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts as minister to Great Britain; William C. Rives of Virginia as minister to France; J. Watson Webb of New York as chargé d'affaires to Austria, and Daniel M. Barringer of North Carolina, as minister to Spain. In his message to congress he recommended the admission of California to the union, but did not favor the admission of either Utah or New Mexico. On July 4, 1850, he attended the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Washington monument, and the heat of the day, large draughts of cold water, eating of fruits and drinking of iced milk to allay a troublesome thirst, brought upon him cholera morbus, which, not yielding to medical treatment, caused his death in the presence of his wife, his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Colonel Bliss, his brother, Colonel Taylor, and family, and Jefferson Davis and family, Vice-President Fillmore and his cabinet. The biographies of General Taylor are inadequate, that by Gen. O. O. Howard in "Great Commander" series (1892) being the most satisfactory. His name in Class N, Soldiers and Sailors, received nine votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, and was twelfth in the class of twenty names presented for consideration. He died at the White House, Washington, July 9, 1850.

TAZEWELL, Henry, senator, was born in Brunswick county, Va. His grandfather, William Tazewell, came to America from Somersetshire, England, in 1715. His parents died during his childhood, and Henry was graduated at William and Mary college; studied law, and practised in Virginia after 1778. He was a member of the house of burgesses, 1775; was judge of the state supreme court, 1785-93; of the high court of appeals, 1793-94, and was elected U.S. senator in 1794, to complete the term of John Taylor, resigned, his term to expire March 3, 1799. Senator Tazewell was elected president *pro tempore* of the U.S. senate, Feb. 23, 1795, and did not live to complete the term of John Taylor, for which he was elected. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1799.

TAZEWELL, Littleton Waller, governor of Virginia, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1774; son of Senator Henry Tazewell (q.v.). He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1791, and began the practice of law in James City county, in 1796. He was a member

of the Virginia house of delegates, 1796-1800, and a representative in the 6th congress, 1800-01; taking the seat of John Marshall, resigned, Nov. 26, 1800. He removed to Norfolk, Va., 1802; was opposed to the war of 1812, and the administration of President Madison, but upon the outbreak of war, he gave the government his support. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1816; was a member of the commission appointed to negotiate for the purchase of Florida, and was elected U.S. senator from Virginia in place of John Taylor, deceased, and took his seat Dec. 29, 1824, completing his term, March 3, 1829, and was re-elected for a full term to expire, March 3, 1835. He resigned his seat in 1832, having served as president *pro tempore* of the senate from July 9, 1832. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1834, serving till 1836, when he retired from politics. He is the author of: *Review of the Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting the commerce of the Two Countries* (1829). He died in Norfolk, Va., May 6, 1860.

TELFAIR, Edward, delegate, was born in Scotland, in 1735. He engaged in the mercantile business in Glasgow, and was sent to America by his firm, residing first in Virginia, then in Halifax, N.C., and finally in Savannah, Ga. He was active in pre-Revolutionary movements; a member of the Sons of Liberty and of several other patriot committees, and was a member of the party that removed the powder from the magazine at Savannah. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-79 and 1780-83; was one of the signers of the articles of Confederation, a commissioner to treat with the Cherokee Indians in 1783, and was elected governor of Georgia in 1786, and re-elected in 1790, serving till 1793. His mansion at Savannah was converted by his daughter, into the Telfair Art Gallery. He died in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17, 1807.

TELLER, Henry Moore, senator, was born in Granger, Allegany county, N.Y., May 23, 1830; son of John and Charlotte Teller; and a descendant of William Teller, who came from Holland to Albany, N.Y., in 1639. He attended Rushford academy and Alfred university; taught school, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N.Y., 1859; removed to Illinois in the same year, and to Colorado in April, 1861. He was married, June 7, 1862, to Harriett M. Bruce, daughter of Packard and Dolly Bruce of Cuba, Allegany county, N.Y. He was major-general of Colorado state militia, 1862-64, and in 1876, when Colorado was admitted as a state, he was elected U.S. senator from that state, serving, 1876-83. He was chairman of a committee on election frauds, and on April 17, 1882, resigned his seat in the senate and was appointed by President Arthur, secretary of the interior, serving as such

until March 3, 1885. He was re-elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican in 1885, and again in 1891. He withdrew from the Republican national convention held at St. Louis in June, 1896, because of dissatisfaction with the financial platform of the Republican party, and supported Bryan for President in 1896 and 1900. He was re-elected to the senate in 1897, by the Democrats and Silver Republicans, receiving a vote of 94 out of 100, and was re-elected to the senate, Jan. 24, 1903, as a Democrat for the term expiring March 3, 1909. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Alfred university in 1886.



TEMPLE, Edward Lowe, author, was born in Fort Winnebago, Wis., May 12, 1844; son of Charles and Margarette (Lowe) Temple; grandson of Robert and Charlotte Eloise (Green) Temple and of Maj. Gideon and Margarette Lowe, and a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Temple, who came from England to America about 1650, and settled in Massachusetts. He attended the common schools in Wisconsin and the academy and high school in Rutland, Vt., where he lived with a paternal grandparent after his father's death in 1858; served an apprenticeship to an architect, 1860-61; as chief clerk in the office of the state treasurer, 1861-67, and thereafter engaged in banking and insurance business, being treasurer of the Marble Savings bank, 1883-1900. He was married, Sept. 29, 1869, to Lucy, daughter of George and Lucretia (Collins) Graves of Rutland, Vt. He was town and city superintendent of schools, 1887-93, and a member of the state examining board of teachers, 1890-94. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Middlebury college, 1897, and by the University of Vermont in 1898. He was a deputy from Vermont to the triennial general conventions of the P.E. church, 1886-1900, and is the author of: *Shakespeare, the Man and his Art* (1892); *The Church in the Prayer Book* (1893); *One Hundred Years of Church Life in Rutland* (1894); *Old World Memories* (2 vols., 1898).

TEMPLE, Oliver Perry, author, was born in Green county, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1820; son of James and Mary (Craig) Temple; grandson of Major and Jane (Kennedy) Temple, and of Capt. Samuel and Jane Innis (Burns) Craig; and a descendant of William Temple of Chester county,

Pa. (1714), who was a grandson of Thomas Temple of Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England (died 1593). Oliver P. Temple was graduated from Washington college, Tennessee, A.B., 1844; studied law; was admitted to the bar, September, 1846, and began practice in Greenville, Tenn. He was a Whig candidate for representative in congress, against Andrew Johnson, 1847; moved to Knoxville, Tenn., 1848, and served by appointment from President Fillmore as a member of the commission to visit the Indian tribes of New Mexico, Arizona and California, 1850. He was married, Sept. 9, 1851, to Scotia C., daughter of David and Eliza Hume, natives of Scotland. He was a presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, 1860; a chancellor of Tennessee, 1866-78; postmaster of Knoxville, Tenn., 1881-85, retiring from legal practice in the former year, and after 1885 devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was a visitor to the U.S. Military academy by appointment from President Grant, 1874, and was made a trustee of the University of Tennessee in 1853. He is the author of: *The Covenanters, The Cavalier and the Puritan* (1897); *East Tennessee and the Civil War* (1899); *The Union Leaders of East Tennessee* (1903).

TEMPLE, William, governor of Delaware, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., Feb. 28, 1814. He engaged in mercantile business in Smyrna, Del., in 1832, and became one of the foremost merchants in the state. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature from Kent county in 1836; and state senator, 1845-54. He was elected to succeed Joseph Maull, deceased, as governor of the state in 1846, and served one term, when he was succeeded by William Tharp. He was elected a Democratic representative in the 38th congress, but did not live to take his seat. He died at Smyrna, Del., Aug. 8, 1863.

TEMPLE, William Greenville, naval officer, was born in Rutland, Vt., March 23, 1824. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy as passed midshipman in 1846, and served on the *Boston* when she was wrecked at the Bahama Islands, March 15, 1846. He took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, and in the engagements at Alvarado, Tuspan and Tabasco, while serving on the steamer *Scourge*; was engaged in the survey of the canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 1850-53; was commissioned master, July 21, 1854, and lieutenant, April 18, 1855. He was assigned to the frigate *Lancaster*, of the Pacific station, 1859-61; commanded the steamer *Flambeau*, at New York, in 1861, and served as ordnance officer there, for seven months. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commanded the gun-boat *Pembina* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron until Novem-

ber, 1862, when he was appointed fleet-captain of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, which command he held until Sept. 19, 1864. In July, 1864, he commanded the force of sailors in the defense of the city of Washington. He was given command of the steamer *Pontoosuc* in November, 1864, took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the capture of Wilmington, N.C., the bombardment of the James River forts, and in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. He was promoted commander, March 3, 1865; commanded the steamer *Tacony* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1865-66, and served on ordnance duty, 1866-70. He was promoted captain, Aug. 28, 1870, and escorted King Kalakana, of the Sandwich Islands, to the United States, and was allowed to accept the decoration of knight-commander of the royal order of Kamehameha I. for his services. He was promoted commodore, June 5, 1878; was a member of the examining and retiring board, 1879-81, and its president, 1881-84. He was promoted rear-admiral, Feb. 22, 1884, and was retired, Feb. 29, 1884. He died in Washington, D.C., June 28, 1894.

TEN EYCK, John Conover, senator, was born in Freehold, N.J., March 12, 1814. He studied under private tutors, and became a lawyer, beginning practice in Mount Holly, N.J., in 1835. He was prosecuting attorney of Burlington county, 1839-49; a Whig delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1844, and a Republican member of the U.S. senate, 1859-65. He was a member of the commission to revise the state constitution, and in June, 1873, on the death of Abram O. Zabriskie, became president. He died in Mount Holly, N.J., Aug. 24, 1879.

TENNENT, Gilbert, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, April 5, 1703; son of the Rev. William Tennent (1673-1746). He came to America with his father in 1716; attended his father's Log college at Neshaminy Creek, Pa., and was assistant instructor there for a few months. He studied medicine, but abandoned it for theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1725, and ordained in 1726, preaching first at Newcastle, Del., and later, 1726-43, at New Brunswick, N.J. He toured through New England with Whitefield, 1740-41, holding highly



successful revivals, especially in Boston, Mass. On account of the views held by himself and his Log College friends on the manner of admitting candidates into the ministry, he and his party were expelled from the Philadelphia synod, but he effected a reunion in 1758, the views held by either side not being radical and the trouble sincerely regretted. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, 1743-64, and built a large church by means of popular subscription, and in 1753 was sent to England with Samuel Davies to solicit contributions to the College of New Jersey. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale in 1725. He is the author of: *The Pacifictor*, a pamphlet intended to effect a reunion with the Synod of Philadelphia; *Sermons* (1744); *Discourses on Several Subjects* (1745); *Sermons on Important Subjects Adapted to the Perilous State of the British Nation* (1758), and over thirty separately published discourses. He was married three times, and preached the funeral sermon of his first wife before 1740. He was married secondly, to Cornelia De Peyster, widow of Matthew Clarkson of New York, who died, March 19, 1753, and thirdly to Mrs. Sarah Spofford of New Jersey, by whom he had three children who survived him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1764, and his funeral sermon, preached by President Samuel Finley of Princeton, was published by William Bradford.

TENNENT, William, educator, was born in Ireland, in 1673. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, and took orders in the Established church in Ireland in 1704. He came to America with his wife and four children in 1718; settled in East Chester, and later at Bedford, N.Y.; was licensed to preach by the synod of Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1718, and was pastor in East Chester and Bedford, N.Y., 1721-26, and at Bensalem and Neshaminy, Pa., in 1726-46. He opened a school for the instruction of candidates for the ministry at Neshaminy, which became known as the "Log College." This was the first theological school of the Presbyterian church in America, and was the basis of Princeton college. In 1742 he retired, and he died in Neshaminy, Pa., May 6, 1746.

TENNEY, Edward Payson, author, was born in Concord, N.H., Sept. 29, 1835; son of the Rev. Asa Peaslee and Mary (Tenney) Tenney; grandson of Jonathan and Anna (Bailey) Tenney, and of Asa and Polly (White) Tenney, and a descendant of Thomas Tenney, who immigrated to Rawley, Mass., and was residing in Salem, 1685. He attended Pembroke (N.H.) academy, 1851-54, matriculated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1858, and was graduated from Bangor Theological seminary in 1858. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Oct. 19, 1858;

was pastor in eastern Massachusetts, 1859-76; president of Colorado college, Colorado Springs, 1876-84, and subsequently gave his entire attention to literary pursuits. He was married, first, Dec. 1, 1860, to Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Roxana (Haynes) Holden of Concord, N.H.; and secondly, Dec. 8, 1862, to Ellen, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Whitney) Weeks of Lowell, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1878. He was associated for a brief time with the editorial staffs of *The Pacific* of San Francisco, Cal., and the *Congregational Review* of Boston, Mass., and is the author of: *The Silent House* (1876); *Coronation* (1877); *Agawentien* (1878); *The New West* (1878); *Colorado and the New West* (1880); *Constance of Aeadia* (1886); *The Triumphs of the Cross* (1895); *A Story of the Heavenly Camp Fires* (1896); *Our Elder Brother* (1897); *The Dream of My Youth* (1901).

TENNEY, William Jewett, author, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1814; son of the Rev. C. J. and Ruth (Channing) Tenney. He was graduated from Yale in 1832; studied medicine in Boston, Mass.; studied law in New Haven, Conn., and began practice in New York city. He was an editor of the *Evening Post*, 1842-43 and 1847-48, and in 1853 entered the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. He began the issue of the "Annual Cyclopaedia", serving as its editor from 1861-82. He was a freeholder and councilman of Elizabeth, N.J.; president of the school board; re-organized the public school system, and was appointed by President Buchanan, collector of the port. He was presiding judge of the Brooklyn, N.Y., municipal court, for two years. He was twice married, his second wife being Sarah, daughter of Dr. Orestes Brownson, and she is the author of: "Marion Elwood, or How Girls Live" (1859); "At Anchor" (1865); and "Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Prince and Priest" (1873). She died in Elizabeth, N.J., Oct. 30, 1876. Judge Tenney edited the *Mining Magazine* in 1853, and the *Queens of England* (1852), completed Senator Benton's "Abridgments of the Debates of Congress," 1857-60, and is the author of: *Military and Naval History of the Rebellion of the United States* (1855), and *Grammatical Analysis* (1866). He died in Newark, N.J., Sept. 20, 1883.

TERHUNE, Albert Payson, author, was born in Newark, N.J., Dec. 21, 1872; son of the Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune (q.v.). He was graduated from Columbia university, A.B., 1893; traveled on horseback through Syria, 1894, investigating leper settlements and living among the Bedouins of the desert, and in 1895 became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Evening World*.

TERHUNE

He was married, Sept. 2, 1901, to Anice Morris, daughter of John P., and Elizabeth (Olmstead) Stockton of New York city. He became an authority and expert writer on physical culture topics, publishing many articles and one book on the subject. He is the author of: *Syria from the Saddle* (1896); *Columbia Stories* (1897); *Paul Dufour, Bohemian* (1898); *The Deluge of '99* (1898); *A Galahad of Park Row* (1899); and *Dr. Dale: A Story without a Moral*, in collaboration with his mother, "Marion Harland" (1900); also short stories and verses in the leading magazines.

TERHUNE, Mary Virginia, author, was born in Amelia county, Va., Dec. 21, 1831; daughter of Samuel Pierce and Judith Anna (Smith) Hawes; granddaughter of Sterling and Judith Smith and of Jesse and Anna (Pierce) Hawes, and a descendant of Robert and Anne Pierce, who landed in Massachusetts, 1630, and of Thomas Smith, brother of Captain John Smith of the Jamestown (Va.) colony (1607.) Her father, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Virginia and became a successful merchant, and her mother was of an old Virginia family. She began to contribute articles to the press in 1845 and in 1847 published a sketch entitled *Marrying through Prudential Motives*, which was copied by an English periodical without credit and was republished as an English story in *Godey's Lady's Book*. Her first book, *Alone*, originally printed in Richmond, was republished in 1854 in New York city, where it had a large sale. She was married Sept. 2, 1856, to the Rev. Edward Payson Terhune of New Jersey; removed to Newark, N.J., in 1858; subsequently spent three years abroad, and in 1900 became a member of the editorial staff of *The North American* of Philadelphia, and also assumed charge of an immense newspaper syndicate of "Women's Pages", making her residence at Sunnybank, Pompton, N.J. She conducted several magazines, including *Babyhood* and *The Home Maker*; had charge of departments in *Wide Awake* and *St. Nicholas*, and under the pen name of "Marion Harland" is the author of: *Alone: A Tale of Southern Life and Manners* (1854); *The Hidden Path* (1855); *Moss Side* (1857); *Nemesis* (1860); *Miriam* (1860); *Husks* (1863); *Husbands and Homes* (1865); *Sunnybank* (1866); *Helen Gardner's Wedding Day* (1867); *The Christmas Holly* (1868); *Ruby's Husband* (1868); *Phemie's Temptation* (1869); *At Last* (1870); *The Empty Heart* (1871); *Common Sense in the Household* (1871); *Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea* (1875); *The Dinner Year Book* (1878); *Loiterings in Pleasant Paths* (1880); *Fre's Daughters* (1881); *Judith* (1883); *A Gallant Fight* (1888); *An Old-Field-Schoolgirl* (1897); *Some Colonial Homesteads* (1897); *The National Cook Book*, in collaboration with her daughter, Christine Ter-

TERRELL

hune Herriek (1897); *Where Ghosts Walk* (1898); *More Colonial Homesteads* (1899); *When Grand-mama was New* (1900); *Literary Hearthstones* (1900-1901); *Dr. Dale; A Story Without a Moral*, in collaboration with her son, Albert Payson Terhune (1901); and *In Our County* (1902).

TERRELL, Edwin Holland, diplomatist, was born in Brookville, Ind., Nov. 21, 1848; son of the Rev. Dr. Williamson and Martha (Jarrell) Terrell; grandson of Capt. John and Abigail (Allan) Terrell and of James and Rachel (Powell) Jarrell, and great-grandson of Henry Terrell, who removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1787. He graduated at De Pauw university, valedictorian, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; from the law department of Harvard university, 1873; was a student in Europe 1873-74, and practised law in Indianapolis, 1874-77. He was married, Aug. 17, 1874, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Mary (Adams) Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, and in 1877 removed to San Antonio. He was delegate from Texas to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1888, and a member of the Republican state executive committee of Texas, 1894-1900. He was appointed by President Harrison U.S. minister to Belgium in 1889, and occupied that position four years. He was plenipotentiary on the part of the United States in the international conference on the slave trade at Brussels, November, 1889, to July, 1890, which drew up the slave trade treaty, known as the "General Act of Brussels," subsequently ratified by the President and senate. In July, 1890, he held a similar commission in the International Customs-Tariffs conference at Brussels; in November and December, 1890, he was a member of the *Commission Technique* which elaborated a tariff system for the conventional basin of the Congo, as defined in the treaty of Berlin of 1885; and in connection therewith, he conducted negotiations with the six European powers holding possessions in the Congo basin, and secured from them the "Protocol of Dec. 22, 1890," granting the United States full commercial privileges, etc. in the entire Congo basin. In 1891 Mr. Terrell negotiated with King Leopold a treaty of commerce and navigation and a consular treaty between the United States and the Congo Free State, subsequently approved by the President



and ratified by the senate. In 1892 he was a commissioner on the part of the United States to the International Monetary conference at Brussels, of which he was selected as vice president. Mrs. Mary Terrell died at Brussels, in 1891, and he was married, secondly, Feb. 7, 1895, to Lois, daughter of Albert and Sarah (Cunningham) Lasater of Texas. Mr. Terrell received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1892; the decoration of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, Oct. 1, 1893, from the King of the Belgians; and in 1901 became president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library at San Antonio, Texas.

TERRELL, Joseph Meriwether, governor of Georgia, was born in Greenville, Ga., June 6, 1861; son of Dr. Joel Edward Greene and Sarah (Anthony) Terrell; grandson of David Meriwether and Martha (Chapman) Terrell and of Dr. Joseph Walker and Martha (Renden) Anthony, and a descendant of William Terrell, who came from England to Virginia about 1700. His ancestors removed to Georgia about 1780. He attended the common schools; was admitted to the bar, February, 1882, and began practice in Greenville, Ga., serving as a representative in the state legislature, 1884-86. He was married, Oct. 19, 1886, to Jesse Lee, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Spivey of Harris county, Ga. He was a state senator, 1890, and attorney-general of Georgia from 1892 to March 1, 1902, when he became Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, being elected in the office in October, 1902, for the term expiring Oct. 25, 1904.

TERRY, Alfred Howe, soldier, was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1827. He attended the schools of New Haven and Yale Law school and began practice in Hartford in 1849, serving as clerk of the superior and supreme courts of Connecticut, 1854-60. In 1861 he was in command of the 21 regiment of state militia, and enlisted on the call for three months' troops. He was appointed colonel of the 21 Connecticut volunteers; took part in the battle of Bull Run; returned to Connecticut, where he organized the 7th Connecticut volunteers of which he was made colonel, and served in the capture of Port Royal, S.C., and the siege of Fort Pulaski, having charge of the fort after its surrender. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., April 25, 1862, and participated in the demonstration up the Stono river, July 8, 1863. He landed his force of 2800 men on James Island during the operations against Charleston, S.C., and commanded the troops on Morris Island, during the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter. He was given command of the department of the South, and commanded the 1st division, 10th army corps, Army of the James, in the Virginia campaign of

1864; was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Aug. 20, 1864; commanded the 10th army corps, October-December, 1864, and the 1st division, 24th army corps, in the battle of Chester Station; Drewry's Bluff, Fussell's Mills, Deep Bottom, and the siege at Petersburg. He co-operated with the fleet under Admiral David D. Porter, in a second attack on Fort Fisher, his force comprising the 24th and 25th army corps, white and colored troops. Terry arrived off Beaufort, Jan. 8, 1865, and on January 13, the fleet engaged the fort, keeping up a continuous bombardment. On January 15, a combined assault of soldiers and sailors was agreed upon and a bombardment from the fleet took place at 9 A.M., which was the most severe in the history of naval warfare. The heavy guns were silenced on Fort Fisher and the assaulting column of sailors and marines was landed, and charged up the beach under a sharp fire from the Confederate rifles. The charge was stopped when at the very foot of the fort, the Confederate fire proving too heavy, as the sailors were armed only with cutlass and pistol, and a retreat was made with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. Meanwhile Terry had entrenched against a force of the enemy threatening him from the direction of Wilmington and simultaneously with the attack of the navy. The attack of the troops on the western extremity of the fort was made and the parapet gained. Hand to hand fighting ensued, and by 9 P.M., after a most gallant defence, the Confederate force fell back, disorganized and defeated, surrendering to General Terry 1971 men and 112 officers, besides quantities of ammunition, artillery and ordnance. General Terry was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., and major-general, U.S.V. A vote of thanks was passed by congress, "to Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for their unsurpassed gallantry in the attack on Fort Fisher." He commanded the 10th army corps under Gen. William T. Sherman, in North Carolina: was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 12, 1865, for his services at the capture of Wilmington, N.C.; commanded the Department of Dakota and two columns in the movement against the hostile Sioux Indians in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. He established a supply camp at the mouth of Powder river, June 9, 1876, and detached the 7th cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, to the Upper Rosebud, a tributary of the Big Horn river, where the entire command was to assemble on an appointed day. Custer started June 23, and on arriving at the Little Big Horn he sent Major Reno with three companies into the valley of the stream, while he attempted to cross about five miles lower down. Reno was completely overwhelmed by the Indians, and was

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forced to recross, where he made a stand, and on June 27, 1876, Terry's command arrived and the Indians withdrew. Custer's command was entirely wiped out in the valley, and Terry immediately started in pursuit of the Indians, who surrendered in October, 1876. He subsequently commanded the Department of the South and the military division of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago. He was a member of the board of officers appointed to examine the evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case, April 12, 1878. He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1890.

TERRY, Henry Dwight, soldier, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1812; son of Henry and Julia (Ripley) Terry; grandson of Nathaniel and Abiah (Dwight) Terry, and of John and Abigail (Marsh) Ripley, and a descendant of Samuel Terry, of Springfield, Mass. He removed to Detroit, and practised law there until 1861, when he recruited the 5th Michigan volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, Aug. 28, 1861. The regiment left Detroit, Sept. 11, 1861, and joined the Army of the Potomac just before the battle of Williamsburg, being assigned to Kearny's division of the 3d corps (Heintzelman). In 1863 he led his regiment at Williamsburg, May 5; at Fair Oaks, May 31; at Chickahominy, June 25; at Peach Orchard, June 29, and was promoted brigadier-general, July 17, 1862. After Gettysburg he was given command of the 3d division, 6th corps (Sedgwick) and at Mine Run, his division was temporarily assigned to Warren's corps to aid in the flank movement of Nov. 29, 1863. On March 23, 1864, a division of the 3d corps was transferred to the 6th corps as the 3d division (under Ricketts) and the 3d division, 6th corps (Terry's division) was united with the 2d division under Getty. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C., and died in that city, in June, 1869.

TERRY, Silas Wright, naval officer, was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, Dec. 28, 1822; son of Abner R. and Eleanor (Dyer) Terry. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 28, 1858, and was engaged on the Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861-63. He was commissioned ensign, Sept. 16, 1863; was attached to the Mississippi squadron on the Red River expedition, 1863-64, and was advanced five numbers in his grade for gallantry. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; served under Admiral Porter in the operations against Forts Fisher and Anderson; in the capture of Wilmington, N.C., and was a member of the escort that accompanied President Lincoln when he entered Richmond after its fall. He was promoted lieutenant commander, July 25, 1866, and was married, Oct. 14, 1873, to Louisa, daughter of John Thomson Mason of Maryland. He was promoted commander,

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July 11, 1877, and in January, 1882, while in command of the *Marion*, he rescued the crew of the wrecked bark *Trinity* of Heard Island, Indian Ocean, and in February, 1882, he saved the English ship *Poonia* from total destruction on the beach at Cape Town, for which he received the thanks of the government of Cape Colony and of the English government. He was promoted captain, Jan. 9, 1893; commanded the cruiser *Newark* from May, 1893, to June, 1895, east coast of South America; was assigned to the command of the battleship *Iowa* in 1898, for one year; was a member of the naval examining board, December, 1899-1900, and was appointed to the command of the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., March 24, 1900. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 29, 1900, and in July, 1903, was succeeded as commandant at the Washington Navy Yard by Rear-Admiral Higginson.



TERRY, William Leake, representative, was born in Anson county, N.C., Sept. 27, 1850; son of William Leake and Mary (Parsons) Terry. He removed with his parents to Tippah county, Miss., 1857, and to Pulaski county, Ark., 1861. He was the protégé of Gen. Francis A. Terry, who had charge of his education. He attended Bingham's Military institute, N.C.; was graduated from Trinity college, N.C., A.B., 1872; studied law in the office of Dodge & Johnson, Little Rock, Ark., and was admitted to the bar, 1873. He served in the state militia under Governor Baxter in the Brooks-Baxter troubles, and was second officer in command of Hallie Rifles in the fight at Palarm, May, 1874; was a member of the city council, 1877-79; a state senator, 1878-79, serving as president at the close of the session, and city attorney, 1879-85. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the 50th congress in 1886, and was a Democratic representative from the fourth Arkansas district in the 52d-56th congresses, 1891-1901. He was married first, Oct. 6, 1875, to Mollie C. Dickson of Texarkana, Ark., who died July 6, 1895; and secondly, Nov. 22, 1899, to Florence Faishe of Texarkana.

TERRY, William Richard, soldier, was born in Liberty, Va., March 12, 1827. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1850, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when

he was commissioned captain of Virginia cavalry, Confederate States army. He was promoted colonel and assumed command of the 24th Virginia regiment. On May 16, 1864, he led Kemper's brigade, General Ransom's division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the advance at Drewry's Bluff, serving with acknowledged gallantry in carrying the enemy's breastworks; was promoted brigadier-general, May 20, 1864, and continued in command of Kemper's brigade, Gen. George E. Pickett's division, and at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, was posted on the extreme right in the entrenched line, with Corse, Steuart, Ransom and Wallace following to the left. General Terry was a state senator for several years; superintendent of the Richmond penitentiary, and of the Lee camp soldiers' home. He died in Chesterfield county, March 28, 1897.

TESLA, Nikola, electrician, was born in Smiljan, Servia, in 1857. He attended the public schools of Gospich, and graduated from Real Schule, Karlstadt, 1873. His determination to become a professor of mathematics and physics

conquered his father's wish that he enter the ministry of the Greek church, and he continued his studies with that intent at the Polytechnic school at Gratz, changing to the engineering course in his second year, and later studied philosophy and languages at Prague and Budapest. He was assistant in the government telegraph-

engineering department; was employed as an electrical engineer in Paris, and subsequently came to the United States, being connected with the Edison Works. He later became electrician to the Tesla Electric Light company, organized to put his own inventions into practical use, and established the Tesla laboratory in New York city for independent research. His inventions include the modern principle of the rotary magnetic field embodied in the apparatus used in the transmission of power from Niagara Falls; new forms of dynamos, transformers, induction coils, condensers, arcs and incandescent lamps, and also the oscillator combining steam-engine and dynamo; his researches in the field of electrical oscillation creating a new field of investigation. He was called the father of wireless telegraphy, which theory he first described in a lecture before the National Electric Light association at St.



Louis, Mo., March, 1893; his ideas being given practical demonstration by Marconi in 1902. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale and that of LL.D. by Columbia in 1894. He is the author of: *Experimente with Alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency* (1892), and translated, with a prefatory note on Serbian poetry, Robert U. Johnson's "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems" (1897). See: "Nikola Tesla; Inventions, Researches and Writings," by Thomas C. Martin (1894).

THACHER, George, representative, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, April 12, 1754. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1776; was admitted to the bar, 1778, and began practice in York, removing to Biddeford, 1782. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress, 1787-88, and was a representative from the Maine district in the 1st-6th congresses, 1789-1801. He was a district judge in Maine, 1792-1800; judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1800-20, and of the supreme court of Maine from its admission as a state in 1820 until his death, serving as a delegate to the Maine constitutional convention, 1819. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1819. He died in Biddeford, Maine, April 6, 1824.

THANET, Octave. (See French, Alice.)

THARP, William, governor of Delaware, was born near Farmington, Kent county, Del., Nov. 27, 1803; son of James and Eunice (Fleming) Tharp; grandson of William and Ruth (Clark) Tharp and of Beniah Fleming, and great-grandson of John Tharp, or Thorpe, who came from Sussex, England, and was one of the original settlers of Kent county, Md. He engaged in farming, and was a member of the general assembly. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for state senator, and in 1844 for governor of Delaware, by Thomas Stockton (q.v.), who died March 2, 1846, and whom he succeeded as governor, serving, 1847-51, and making his home in Milford, Del. His grandson, William Tharp Watson (q.v.) was governor of Delaware, 1895-97. Governor Tharp died in Milford, Del., Jan. 1, 1865.

THAXTER, Cella, poet, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 29, 1836; daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza (Rymes) Loughton and granddaughter of Mark and Deborah Loughton and of Christopher Rymes. In 1839, her father having been appointed light-house keeper on White Island, she left Portsmouth for the Isles of Shoals. She received her early education from her father, and after the family removed to Appledore island, about 1847, she continued her studies under Levi Lincoln Thaxter of Watertown, Mass., who boarded in the Loughton home, and to whom she was married in 1851. Of their three sons, Roland

Thaxter was an assistant instructor in biology in Harvard college, 1886-88, assistant professor of cryptogamic botany, 1891-1901, and full professor after 1901. After her marriage, Mrs. Thaxter still made Appledore her home, but spent the winters



Letia Thaxter.

in Boston, traveling abroad in 1880. Her husband died in 1884, and was buried at Kittery, Maine, the boulder placed at his grave bearing an inscription written for it by Browning, whose poems Mr. Thaxter had for many years interpreted. After her husband's death Mrs. Thaxter spent the winters in Portsmouth, but her house

at Appledore was during the rest of the year the meeting-place of her distinguished friends, among whom were James T. Fields, John G. Whittier, John Knowles Paine, Arthur Whiting, J. Appleton Brown, Child Hassam, Sarah Orne Jewett and many other authors, musicians and artists. Her first verses, which she sent to a friend, were handed to James Russell Lowell, then editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who christened them "Land-locked" and published them in the magazine in 1861. This poem was followed in 1867 by the prose serial *Among the Isles of Shoals*, which was published in book form, 1873. She is also the author of: *Poems* (1872); *Driftwood*, poems (1879); *Poems for Children* (1884); *The Cruise of the Mystery, and other Poems, and Idylls and Pastorals* (1886); *An Island Garden* (1894), and of *A Memorable Murder* in "Stories by American Authors" (1884). She died on Appledore island, Isles of Shoals, Aug. 26, 1894.

THAYER, Amos Madden, jurist, was born in Mina, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1841; son of Ichabod and Fidelia (La Due) Thayer; grandson of Col. Ichabod and Lucretia Thayer, and of Joshua and Julia (Cowles) LaDue, and a descendant of Thomas Thayer, who settled at Braintree, Mass., 1630. He attended the district schools and the academies at Mayville and Westfield, N.Y.; was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., A.B., 1862; subsequently recruited a company of volunteers for the 112th New York regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant, and was soon after promoted to the U.S. signal corps under Gen. A. J. Myer, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as brevet-major. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and elected circuit judge for the

city of St. Louis, serving, 1876-86. He was married, Dec. 22, 1880, to Sidney Hunton, daughter of Alexander and Sidney (January) Brother of St. Louis. He was appointed U.S. district judge of the eastern district of Missouri, serving, 1887-94, and was promoted to the office of U.S. circuit judge, 8th circuit, in August, 1894, which office he still held in 1903. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college in 1892.

THAYER, Eli, representative, was born in Mendon, Mass., June 11, 1819; son of Cushman and Miranda (Pond) Thayer; grandson of Benjamin and Ruth (Alden) Thayer, and of Eli and Hannah (Daniels) Pond, and a descendant of Thomas Thayer, who settled in Braintree, Mass., 1630, and of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. Eli Thayer attended the district schools, the academies at Bellingham and Amherst, Mass., and the Worcester Manual Labor school; taught school in Douglas, Mass., 1835-36; assisted his father in a country store at Millville, 1836-40, and while a



Eli Thayer

student at Brown university, from which he was graduated, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, taught school in Hopkinton, R.I., 1842, and had charge of the boys' high school in Providence in 1844. He was an instructor in Worcester academy, 1845-48; studied law under Judge Pliny Merriek, but did not practise, and in 1848 founded the Oread institute, a school for young women, which was completed in 1852, and which he conducted until 1857. He was made a member of the Worcester school board in 1852; was an alderman of the city, 1852-53, and a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1853-54, introducing the bill to incorporate the Bank of Mutual Redemption, and in March, 1854, divulging his plan to settle the territorial contest, which had resulted from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with emigrants from the free states. In April he secured a charter for the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid company, which became the New England Emigrant Aid company, with a capital limit of \$5,000,000. By means of lectures, speeches and published articles, with the aid of Amos A. Lawrence, who furnished money, he carried on the propaganda, which Horace Greeley called "The Plan of Freedom." An advance colony of antislavery settlers set out for Kansas

in July, 1854, and large numbers, aggregating 5000 men and women, followed and during the civil war that resulted between these settlers and the pro-slavery immigrants, Mr. Thayer gave freely of his strength, time and money to the saving of Kansas until its freedom was insured. He soon after extended his colonization plan into Western Virginia, where he founded the town of Ceredo, settled by colonists from the free states, and secured that section of Virginia to the Union. He was a Republican representative from the Worcester district, Mass., in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands. While in congress he became famous for his speeches on Central America Colonization, Suicide of Slavery and the Admission of Oregon. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. During the civil war, Mr. Thayer proposed to Frederick Perry Stanton, secretary of Kansas, a plan for the military colonization of Florida, which was approved by President Lincoln and the majority of congress, and supported by great meetings held in New York and Brooklyn, but which did not materialize. In addition to manufacturing interests, including the erection of the Adriatic mills in Worcester, he invented a sectional safety steam-boiler; an automatic boiler cleaner, and a hydraulic elevator. He was an honorary member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and besides his congressional speeches (1860), he is the author of: *Lectures* (1856); *History of the Kansas Crusade* (1889), and various contributions to magazines and to the press. He was married, Aug. 6, 1845, to Caroline Maria, daughter of Collins and Caroline (Silsky) Capron, and they had seven children, of whom Clara married Charles H. Perry, M.D., of Worcester, and John Alden Thayer, Harvard, A.B., 1879, Columbia, LL.B., 1889, practised law in Worcester. Eli Thayer died in Worcester, Mass., April 15, 1899.

THAYER, Emma Homan, author and artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 13, 1842; daughter of George W. and Emma Homan. She attended Rutgers Female college, New York city, and studied art in the National Academy of Design, exhibiting many figure paintings at the Academy. She was married, first in 1860, to George A. Graves, who died in 1864; and secondly in 1877, to Elmer A. Thayer, removing to Denver, Col., in 1882, where she made paintings of the flora of that region. She was one of the original members of the Art league of New York, and is the author of: *Wild Flowers of Colorado* (1885); *Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast* (1887); *The English American* (1899); *Petronilla, the Sister* (1898); *A Legend of Glenwood Springs* (1900); *Dorothy Seudder's Science* (1901).

THAYER, James Bradley, educator and author, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 15, 1831; son of Abijah Wyman and Susan (Bradley) Thayer; grandson of William Thayer and Jonathan Bradley. His father was editor of the *Essex Gazette*, 1835; resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1835-40; in Amherst, Mass., 1840-41, and subsequently in Northampton, Mass. James B. Thayer attended the common schools; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1852, LL.B., 1856, meanwhile teaching a private school in Milton, Mass., 1852-54; was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in December, 1856; practised law in partnership with William J. Hubbard from 1857 until the latter's death in 1863; continued independently until 1865, and as partner of P. W. Chandler until 1874. He was also master in chancery for Suffolk county, 1864-74. He was married, April 24, 1861, to Sophia Bradford, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Ripley of Concord, Mass. He was Royall professor of law at the Harvard Law school, 1873-93, and Weld professor of the same, 1893-1902. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa State university in 1891, by Harvard in 1894, and by Yale in 1901. Dr. Thayer was secretary of the Loyal Publication society of Boston, 1861-65; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Letters of Chauncey Wright* (1877); *A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson* (1884); *Cases on Evidence* (1892); *The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine in Constitutional Law* (1893); *The Teaching of English Law in Universities* (1895); *Cases on Constitutional Law* (2 vols., 1895); *The Development of Trial by Jury* (1896); *A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law* (1898), and contributions to scientific publications. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1902.

THAYER, John Milton, senator, was born in Bellingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1820; son of Elias and Ruth T. (Staples) Thayer, and grandson of William and Hannah Thayer. He was graduated from Brown university in 1841; was married in 1843, to Mary Torrey Allen of Sterling, Mass.; was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1855, and engaged in practice in Omaha. He was appointed brigadier-general of the territorial forces operating against the Indians, and was major-general, 1855-61. He commanded the troops in the Pawnee war of 1859, and captured the whole tribe; was a member of the territorial legislature in 1860, and on the outbreak of the civil war was commissioned colonel, 1st Nebraska volunteers. He commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, under Gen. Lew Wallace at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and the 2d brigade, 3d division, Army of Tennessee, at Shiloh. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Oct.

4, 1862, for distinguished services at Donelson and Shiloh, and commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division of the right wing, composed of the 13th army corps under Gen. W. T. Sherman, at Chickasaw Bluffs, December, 1862-January, 1863, and



John M. Thayer

the 3d brigade, 1st division, 15th army corps, in the Vicksburg campaign. In February, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the District and Army of the Frontier in the Department of the Arkansas, where he remained till just before the close of the war. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1866; U.S.

senator from Nebraska, 1867-71, and governor of Wyoming Territory, 1875-79. He was governor of Nebraska, 1887-92, when he returned to his law practice in Lincoln. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1847, and that of LL.D. by the University of Nebraska in 1902.

THAYER, John R., representative, was born in Douglas, Mass., March 9, 1845; son of Mowry R. and Harriet (Morse) Thayer; grandson of John and Ruth Thayer and of Chester and Lucy Morse, and a descendant of John Thayer, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Mendon, Mass., in 1732. He attended the common schools and Nichols academy, Dudley, Mass.; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1869; studied law with Judge Henry Chapin of Worcester, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and began practice in Worcester. He was married, Jan. 30, 1872, to Charlotte D., daughter of Pitt and Diana (Perrin) Holmes of Worcester, Mass. He served as councilman, 1874-76, and as alderman, 1878-80; was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, two terms, 1880-81, and in the state senate, two terms, 1890-91. He was the defeated candidate for district attorney, 1876, and for mayor of Worcester, 1886, and was a Democratic representative from the third Massachusetts district in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

THAYER, Joseph Henry, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1838; son of Joseph Helyer and Martha Stevens (Greenough) Thayer. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1850, and from Andover Theological seminary, B.D., 1857. He was pastor at Quincy, Mass., 1858-59; was ordained, Dec. 29, 1859, and was

pastor of the Crombie Street church, Salem, Mass., 1859-64, serving as chaplain of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers, 1862-63. He was associate professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological seminary, 1864-82, and Bussey professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation, Harvard Divinity school, 1884-1901. He was secretary of the New Testament company of the American revision committee, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale, 1873; from Harvard, 1884; from Princeton Theological seminary, 1894; that of Litt.D. from Dublin university in 1892, and was a fellow of Harvard, 1877-84. He edited: "Notes on Scrivener's Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament" (1885); a new edition of "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods" by Evangelinus A. Sophocles (1887); "Critical Essays" by Ezra Abbot (1888); translated: Lünemann's "A Grammar of the Idiom of the New Testament" (1869), which is an enlarged edition of Miner's "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament"; Alexander Buttmann's "Grammar of the New Testament Greek," with additions (1873), and Grimm's Wilke's "Clavis Novi Testamenti," an enlarged edition. He is the author of: *Biographical Sketch of Ezra Abbot* (1884); *The Change of Attitude Toward the Bible* (1891); *Books and Their Use* (1893), and contributions to the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary." In 1901 he was one of the three surviving members of the New Testament committee of American Revisers, the other two being Matthew Brown Riddle (q.v.) and Dr. Timothy Dwight (q.v.). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1901.

THAYER, Martin Russell, representative, was born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 27, 1819; son of Martin and Mary Call (Russell) Thayer; grandson of Josiah, Jr., and Avis (Howard) Thayer, and of Jonathan and Martha (Atkins) Russell, and a lineal descendant of Richard Thayer, of Boston and Braintree, Mass., 1630, a native of Thornberry, Gloucestershire, England, and of the Russells and Powells of Petersburg, Va. He prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Classical institution, Amherst, Mass., and matriculated at Amherst college in 1836, but removed with his parents to Philadelphia in 1837, and was graduated with distinguished honors from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., valedictorian, 1840, A.M., 1843. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1842; was commissioner to revise the revenue laws of the state in 1862; representative from Philadelphia in the 28th and 39th congresses, 1863-67, serving as chairman of the committee on private land claims and as a member of that on bankrupt law; judge of the district court

of Philadelphia, 1867-74, and president judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia from 1874 until 1896, when he resigned. He was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, serving as president of the board, 1873, and was deputy to the General convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania for more than thirty years. He was married first in 1842 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas K. and Mary Wallace; secondly, 1850, to Sophia Dallas, daughter of Edmund C. and Maria (Chew) Watmough; and thirdly, 1883, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. Reuben Lindsay and Elizabeth (Elliott) Coleman. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Jefferson Medical college in 1892, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. He became well versed in Grecian and Roman classics and is the author of: *The Duties of Citizenship* (1862); *The Great Victory, its Cost and its Value* (1865); *The Battle of Germantown* (1878); *The Law Considered as a Progressive Science* (1870); *On Libraries* (1871); *The Life and Works of Francis Lieber* (1873); *The Philippines, or What is Demanded of the United States by the Obligations of Duty and National Honor* (1898), and various translations, essays, poems, speeches and criticisms.

THAYER, Nathaniel, philanthropist, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 11, 1808; son of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel and Sarah (Toppan) Thayer; grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer (Harvard, A.B., 1753, A.M., 1756) and Martha (Cotton) Thayer, and of the Hon. Christopher Toppan of Hampton, Mass., and a descendant of John Cotton (1585) (q.v.), and of Thomas and Margerey Thayer, who came from Gloucestershire, England, and settled in old Braintree about 1630. As a partner in the railroad firm of John E. Thayer and Brother, of Boston, Nathaniel acquired large wealth. He was greatly interested in Harvard, contributing toward Thayer Commons, the dining-hall before Memorial Hall, and to the Thayer herbarium, and at his personal expense the so-called Thayer expedition to Brazil was undertaken by Professor Agassiz, resulting in extensive and important additions to the college museum of comparative zoölogy. In 1870 he erected Thayer Hall at Harvard as a memorial to his father and to his brother, John Eliot Thayer. It was also largely through Mr. Thayer's munificence that the First church (Unitarian) was built on the corner of Marlborough and Berkeley streets, Boston, Mass., and his many gifts to his native town of Lancaster included a contribution of \$20,000 toward its library building. Mr. Thayer was married, June 10, 1846, to Cornelia, daughter of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer of New York city. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1866-68, and a fellow, 1868-75, receiving the honorary de-

gree of A.M. from the university, in 1866; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Boston, March 7, 1883.

THAYER, Sylvanus, soldier, was born in Braintree, Mass., June 9, 1785. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1807, and from the U.S. Military academy in 1808. He served on surveying and engineering duty, 1808-09 and 1811-12; was instructor in mathematics at the Military academy, 1809-11; promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1812, and served in the war of 1812 as chief engineer of the Northern army under Gen. Henry Dearborn and of the right division under Gen. Wade Hampton. He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, Oct. 13, 1813; was chief engineer of the forces under Gen. Moses Porter in the defences of Norfolk, Va., 1814-15, and was brevetted major, Feb. 20, 1815, for distinguished and meritorious services. He was sent to Europe on professional duty and examined fortifications, schools and military establishments, and studied the operations of the allied armies before Paris on the fall of Napoleon, 1815-17. He was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1817-33, and raised the school from its elementary condition, to one of the finest military schools in the world. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1823; promoted major, May 24, 1828, and brevetted colonel, March 3, 1833, for faithful service ten years in one grade. He was superintending engineer of the construction of Forts Warren and Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1833-46; general superintendent of harbor improvements and coast defences in Maine and Massachusetts, 1836-43; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 7, 1838; was superintending engineer in Massachusetts, 1846-57, and president of the board of engineers for coast defences, 1837-57. He was promoted colonel, March 3, 1863, brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., May 31, 1863, and retired, June 1, 1863. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1834, of the American Philosophical society in 1838, and of various other scientific societies. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1825; that of LL.D. by St. John's college, Md., in 1830; by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1846; Dartmouth college in 1846, and by Harvard university in 1857. He gave \$300,000 for the endowment of an academy at Braintree, Mass.; \$32,000 for a free library there, and \$40,000 for a school of architecture and civil engineering at Dartmouth. He is the author of *Papers on Practical Engineering* (1844). His statue at West Point, inscribed "Father of the Military Academy," was unveiled June 11, 1883. He died in South Braintree, Mass., Sept. 7, 1872.

THAYER, William Makepeace, author, was born in Franklin, Mass., Feb. 23, 1830; son of Davis and Betsey (Makepeace) Thayer; grandson of Nathaniel and Ann (Clark) Thayer, and a direct descendant of Thomas Thayer, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Braintree, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1843; studied theology with the Rev. Jacob Ide of West Medway, Mass., and was licensed to preach by the Mendon Congregational conference in 1844. He was married, Oct. 19, 1845, to Rebecca W., daughter of Calvin and Lucinda (Leland) Richards of Dover, Mass., and of their children, Eugene R. Thayer became a banker in Greeley, Col., and Addison Munroe Thayer was for several years head of the publishing house of A. M. Thayer & Co. After teaching for several years in Attleborough, South Braintree and Franklin, Mass., William M. Thayer preached for a time at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., was pastor at Ashland, Mass., from June, 1849, until 1857, when he resigned on account of a weakness in his throat, and was a representative from Ashland in the general court of Massachusetts, 1857-58 and 1863-64, making his home at Franklin, after 1857. He was editor of the *Boston Home Monthly Magazine*, 1858-62; of the *Nation*, 1864-68; and of the *Mother's Assistant*, 1868-72. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance alliance, 1860-76, and a trustee of Dean academy, Franklin, 1890-98. He is the author of many juvenile stories, 1852-59, and was the first to introduce the conversational style in biographical writing, as illustrated in *The Bobbin Boy* (1859); *The Pioneer Boy* (1863); a series of biographies (10 vols., 1859-63); *Youth's History of the Rebellion* (4 vols., 1863-85); *White House Series* (1880-85) and many others. His publications include: *Communion Wine* (1869); *Tact, Push and Principle* (1880), translated into Italian; *Marvels of the New West* (1887); *Success and Its Achievers* (1891), translated into Italian; *Our Flag Half-mast* (1891); *Ethics of Success* (1892); *School Readers* (3 vols., 1893-94); *Turning Points in Successful Careers*, *Aim High*, and *Womanhood* (1895); *Around the Hearthstone*, *Men Who Win*, and *Women Who Win* (1896). Several of his books have been translated into European languages. He died in Franklin, Mass., April 7, 1898.

THAYER, William Roscoe, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1859; son of Frederick William and Maria (Phelps) Thayer; grandson of Elias and Nabby (Bond) Thayer and of Abel and Maria (Stevens) Phelps, and a descendant of Thomas Thayer, shoemaker, who came to Massachusetts in 1634 and settled in Braintree. He was educated in Europe under a tutor, and at Harvard, where he was graduated A.B., 1881,

A.M., 1886, thereafter devoting himself to literature. In 1892 he assumed the editorship of *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. He was married, Nov. 24, 1893, to Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Henry and Ellen Sophia (Hastings) Ware of Cambridge, Mass. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Historical association, the Massachusetts Reform club, the Dante society, the Circolo Italiano of Boston, etc. In April, 1903, he attended the International Historical congress at Rome, Italy, as the delegate of Harvard college, of the United States, and of the Massachusetts Historical society, and on April 3 he read before that body a paper on "Biography as the Basis of History," which was largely quoted and in which he maintained that the time was coming when biography would be one of the chief elements of history. In 1902 the King of Italy made him a knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his historical work, *The Dawn of Italian Independence* (1893). His other books include: *Confessions of Hermes* (1884); *Hesper* (1888); *The Best Elizabethan Plays* (1891); *Poems, New and Old* (1894); *History and Customs of Harvard University* (1898); *Throne-Makers* (1899).

THAYER, William Wallace, governor of Oregon, was born in Lima, N.Y., July 15, 1827. His father served in the war of 1812, and was by occupation a farmer. William W. Thayer received a liberal education; prepared for the law by extensive reading and in an office at Penfield, Monroe county, N.Y., supplementing his preparation by a course of lectures in Rochester in 1851, in which year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Tonawanda, N.Y., where he was married to Samantha C. Vincent in 1852, and their son, Claude Thayer, became a lawyer and banker in Tillamook, Ore. Subsequently Mr. Thayer practised in Buffalo, Oregon, where he joined his brother, Judge A. J. Thayer, and in Lewiston, Ind., serving as a representative in the territorial legislature for one term and as district attorney of the third judicial district, 1866-67. In the latter year he returned to Oregon, and settled at Portland. He was elected Democratic governor of Oregon in 1878, although the rest of his ticket was defeated, and was judge of the supreme court, 1884-90. He subsequently resumed the practice of law in Portland, Oregon, where he died, Oct. 17, 1899.

THILLY, Frank, philosophical writer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1865; son of Pierre and Marie (Barth) Thilly; grandson of Pierre and Marguerite (Zieger) Thilly and of Philip and Katherine (Laufer) Barth. He was graduated from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, A.B. 1887; was a post-graduate student at the University of Berlin, 1887-89, and at the Uni-

versity of Heidelberg, 1889-91, receiving the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. in the latter year. He was a fellow in philosophy at Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y., 1891-92; instructor in logic and the history of philosophy in the Sage School of Philosophy of the university, 1892-93, and in 1893 became professor of philosophy in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. He was married, March 23, 1895, to Jessie, daughter of Prof. George Henry and Olivia (Woodson) Matthews of Columbia, Mo. Dr. Thilly was elected a member of the American and the Western Philosophical associations and the American Psychological association; was the first president of the Western Philosophical association; managing editor of the *School Review*, 1892-93, and an assistant editor of the *Philosophical Review*, 1892-93. He translated: Paulsen's "Introduction to Philosophy" (1895); edited and translated: Weber's "History of Philosophy" (1896), and Paulsen's "System of Ethics" (1899), and is the author of: *Leibnitz's Controversy with Locke* (Hiedelberg, 1891); *An Introduction to Ethics* (1900) and important contributions to the *Philosophical Review*, *International Journal of Ethics* and other scientific publications.

THOBURN, James Mills, M.E. bishop, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 7, 1836; son of Matthew and Jane (Crawford) Thoburn; grandson of Joseph and — (Biggar) Thoburn and of Matthew and Jeanette Crawford, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was licensed to preach, and was a Methodist minister in Ohio, 1857-59. He was appointed a missionary to India, 1859, and continued in missionary service during his lifetime, founding the church and schools of Methodism in Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and other cities; was presiding elder of the Indian conferences, 1868-88; and at the General conference held in New York city in May, 1888, was elected missionary bishop of India and Malaysia. He was married in 1862, to Mrs. Minerva R. Downey, in India, who died the following year; and secondly, Nov. 11, 1880, to Anna, daughter of Abram and Fairby (Entrekin) Jones of Kingston, Ohio. He received the honorary degrees D.D. from Allegheny college, 1870, and LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university, 1894. He edited the *Indian Witness* for many years, and is the author of: *My Missionary Apprenticeship* (1894); *Missionary Addresses* (1888); *India and Malaysia* (1892); *Light in the East* (1894); *The Deaconess and Her Vocation* (1894); *Christless Nations* (1895); *The Church of the Pentecost* (1901); *Life of Isabella Thoburn* (1903).

THOMAS, Arthur Lloyd, governor of Utah, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1851; son of

Henry J. and Eleanor (Lloyd) Thomas; grandson of John J. and Eliza Thomas and of John and Mary (Evans) Lloyd, and a descendant of Sarah (Cwmngelly) Thomas, a famous old lady physician, who lived in the Swansea valley about 1678. He removed with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attended the common schools, and subsequently studied under private tutors. He served as a clerk in the office of the clerk of the U.S. house of representatives, 1869-75; as assistant superintendent of the same department, 1875-79, and as secretary of the territory of Utah, by appointment from Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, 1879-87. He also officiated as supervisor of the census of Utah, 1880, and as special agent of the government to collect church and school statistics, 1881; was a member of the commission to compile and codify the laws of Utah, 1884, and a member of the U.S. Utah commission, 1887-89. He was Republican governor of the territory of Utah, 1889-93, and during his administration signed the first public free-school law, called the first national irrigation congress at Salt Lake city in September, 1891, and also the first international irrigation congress held at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10, 1893. During his gubernatorial term the practice of plural marriages was formally renounced by the Mormon church. He was appointed postmaster at Salt Lake city, Jan. 7, 1898, and reappointed Feb. 7, 1902. He held extensive banking interests in the territory; was a member of the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, and president of the Idaho Irrigating and Colonization company.

THOMAS, Augustus, playwright, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1859; son of Dr. Elihu Baldwin and Imogene (Garrettson) Thomas; grandson of Ephraim and Phoebe (Thorpe) Thomas and of Daniel and Sarah (Wilson) Garrettson; great-grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Pierce) Thorpe; great-grandson of Daniel Pierce (son of Joshua Pierce, 1657); and a descendant of Osborn and Larany (Townsend) Garrettson and of John Thomas, a settler with Thomas Thorpe. He attended the common schools; served as page in the 41st congress, 1869-71; studied law, 1881-82, and was engaged in the freight department of practical railroading, 1876-81. He was editor and proprietor of the *Kansas City Mirror*, 1886, and a special writer and illustrator on St. Louis, Kansas City and New York city newspapers. He was married, Aug. 16, 1890, to Lisle, daughter of John and Francis (Bainbridge) Colby of St. Louis. In 1903 Mr. Thomas was residing in New Rochelle, N.Y., where he devoted his entire time to dramatic writing. He was a member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters, and is the author of the following

plays: *Alabama; In Missouri; Arizona; The Burglar; Colorado; Man of the World; After Thoughts; The Meddler; The Man Upstairs; Oliver Goldsmith; On the Quiet; A Proper Impropriety; That Overcoat; The Capitol; New Blood; The Hoosier Doctor; The Earl of Pawtucket.*

THOMAS, Calvin, scholar, was born near Lapeer, Mich., Oct. 28, 1854; son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Caroline Louisa (Lord) Thomas; grandson of Calvin Peck and Hannah (Grimes) Thomas. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877; taught Latin and Greek in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1874-77; was a student of philosophy at Leipzig, Germany, 1877-78; an instructor in modern languages in the University of Michigan, 1878-81; assistant professor of German and Sanskrit, 1881-87, and professor of Germanic languages and literature, 1887-96. He was married, June 16, 1884, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Zenas and Mary (Wing) Allen of Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1896 he became professor of Germanic languages and literature in Columbia university, New York city. He was president of the Modern Language Association of America in 1896 and was made a member of the Weimar Goethe Gesellschaft, and of the New York Authors club. He edited several German classics for school and college use, including: Goethe's "Faust" (1st pt., 1882; 2d pt., 1897) and "Hermann and Dorothea" (1891), and is the author of: *Goethe and the Conduct of Life* (1886); *A Practical German Grammar* (1895); *The Life and Works of Friedrich Schiller* (1901), and contributions on literary subjects to leading periodicals.

THOMAS, Charles Randolph, representative, was born in Beaufort, N.C., Aug. 21, 1861; son of Charles Randolph (a representative to the 42d and 43 congresses, 1871-75). He attended Newbern academy, N.C., and Emerson institute, Washington, D.C.; was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1881; studied law with his father and at the Greensboro Law school, N.C.; was admitted to the bar in October, 1882, and commenced practice in Newbern. He was a representative in the general assembly of North Carolina, 1887; attorney for the county of Craven, 1890-96; a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1896; and a Democratic representative from the third North Carolina district in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905. He was elected a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1893. He was married, Jan. 7, 1903, to Mary, daughter of Judge Thomas Ruffin and granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Ruffin of North Carolina.

THOMAS, Charles Spalding, governor of Colorado, was born in Darien, Ga., Dec. 6, 1849;

son of William B. and Caroline B. (Wheeler) Thomas; grandson of Amos H. and Hukla (Mallett) Wheeler. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871; was admitted to the bar in April, 1871; practised in Denver, Col., 1871-79; Leadville, Col., 1879-84, and subsequently in Denver, Col. He was married, Dec. 29, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gould) Fletcher of Kalamazoo, Mich. He was a member of the Democratic national committee, 1884-96; an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator in 1900, and governor of Colorado, 1899-1901.

THOMAS, Cyrus, ethnologist and entomologist, was born in Kingsport, Tenn., July 27, 1825; son of Stephen and Maria (Rogan) Thomas; grandson of Henry and Margaret (Ramsberg) Thomas and of Daniel and Jane Rogan, and a descendant of John Thomas of Schifferstadt, in Rhenish Bavaria, who landed at Philadelphia, 1730, and settled in Frederick county, Md. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and commenced practice in Murphysboro, Ill. He was clerk of Jackson county, Ill., 1850-53; in 1865 abandoned the law and entered the Evangelical Lutheran ministry, serving, 1865-69. He was assistant in the U.S. geological and geographical surveys under Ferdinand V. Hayden, 1869-73. He was married, first, June 13, 1850, to Dorothy Logan, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Logan, and sister of Gen. John A. Logan, and secondly, April 20, 1865, to Viola L., daughter of James and Jane (Martin) Davis of Youngsville, Pa. He was professor of natural sciences in the Southern Illinois Normal university, 1873; state entomologist, 1876-77; a member of the U.S. entomological commission, 1877, and archaeologist of the U.S. bureau of ethnology from 1882. In the latter capacity, with a corps of assistants, he examined all the prehistoric mounds to be found in the eastern half of the continent, deducing, in 1895, the theory that the ancient remains found in America belonged to two general classes of people; one of these inhabited the Atlantic slope, the other the Pacific, the Rocky Mountain Range being the dividing line, and that the "Mound builders" were the ancestors of the Indians and had no relation with the ancient civilized races of Mexico and Central America, nor with the Pueblo tribes. He was made a member of several scientific societies, and is the author of: *Synopsis of the Acrididae of North America; Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Illinois* (5 vols. reports, 1876-80); *Study of the Manuscript Troana* (1882); *Notes in Certain Maya and Mexican Manuscripts* (1884); *Burial Mounds of the Northern Sections of the United States* (1888); *Aid to the Study of Maya Codices* (1889); *The Cherokees and Shawnees in Pre-Columbian*

Times (1890); *Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains* (1891); *Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology* (1894); *Introduction to American Archeology*; *Numeral Systems of the Mexican and Central American Tribes* (1901); *The Mayan Calendar Systems* (1901); and contributions to the *Evangelical Quarterly Review* and to the *American Antiquarian*.

THOMAS, Edith Matilda, author, was born in Chatham, Medina county, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1854; daughter of Frederick Charles and Jane Louisa (Sturges) Thomas; granddaughter of James and Cynthia (Kellogg) Thomas and of Samuel Jay and Matilda (Cook) Sturges, and a descendant on her maternal grandmother's side, from Francis Cook, a Mayflower pilgrim, and on her father's side from the Welsh family of Thomas. She removed with her parents at an early age to Kenton, Ohio, subsequently to Bowling Green, Ohio, and after her father's death in 1861, to Geneva, Ohio, where she was graduated from the Normal school in 1872. She taught school for a brief period and then gave her attention entirely to literary work. Through the influence of her friend, Helen Hunt Jackson, she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Century*. She removed to New York city in 1888, and to West New Brighton, Staten Island, in 1890. She is the author of: *A New Year's Masque, and other Poems* (1885); *The Round Year*, prose (1886); *Lyrics and Sonnets* (1887); *The Inverted Torch* (1890); *Fair Shadow Land* (1893); *In Sunshine Land* (1894); *In the Young World* (1895); *A Winter Swallow, with other Verse* (1896); *The Dancers*, poems (1902.)

THOMAS, Elisha Smith, second bishop of Kansas and 142d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Wickham, Mass., March 2, 1834. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861; attended the Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn.; was ordered deacon in June, 1861, and ordained priest in the same year, assuming charge of St. Paul's church, New Haven, Conn. He was rector and professor of biblical exegesis and Hebrew at Seabury Divinity school, Fairbault, Minn., and on the resignation of James Lloyd Breck he succeeded to the office of secretary of the Seabury Mission. He studied abroad in 1869; was rector of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1869-74; of St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Minn., 1876-87, and was consecrated assistant bishop of Kansas, May 4, 1887, by Bishops Whipple, Vail and Tuttle, assisted by Bishops Brown, Knickerbacker and Gilbert. He succeeded the Rt. Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail as bishop of Kansas in 1889. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1887. He died in Salina, Kansas, March 9, 1895.

THOMAS, Francis, governor of Maryland, was born in Frederick county, Md., Feb. 3, 1799; son

of Francis and Grace (Metcalf) Thomas; grandson of William Thomas; great-grandson of Hugh and Betty (Edwards) Thomas, and of Scottish descent. He matriculated at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in the class of 1811, but as the college was suspended until 1822, was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practised in Frankville, Md. He was a representative in the lower house of the state legislature, 1822, 1827 and 1829, serving as speaker in the latter year, and was a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 23d-26th congresses, 1831-41, serving during one term as chairman of the judiciary committee, his report resulting in the settlement of the Ohio-Michigan boundary line. He was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 1839-40; governor of Maryland, 1841-44, fighting a duel during the canvass with William Price, and in consequence of his anti-repudiation policy was the defeated candidate for re-election. He was married to Sallie Campbell Preston, daughter of Gov. James McDowell of Virginia, from whom he afterward obtained a legal separation. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1850, and was actively influential in mitigating the political strength of the pro-slavery counties; recruited a volunteer regiment of 3000 men in 1861, but declined the command, and was a Union Republican representative from Maryland in the 37th-40th congresses, 1861-69, where he made a strenuous effort to procure a Republican form of government for Maryland, which materialized in the constitution of 1867. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia, Pa., 1866; was collector of internal revenue for Cumberland district, 1870-72, and minister to Peru from March 25, 1872, to July 9, 1875, when he retired from public life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits at his farm near Frankville, Md., where he was killed by a locomotive, while walking on the railroad track, Jan. 22, 1876.

THOMAS, George Henry, soldier, was born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816. He began to study law in 1835, but abandoned it to accept an appointment to the U.S. Military academy, from which he was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1840. He served during the Seminole war in Florida, 1840-42, being brevetted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1841, for gallantry and good conduct in this war; was on garrison and recruiting service, 1842-45, being promoted 1st lieutenant, April 30, 1844; took part in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant conduct at Monterey, Mex., and major, Feb. 23, 1847, for Buena Vista. He was engaged in the Seminole Indian war, 1849-50; was instructor in artillery and cavalry at the U.S. Military academy, 1851-

54, and promoted captain, Dec. 24, 1853. He was on frontier duty in California and Texas, 1854-60; was promoted major of 2d cavalry, May 12, 1855, and was wounded in a skirmish near the Brazos river, Aug. 26, 1860. He was promoted



Geo A Thomas

lieutenant colonel in April, 1861, and colonel, May 3, 1861; was transferred to the 5th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861, and participated in the operations in the Shenandoah valley. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 17, 1861, and placed in command at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., Sept. 18, 1861; commanded the Federal forces at the battle

of Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., Jan. 19-20, 1862; was in command of his brigade in the advance on Nashville, Tenn., February-March, 1862, and subsequently a brigade in Buell's Army of the Ohio, but did not arrive on the battle-field of Shiloh until after the engagement. He commanded the right wing, Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant in the siege of Corinth, Miss., April-May, 1862, being promoted major-general, U.S.V., April 25, 1862, and was in military command of Corinth, June 5-22, 1862. He took part in Buell's operations in North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, being in command at Decherd, McMinnville and Nashville, Tenn., August-September, 1862, and was second in command of the Army of the Ohio under General Buell on the advance into Kentucky and in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. He commanded the centre of the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. William S. Rosecrans at the battle of Stone's river, Tenn., Dec. 31-Jan. 2, 1863; took part in the advance on Tullahoma, June 24-July 4, 1863; in the action of Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863, and commanded the 14th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. He was engaged in checking the Confederate advance on Chattanooga, Sept. 21, 1863, and placed in command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, Oct. 19, 1863, being promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Oct. 27, 1863. He commanded the Army of the Cumberland in the battle of Missionary Ridge; the invasion of Georgia, May 2-Sept. 7, 1864, including the occupation of Resaca, Ga.; the battles of Dallas, Pine mountain, Kenesaw mountain, and Peach Tree Creek, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta. He was oc-

cupied in organizing the defences of Tennessee against the Confederate invasion by General Hood, and in concentrating his scattered forces behind Duck river, where constant skirmishing was kept up for five days. He fell back to Harpeth river, Nov. 29, 1864, and fought the battle of Franklin, Tenn.; was promoted major-general, U.S.A., Dec. 15, 1864, and fought the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864, routing the Confederate army and driving them beyond the Tennessee river. For the latter service the thanks of congress were tendered him, March 3, 1865, and on Nov. 2, 1865, the general assembly also voted him their thanks, and a gold medal, bearing the motto: "I will hold the town till we starve." He commanded the headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., June-August, 1866; the military division of the Tennessee embracing the departments of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and the Department of the Tennessee, 1866-67, with headquarters at Nashville and at Louisville, Ky. He was assigned to the command of the 3d military district, comprising Georgia, Florida and Alabama, March 11-15, 1867, and of the Department of the Cumberland, March 16, 1867. He was a member of the board for recommendations for brevets to general officers, March 14-24, 1866. An equestrian statue of General Thomas was unveiled in Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1879; His name in Class N, Soldiers and Sailors, received twenty-four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, and stood sixth in the class of twenty suggested. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1870, and was buried with military honors at Troy, N.Y., April 8, 1870.

THOMAS, Henry Goddard, soldier, was born in Portland, Maine, April 5, 1837; son of William Widgery and Elizabeth White (Goddard) Thomas, and a descendant of Isaiah Thomas, publisher of the first Bible in New England. He attended the private academies of Portland, Maine; and Bowdoin college, and was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1865. He was first assistant at the Portland high school, 1858-59; studied law in the office of Judge Edward Fox and of Josiah H. Drummond, and practised in Portland. In 1861 he raised a company, of which he was appointed captain; took part in the battle of Bull Run; was appointed captain, U.S.A., Aug. 5, 1861, and was engaged on recruiting service, 1861-63. He was appointed colonel of the 2d regiment, U.S. colored volunteers, March 20, 1863, being the first regular officer to accept a colored command; took part in the battles of Snicker's Gap, Bristol, Rappahannock, Brandywine and Mine Run; was appointed colonel of the 19th U.S. colored troops

in 1864, and joined General Burnside's army, April 18, 1864. He was placed in command of the 2d brigade, 4th division, 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, and was present at the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864, Spottsylvania, May, 1864, and Petersburg, July, 1864; was assigned to a separate command at Manchester, Va.; brevetted major, May 12, 1864, for gallantry at Spottsylvania and lieutenant-colonel, July 30, 1864, for services at Petersburg; promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Nov. 30, 1864, and brevetted colonel, brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was assigned to the 1st division, 25th army corps, Army of the James, in January, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866. He was a member of the Freedmen's bureau in Kentucky and Virginia, 1867-69; was on frontier duty in Dakota, commanding the troops, protecting the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1869-72, and served on frontier duty in Wisconsin, Wyoming and Omaha, 1872-84. He was on sick leave, 1884-91, and was retired from active service, July 2, 1891. In January, 1893, he removed to Oklahoma, O.T., where he died, Jan. 23, 1897.

THOMAS, Isaiah, printer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1749; son of Moses Thomas. He served as apprentice to Zachariah Fowles, printer, 1755-66, whose partner he became in 1770, having meanwhile visited the West Indies and Nova Scotia. In connection with Fowles he founded *The Massachusetts Spy*, a Whig publication, after a few months becoming sole editor, and for his opposition to British oppression was ordered prosecuted by Governor Hutchinson in 1771, but was not indicted. On account of its independent policy which was displeasing to many in Boston, he removed the *Spy* to Worcester in April, 1775, which became its permanent location, with the exception of its temporary publication in Boston, 1776-77. He was associated with Paul Revere in giving the memorable warning on April 18, 1775, against the advance of the British, and took part in the battle of Lexington. He issued the *New England Almanac*, 1775-1817; was the pioneer in importing and using music-type, 1786; published books and was joint printer of the *Farmer's Museum*, Walpole, N.H., and in 1788 founded the firm of Thomas & Andrews, book-publishers, Boston, Mass., with branches in various other cities, publishing the *Massachusetts Magazine*, eight volumes, 1789-96; a folio Bible, 1791; Watts's "Psalms and Hymns," and almost all the Bibles and school books in common use. He founded the American Antiquarian society of Worcester, acting as its first president; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Allegheny college, Pa., 1818, and

is the author of a *History of Printing* (2 vols.). His extensive library, which contained a valuable file of newspapers, he bequeathed to the Antiquarian society, as well as land and a hall, with property amounting to \$24,000 for its maintenance. See memoir by Benjamin L. Thomas (1874). He died in Worcester, Mass., April 4, 1831.

THOMAS, James, governor of Maryland, was born at De la Brooke manor, St. Mary's county, Md., March 11, 1785; son of William and Catharine (Boarman) Thomas; grandson of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Reeves) Thomas and of Roger Brooke, and a descendant of Com. Robert Brooke, who came to America in 1650, and was the founder of De la Brooke manor. He attended Charlotte Hall academy, St. Mary's, Md., until 1804, and was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical college, 1807, entering into the practice of medicine in St. Mary's county. He was married, Jan. 26, 1808, to Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Coates. He was commissioned major of the 4th Maryland cavalry, 1812, and gained the rank of brevet major-general for efficient services; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1820-26, and was governor of Maryland, 1833-35. During his administration he was forced to seek aid from President Jackson in subduing the bank riot, which followed the latter's order for the government deposits to be diverted from the national bank; secured a loan of \$2,000,000 from the legislature for the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a loan of \$1,000,000 to the Susquehanna railroad, and was actively interested in the organization of a state militia. Governor Thomas died at Deep Falls, St. Mary's county, Dec. 25, 1845.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, senator, was born in Shepardstown, Va., in 1777; son of Jesse and Sabina (Symmes) Thomas; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, and a descendant of Lord Baltimore. He removed with his parents to the west in 1799; subsequently studied law in Mason county, Ky., and began practice in Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in March, 1803. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1805-08, serving as speaker of the house; was elected a delegate to congress from Indiana Territory (which included Illinois), to complete the unexpired term of Benjamin Parke, resigned, serving, Dec. 1, 1808-March 3, 1809; removed to Kaskaskia, and later to Edwardsville, and upon the erection of Illinois into a territory, including the present state of Wisconsin and a part of Michigan, March 7, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison judge of the U.S. supreme court for the northwestern judicial district, which position he held until 1818. He was a delegate from St. Clair county to the convention that framed the state constitution in July, 1818,

acting as president of that body ; and was one of the first U.S. senators from Illinois, serving, 1818-29, introducing the Missouri Compromise in the 16th congress, 1820, with the amendment which forbade the immigration of free Negroes into the state. He was a delegate to the Whig convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, and subsequently removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he died by his own hand, when temporarily insane, May 3, 1853.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806 ; second son of Richard Symmes and Frances (Pattie) Thomas. He was educated at Transylvania university, Ky., and practised law for a number of years at Springfield, Ill., removing in 1845 to Chicago, where he thenceforth resided. He was for a time attorney-general of Illinois. He was judge of the circuit court, before whom Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, was on trial at the time of his assassination. He was twice elected to the supreme bench of Illinois, and served with distinction until his death at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1850.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, clergyman, was born in Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832 ; son of Jesse Burgess and Adeline Clarissa (Smith) Thomas ; grandson of Richard Symmes and Frances (Pattie) Thomas and of Theophilus W. and Clarissa (Rathbone) Smith. His grandfather was a brother of Jesse Burgess Thomas, U.S. senator (q.v.), and his father (1806-50) was judge of the circuit and supreme courts of Illinois, 1840-50. He attended the school of Beaumont Parks at Springfield, and George F. Wilson's English and Classical school at Chicago, Ill., and was graduated from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, A.B., 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 ; studied in Rochester Theological seminary, 1853-54, but was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and engaged in mercantile business in Chicago, 1854-57. He was married, May 30, 1855, to Abbie Annie, daughter of Dr. Timothy and Mary (Jane) Eastman of Ottawa county, Mich. He practised law in Chicago, 1857-62 ; was pastor of a Baptist church in Waukegan, Ill., 1862-64 ; of the Pierpont Street church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1864-69 ; of the First church, San Francisco, Cal., 1869 ; of the Michigan Avenue church, Chicago, Ill., 1869-74, and resumed his pastorate in Brooklyn, 1874-88. He became professor of church history in the Newton Theological institution, in 1888, the chair vacated by Dr. S. L. Caldwell (q.v.), in 1878. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Chicago in 1866, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1898. He is the author of : *The Old Bible and the New Science* (1877) ; *The Mould of Doctrine* (1883) ; *Significance of the Historical Element in Scripture*.

THOMAS, John, soldier, was born in Marshfield, Mass., in 1725. He became a prominent physician in Marshfield and Kingston, Mass., was surgeon in a regiment in Nova Scotia in 1746, and in 1747 was appointed on the medical staff of Gen. William Shirley's regiment. He was promoted lieutenant, and in 1759 colonel of provincials, and was stationed with his corps in Nova Scotia. He led the left wing of the detachment under Col. William Haviland from Lake Champlain to coöperate with the army, moving against Montreal in August, 1760 ; took part in the capture of Montreal, and subsequently returned to his medical practice in Kingston. In 1775 he joined the Sons of Liberty ; raised a regiment of volunteers ; was commissioned brigadier-general, Feb. 9, 1775 ; commanded a brigade on the Roxbury side during the siege of Boston ; took possession of Dorchester Heights, March 4, 1776, and on the morning of March 5, had thrown up formidable works, which caused the evacuation of the town by the British, March 17, 1776. He was appointed major-general, March 6, 1776, and after the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery, received command of the army in Canada, which he joined before Quebec, May 1, 1776 ; but on account of the sickness and discontent among the troops, did not risk an assault and withdrew from Canada. While on the march toward Chambly, he was stricken with smallpox and died, June 2, 1776.

THOMAS, John Robert, representative, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846 ; son of Maj. William Allayne and of Caroline (Neely) Thomas ; grandson of Col. Nathan and Mary (Creager) Thomas and of Gen. John L. and Jane Robertson (Montgomery) Neely ; great-grandson of Capt. Richard Thomas, M.C., and of Isaac and Martha (McClure) Montgomery. Five ancestors served in the American war of the Revolution : Richard Thomas, Joseph Neely, James Montgomery, Thomas McClure and Patrick Henry. He attended the common schools and Hunter collegiate institute, Princeton, Ind. ; served in the Union army during the civil war, being promoted from private to captain ; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1869. He served as city attorney of Metropolis, Ill., 1870-71 ; as state's attorney, 1872-76, and was a Republican representative from the eighteenth, twentieth and twenty-second Illinois districts in the 46th-50th congresses, 1879-89 ; and served as judge of the U.S. courts of the Indian Territory from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901, after which he served as president of the Territorial Trust and Surety company, and engaged in the practice of law at Muskogee, Ind. Ter. He received the degree of LL.D. from McKendree university, Lebanon, Ill., in June, 1897. He was married, Dec. 23, 1870, to Lottie, daughter of Capt. Philip Washing-

ton and Sarah (Riddle) Culver of Metropolis, Ill.: she died, Oct. 17, 1889. Hisson, John Robert, Jr., was 1st lieutenant, Troop L., Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Spanish-American war; was promoted 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant in the 17th U.S. infantry, and as such served three years in the Philippine war. Judge Thomas became a Grand Mason of high degree.

THOMAS, Lorenzo, soldier, was born in New Castle, Del., Oct. 26, 1804; son of Evan Thomas, an officer in the war of 1812. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and commissioned 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, July 1, 1824; served in garrison in Florida, 1824-28; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 17, 1829; appointed assistant quartermaster, Sept. 3, 1836; promoted captain, Sept. 23, 1836, and served in the Seminole war, 1836-37. He was brevetted major of staff and assistant adjutant-general, July 7, 1838; served as chief of staff of the army in Florida, 1839-40, and as assistant adjutant-general at Washington, D.C., 1840-46, officiating as a member of the board of visitors at the U.S. Military academy in 1844. He was chief of staff to Gen. William O. Butler during the war with Mexico, 1846-48, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry at the battle of Monterey; was promoted major, Jan. 1, 1848, and was assistant adjutant-general at Washington, D.C., 1848-53, being promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, and assistant adjutant-general, July 18, 1852. He served as chief of staff to Lieutenant-General Scott, 1853-61; was in charge of the adjutant-general's department, 1861-63; being promoted colonel of staff, March 7, 1861; brevetted brigadier-general, May 7, 1861, and promoted brigadier-general of staff and adjutant-general, Aug. 3, 1861. He was detailed to organize colored troops, 1863-65, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., for faithful services during the war. He was a member of the military commission, Washington, D.C., August-November, 1865, and was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*, upon the removal of Edwin M. Stanton by President Johnson; but owing to Stanton's refusal to vacate, General Thomas did not enter the office. He was retired, Feb. 22, 1869, and died in Washington, D.C., March 2, 1875.

THOMAS, Martha Carey, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1857; daughter of Dr. James Carey and Mary (Whitall) Thomas; granddaughter of John M. Whitall, a descendant of Philip Thomas, who came from Bristol, England, to Maryland, in 1649, and had patented to him one hundred acres of land, called Thomastown, in Anne Arundel county, near what is now known as West river. She was educated at a private school before entering Cornell university, from which she was graduated, A.B.,

1877. She was a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1877-78, and at the University of Leipzig, 1879-82, being one of the first women to study at the latter university, as she was also to receive the *summa cum laude* degree of Ph.D. from the University of Zürich, in 1883. In the autumn of 1884, she was elected dean of the faculty of Bryn Mawr college, then about to be organized, and during the year 1884-85, she and the first president of the college planned the organization and nominated the faculty, she herself serving as professor of English until 1894, when she resigned both the position of dean and professor to become president of the college. She was a trustee of Cornell, 1895-99, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1896. She is the author of: *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (1883); *Education of Women*, a monograph, written at the request of the department of education, for the educational exhibit of the United States in the Paris exposition of 1900, and occasional articles and addresses on educational subjects.

THOMAS, Mary Frame (Myers), physician, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Oct. 28, 1816; daughter of Samuel and Mary (Frame) Myers. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends, and were strongly opposed to slavery. In order to avoid its influence they removed in 1834, to a farm near New Lisbon, Ohio, Mary and her sister Hannah walking most of the way, and for several years performing a large part of the farm work. In 1839 she was married to Dr. Owen Thomas, a member of the Hicksite branch of the Friends, who was first a practising physician, and later a dentist. They had three daughters, the youngest of whom, Julia Josephine (q.v.), married Charles J. Irvine, and became president of Wellesley college, Mass. Mrs. Thomas studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, 1851-54, and became a prominent physician, practising in Fort Wayne, 1854-56, and in Richmond, Ind., 1856-68. In 1875, she was elected a member of the Wayne County Medical society, notwithstanding the unpopularity of women physicians at that time; was a delegate to the State Medical society, 1877, and to the National Medical association at Chicago, Ill., 1882. She was physician for the Home of the Friendless, 1872-88; county physician for the poor, 1878-86, and a leader in the causes of temperance, prison reform, woman suffrage, and other progressive movements. She died in Richmond, Ind., Aug. 19, 1888.

THOMAS, Philip Francis, governor of Maryland, was born in Easton, Md., Sept. 12, 1810, of English descent, being named for Sir Philip Francis. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1830; was admitted to the bar,

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1831, and practised in Easton. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1836; a representative in the lower house of the state legislature, 1838, and a representative from Maryland in the 26th congress, 1839-41, serving in the state legislature, 1843-45, and subsequently became judge of the land-office court of the eastern Maryland shore. He was governor of Maryland, 1848-51; comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1851-53; collector of the port of Baltimore, 1853-60; U.S. commissioner of patents from Feb. 16 to Dec. 10, 1860, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan, to succeed Howell Cobb, resigned, and served



from Dec. 10, 1860, to Jan. 11, 1861, when he was succeeded by John A. Dix. He was returned to the state legislature in 1866; was elected U.S. senator, Feb. 19, 1868, but was refused a seat on account of his Confederate sentiments; was a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 44th congress, 1875-77; and a representative in the Maryland legislature, 1878. He practised law in Easton until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1890.

THOMAS, Theodore, musician, was born in Esens, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 11, 1835; son of August and Sophia Thomas. He received his early musical training from his father, a violinist, and came with his parents to the United States in 1845, having already made his debut in Germany in 1841. He continued his musical education in New York city, where he also appeared as a solo violinist; toured the south in 1851, and upon his return to New York played as first violinist, and subsequently acted as orchestral leader in the operatic performances of Jenny Lind, Henrietta Sontag, Guilletta Grisi and Guiseppi Mario, 1851-61. With other musicians, he gave a series of chamber concerts in New York city, 1855-69, and in 1864 inaugurated his symphony concerts in Irving hall, which he continued until 1878, with the exception of the years 1869-72, when he toured the country with his own orchestra, founded in 1867, and maintained until 1888. He also conducted a series of nightly concerts at Terrace and Central Park gardens; was conductor of the Cincinnati biennial musical festivals; director of the Cincinnati College of Music, 1878-80; again made a tour of the western states, 1883; was conductor of the American Opera company, 1885-87, and in 1891 became conductor of the Chicago orchestra, a position he still held in 1903. Mr. Thomas was twice married; first, to Minna L. Rhodes of New

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York city; and secondly, to Rose, daughter of Charles and Emily (Hopkins) Fay of Chicago, Ill. The honorary degree of Mus.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1880, and by Hamilton in 1881, and the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in the United States was celebrated in July, 1895. He was a member of the New York Philharmonic society, 1853-58, and its conductor, 1877-91; conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic society, 1862-91, with an interregnum of a few years; a founder of the Wagner union of New York in 1872; organizer of the chorus society that gave the Wagner memorial concert; and musical director of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. His interpretation of both classic and modern composers exercised a wide-spread educational influence in the development of musical culture in America.

THOMAS, Thomas Ebenezer, educator, was born at Chelmsford, England, Dec. 23, 1812. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837; taught school at Rising Sun, Ind., 1834-35, and at Franklin, Ohio, 1835-36; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Oxford, Ohio, in October, 1836; ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati in July, 1837, and served as pastor at Harrison, Ohio, 1837-48, and at Hamilton, 1838-49. He was president of Hanover college, Ind., 1849-54; professor of Biblical literature and exegesis in New Albany Theological seminary, Ind., 1854-57; stated supply in New Albany, 1857-58; pastor at Dayton, Ohio, 1858-71, and professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis in Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, 1871-75. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Walash college, Crawfordville, Ind., 1850, and was a trustee of Miami, 1869-72. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1875.

THOMAS, William Widgery, colonizer, diplomatist, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 26, 1839; son of William Widgery and Elizabeth White (Goddard) Thomas; grandson of Elias and Elizabeth (Widgery) Thomas, and of Henry and Eliza (Payson) Goddard, and a descendant of George Cleve, who founded Portland, 1632, and in 1643 purchased, with Alexander Rigby, of England, the plantation known as Lygonia, becoming deputy-president of the province. William Widgery Thomas, Sen., was mayor of Portland, 1861-62. William Widgery Thomas was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863. He was U.S. bearer of despatches, carrying a treaty to Turkey, 1862, became vice-consul-general at Constantinople, acting consul, Galatz, Moldavia, and war-consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, until 1865, when he resigned, receiving the "special thanks of the department of state" for his services. He was admitted to the Maine bar, 1866, and at once entered upon the active

practice of law; was commissioner of public lands, 1869, and of immigration for Maine, 1870-73, his plan of immigration being adopted by the legislature, March 23, 1870. He then visited Sweden and returned with fifty-one colonists



whom he settled in northern Maine, founding the colony of "New Sweden" July 23, 1870. Here he lived in a log cabin in the woods for four years, directing the efforts of his Swedish pioneers, until the success of the settlement was assured. In 1900, on the thirtieth anniversary of New Sweden the settlement numbered 2000 Swedish inhabi-

itants, owning real and personal property to a value of over \$1,000,000, while the state of Maine aggregated a Swedish population of over 5000, all brought thither by the influence of New Sweden. Mr. Thomas was a representative in the state legislature, 1873-75, and speaker, 1874-75; president of the Republican state convention, 1875; state senator, 1879; and delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, 1880. On July 4, 1883, he delivered the oration at the quarter-millennial celebration of the founding of Portland by his own ancestor, Cleve, and in September, 1888, he was orator at the great Swedish celebration at Minneapolis, where more than 40,000 Swedes assembled to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in America,—New Sweden, on the Delaware, founded on the plans of Gustavus Adolphus. He was U.S. minister to Sweden and Norway, 1883-85, 1889-94, and from December, 1897. He was the first minister to hoist the American flag at Stockholm, and the first to address the king in the Swedish language. In his official capacity he three times secured the good offices of King Oscar in the settlement of controversies between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. On the arrival of the U.S. war ship *Baltimore* at Stockholm, on Sept. 14, 1890, with the body of John Ericsson, Mr. Thomas made the address, delivered the honored ashes of the inventor of the *Monitor* to the King and people of Sweden; and eleven years afterward, Sept. 14, 1901, on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze monument to John Ericsson at Stockholm, he delivered the oration in the Swedish tongue in the presence of the Swedish royalties, courts, cabinet, and 25,000 people, and was publicly

thanked therefor by the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway. On April 10, 1903, he presided at the great international banquet at Stockholm, commemorative of the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States, and delivered an historical address in the Swedish language. Through his untiring efforts and wise diplomacy he secured the official participation of Sweden in the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1904, notwithstanding the Swedish government had previously twice declined. Mr. Thomas's service under the U.S. department of state antedated that of any other person living in 1903, in the diplomatic and consular corps of America. In the course of his diplomatic career, he was personally presented with autograph portraits by President Roosevelt, King Oscar II., Emperor William II., of Germany, and Abbas II., Khedive of Egypt. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bethany college, Kansas, in 1901. In 1869 he published an English translation of Victor Rydberg's "The Last Athenian" for which he received the thanks of the King of Sweden. In 1891, appeared his large illustrated historical work, *Sweden and the Swedes*, published in both the English and Swedish languages, in America, England and Sweden. He was married, Oct. 11, 1887, to Dagmar Törneblad, a Swedish noblewoman. Two sons were born to them, William Widgery, 3d, who died in infancy, and Oscar Percival, born Aug. 11, 1889, at Stockholm.

THOMPSON, Albert Clifton, representative, was born in Brookville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1842; son of John J. Y. and Agnes Susan (Kennedy) Thompson; grandson of William and Agnes (Jameson) Thompson and of the Rev. William and Mary (McClure) Kennedy. He attended Jefferson college; in 1861 enlisted in the Union army, serving as private, lieutenant and captain in the 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was discharged for wounds, March 23, 1863. He was admitted to the bar Dec. 13, 1864; began practice in Portsmouth, Ohio, 1865; was probate judge of Scioto county, 1869-72; judge of the court of common pleas, seventh Ohio judicial district, 1882-85; Republican representative from the eleventh Ohio district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-91, and was appointed by President McKinley judge of the U.S. district court for the southern district of Ohio, Sept. 16, 1899.

THOMPSON, Benjamin (Count Rumford), scientist, was born in North Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753; son of Benjamin and Ruth (Simonds) Thompson, and a descendant in the fifth generation of James Thompson, who immigrated to New England with John Winthrop in 1630, and was one of the subscribers to the original town orders of Woburn (then Charlestown Village) in 1640. Benjamin Thompson, Sr., died in

1754, and his widow married Josiah Pierce of Woburn about 1756. Benjamin Thompson, Jr., attended the common schools of Woburn, and private schools at Byfield and Medford, Mass.; was an apprentice clerk to John Appleton, an



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importer of British goods at Salem, Mass., 1766-69, and subsequently to a dry goods merchant of Boston. He devoted his leisure to the study of mathematics, French, music, drawing, and to mechanical and philosophical experiments. He studied medicine with Dr. John Hay in Woburn; attended, with his friend, Loami Baldwin (q.v.),

a course of scientific lectures at Harvard college, and taught school in Wilmington and Bradford, and in Rumford (Concord), N.H. He was married in January, 1773, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Timothy Walker, and widow of Col. Benjamin Rolfe of Rumford, N.H. He was soon after commissioned major of the 2d provincial regiment by Governor Wentworth, an appointment which caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the cause of liberty in 1775. His house was mobbed, and he sought refuge in flight to Woburn, leaving his wife and infant daughter in Rumford. At Woburn he was arrested, but after a trial before his townsmen emphatically acquitted of disloyalty. His unsuccessful application to General Washington for a commission in the Continental army, the result probably of his connection with the provincial militia in New Hampshire, caused him to leave Woburn, Oct. 7, 1775, and he proceeded overland to Newport, R.I., and thence on board the British frigate *Scarborough* to Boston. This flight was followed in 1778 by his proscription, and in 1781 by the confiscation of his property. On the evacuation of Boston in 1776, he was sent with the news to England, where he was received with favor and taken into the office of Lord George Germain, one of the secretaries of state, by whom he was appointed secretary for Georgia. Having resumed his scientific studies and experiments in gunpowder, he published the results of some of his investigations in the *Transactions* of the Royal society of London, to which he was elected a fellow, April 22, 1779. He served as under-secretary for the colonies in 1780, and in 1781, in pursuance of his commission as lieutenant-colonel commandant of King's American dragoons at New York, he returned to

America, landing, in consequence of contrary winds, at Charleston, S.C., where he remained for a short time in command of various companies of detached cavalry, on one occasion routing General Marion. Upon his arrival in New York he raised his regiment of dragoons and encamped near Flushing, Long Island. At the close of the war, the regiment, having seen no active service, was disbanded, and Colonel Thompson returned to England. On his way to Vienna to join in the threatened war between Austria and the Turks, he was the guest of Prince Maximilian at Strasbourg, who gave him a friendly letter to his uncle, the elector of Bavaria. The introduction resulted in an invitation to enter the latter's service, and having visited England to obtain permission from the British government, where he also received the honor of knighthood from George III., he returned to Munich in October, 1785; was taken into the elector's intimate service as aide-de-camp and chamberlain, and furnished with a magnificent equipment, including his residence, corps of servants and military staff. He introduced a new system of "order, discipline and economy among the troops;" organized a military academy; founded workshops for the soldiers and also for the mendicants of the city of Munich, thereby regulating the fearful pauperism of the times, and established a hospital for those too infirm for active labor. He was also interested in the improvement of public roads and highways, and converted a waste region of some six miles in circumference into a garden, including a valuable stock-farm, and known as the English Garden, wherein a monument to the founder was placed in 1795. Sir Benjamin was made a knight of the order of St. Stanislaus by the King of Poland; commissioned elector *pro tempore*; subsequently commander-in-chief of the general staff; appointed privy councillor of state and head of the war department, and in 1791 was invested with the rank of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, choosing Rumford as the title of his new dignity. In addition to his experiments as a political economist, Count Rumford engaged in meteorological research; investigated the properties of gunpowder in which he had always been actively interested, and the nutritive value of various articles of food with special reference to the practical relief of the poor, even publishing rules for the construction of public kitchens. He is also accredited the honor of discovering the true doctrine of heat, and consequently of the correlation and equivalence of physical forces. In 1795-96 he visited Italy and Great Britain for the benefit of his health; securing the successful adoption of many of his charitable measures, especially that of the public kitchen, in Edinburgh, London and Dublin, and receiving in the last city the thanks of the

grand jury, a complimentary letter from the viceroy of Ireland, and election to the Irish Royal Academy and Society of Arts. While in England, Count Rumford was joined by his daughter, Sarah Thompson, who was then twenty-two years of age, her mother having died Jan. 19, 1792, at Rumford, N.H. She was received at the court of Munich as a countess, and pensioned by the elector. Count Rumford was recalled to Munich as head of the Council of Regency, with absolute powers, and chief in command of the Bavarian army by reason of the war then waging between Austria and France, accomplishing the withdrawal of both armies from the city without involving the Bavarian governments in the war. His health again compelled him to leave Bavaria in 1798, and he was appointed Bavarian minister to England, but as he was a British subject he was not accepted. The Countess Sarah returned to America about this time, and Count Rumford also thought seriously of going back to his native country, and to that end engaged in correspondence with Rufus King, U.S. minister in England, as to the possibility of a repeal of legal disabilities in his favor, should he present himself, which resulted in a cordial acknowledgment from President Adams of his achievements, and the choice of the offices of lieutenant and inspector of artillery or engineer and superintendent of the Military academy, an offer of which he did not avail himself, becoming involved in the founding of the Royal Institution at London in 1799, and serving as its secretary until he resumed his residence on the continent in May, 1802. Meanwhile his patron, Charles Theodore, had died, and his successor being disinclined to reinstate Count Rumford in his former place of eminence, he made his home in Paris, where he was married, Oct. 24, 1805, to Marie Anne Pierret Paulze, widow of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist. After their separation in 1809 his wife retained possession of their city mansion, and he retired to a villa in Auteuil, where his daughter joined him, and where, occupied with philosophical experiments and in the composition of essays on scientific subjects, he passed the remainder of his life. Count Rumford was a member of the academies of Munich and Mannheim. He gave \$5,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and also to the Royal society of London, for the establishment of a Rumford medal to be awarded for the most valuable practical investigations in light and heat, and was himself the first recipient of the medal from the Royal society. With his daughter, he founded the Rolfe and Rumford asylums in Concord, N.H., Countess of Rumford, who died in Concord in 1852, bequeathing \$15,000 to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and other liberal sums to public charities. In his

will Count Rumford left to Harvard college a sum for the founding of the Rumford professorship and lectureship on the application of science to the useful arts, and his collection of apparatus, specimens and original models with £1,000 to the Royal Institution in London. In addition to his monument in the English Garden at Munich, he is also commemorated by a bronze statue in its principal street, and by a portrait in the Royal Society's rooms in London, and one at Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. His name in Class H, Scientists, received nineteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, and was fifth in the class of nineteen names suggested. He is the author of: *Essays, Political, Economical and Philosophical* (3 vols., London, 1796; Vol. IV., 1802; American ed., 1798-1804); many of which were originally published as pamphlets in French, English and German, and *Rumford's Complete Works*, published posthumously (Boston, 1870-75), with a memoir of the author by George E. Ellis, and containing the correspondence of his daughter, Sarah Thompson. His life was also written by James Renwick, in Sparks's "American Biography" (1845). Count Rumford died in Auteuil, France, Aug. 25, 1814.

THOMPSON, Charles Oliver, educator, was born at East Windsor Hill, Conn., Sept. 25, 1836; son of the Rev. William (q.v.) and Eliza Welles (Butler) Thompson. He prepared for college under Dr. Paul Ansel Chadbourne (q.v.); was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and was principal of the Caledonia County academy, afterwards known as Peacham academy, Vt., 1858-64, with the exception of a few months in 1860, when he was engaged as a civil engineer at Piermont, N.Y. He was married, May 14, 1862, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Horace and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Goodrich of Ware, Mass. He was principal of the Coting High school, Arlington, Mass., 1864-68, meanwhile studying chemistry at Harvard university, and in 1868 he became the first principal of the Worcester (Mass.) Free Institute of Industrial Science, a position he held until 1882, together with the professorship of chemistry. In preparation for the work of organizing the Institute (the name being changed to the Worcester Polytechnic school during his administration), which was one of the first of its kind in the United States, he spent several months in Europe studying methods of technical education. He devised and developed the method of instruction in mechanical engineering, which consists in combining the instruction in the theoretic branches of the art with practical work in machine shops, operated under the supervision of the institution, but conducted on strictly business and commercial principles in

active competition with other industrial enterprises of the same nature. This system remained in successful operation at the Worcester Polytechnic school and was adopted by a number of other similar institutions. He was president of the Rose Polytechnic institute, Terre Haute, Ind., from its opening, March 7, 1883, until his death, when he was succeeded by Thomas Corwin Mendenhall (q.v.). Prior to the organization of this school he made in Europe a further study of technical education. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth, 1879, and from Williams, 1890; and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and of other scientific and literary societies. He is the author of: *Hints Toward a Profession of Teaching* (address, 1867), *Manual Labor and School Work Combined* (with Andrew D. White, 1870); *Industrial Drawing* (address, 1871); *Manual Training in the Public Schools* (1884); *Modern Polytechnic Schools* (1883); *Robert Boyle, a Study in Biography* (1882), and *Review of Reports of British Royal Committee on Technical Instruction* (with notes, 1885). Memorials of Dr. Thompson were published by the American Antiquarian society; the Terre Haute Literary club; the Rose Polytechnic institute (1885), and the Worcester Polytechnic school (1885). He died in Terre Haute, Ind., March 17, 1885.

THOMPSON, (Charles) Vance, author and playwright, was born in Janesville, Wis., April 17, 1863; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Lemuel and Mary (Boyd) Thompson, and grandson of Aaron and Christina Julia (?) (Forbes) Thompson. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1883; studied in the University of Jena, Germany, and after his return, went to Chicago, Ill., and was engaged in journalistic work. Coming to New York he was a special writer for the *Mail and Express*; dramatic critic of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and was also connected with the *Musical Courier*. In 1895, with James G. Huneker, he founded *Mlle New York*, a fortnightly review, which he conducted, 1895-96; he also founded the Whitechapel club of Chicago, Ill., and in 1900 took up his residence in Paris, acting as foreign correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*. He was married, July 27, 1890, to Lillian Spencer of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is the author of: *Bereyn Kennedy*; *The City of Torches*; *A Flash of Honor*; *Writers of Young France*; *French Portraits* (1899); *Spinners of Life* (1903), and of the plays: *In Old Japan* (1897); *The Dresden Shepherdless* (1898); *The Japanese Doll*, and *Florine's Dream*.

THOMPSON, Daniel Pierce, author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1795; grandson of

Daniel Thompson, of Woburn, Mass., who was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford). He passed his boyhood on a farm, attended and taught school, and was graduated from Middlebury college, Vermont, 1820. He was subsequently a tutor in Virginia; was admitted to the bar, 1823, and began practice in Montpelier, Vt. He was register of probate, 1824; clerk of the state legislature, 1830-33 and 1834-36; judge of probate for Washington county, 1837-40 and 1841-42; clerk of the county court, 1843-45, and of the supreme court and also secretary of state, 1853-55. He compiled the laws of Vermont from 1824 to 1834; edited the *Green Mountain Freeman*, 1849-56, and was an advocate of anti-masonry. In addition to several lectures and orations, he is the author of: *The Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esq.*; or *Freemasonry Practically Illustrated*, under the pen-name of "A Member of the Vermont Bar" (1835); *May Martin*; or, *the Money-Diggers*, a prize story written originally for the *New England Galaxy* (1835); *The Green Mountain Boys* (1840); *Locke Amsden*; or, *the School-master* (1845); *Lucy Hosmer* (1848); *The Rangers* (1851); *Tales of the Green Mountains* (1852); *Gaut Gurley* (1857); *The Doomed Chief* (1860); *History of Montpelier, 1781-1860, with Biographical Sketches* (1860); *Centeola, and other Tales* (1864); *The Honest Lawyer, or the Fair Castaway*, (unfinished MS.), and of several historical and biographical monographs. He died in Montpelier, Vt., June 6, 1868.

THOMPSON, David P., governor of Idaho Territory, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1834. He was educated in the public schools; worked on railroad surveys, and served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade until 1853, when he went to Oregon City, Ore. He served for some years as compassman on the U.S. survey work of Oregon and Washington territories; was a member of the Oregon volunteers, 1855-56, and captain of the 1st Oregon cavalry, 1861-63, engaging in service against the Indians. He was married, in 1861, to Mary K., daughter of John and Susan Meldrum. He built the first railroad in Oregon; was president of the Oregon Woolen mills, 1866-68; a state senator from the twelfth district, 1866-72, and in the latter year served as U.S. surveyor and assigner of the Indian reservations in Oregon Territory. He was governor of Idaho Territory, by appointment from President Grant, 1874-76, and subsequently engaged as a contractor in Portland, Oregon, becoming president of the Oregon Construction Co., and as such building many important railways. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1878, 1882 and 1889; mayor of Portland, 1880-82; a presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket, 1884; Republican candidate for governor of Ore-

gon, 1890, and U.S. minister to Turkey, 1892-93. Mr. Thompson was president of the Portland Savings bank, 1880-86, and of the Commercial National bank, 1886-92, a school director of Portland; president of the Portland Business college, and a member of the state board of equalization, 1897-98.

THOMPSON, Egbert, naval officer, was born in New York city, June 6, 1820. He was warranted midshipman, U.S. navy, March 13, 1837; accompanied the exploring expedition of Com. Charles Wilkes to the southern seas, 1838-42, and was promoted passed midshipman, June 29, 1843. He served with distinction during the Mexican war as executive officer of the schooner *Bonita*, Gulf squadron, Com. David Conner, his ship being detailed to cover the debarkation of General Scott at Vera Cruz, in March, 1847; was attached to the steamer *Michigan* on the great lakes, 1847-50; stationed at Philadelphia navy yard, 1850-51, being promoted lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1850, and in 1851 was sent to the relief of Fort Pickens on the steamer *Powhatan*. In 1862 he commanded the gun-boat *Pittsburg* attached to the Western gun-boat flotilla at Cairo, Ill. The *Pittsburg* took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, and was badly cut up by the Confederate shot. When Flag-Officer Foote called a council of war on board the *Benton*, March 28-29, 1862, to consider the suggestion made by General Pope that by aid of the gunboat he could cross the river and capture the Confederate force at Island No. 10, Thompson was one of the commanding officers present when Commander Walker volunteered to run the gauntlet of the Confederate fleet with the *Carondelet*. Lieutenant Thompson with the *Pittsburg* was ordered to follow the *Carondelet*, and arrived on the morning of April 5, but did not obey the directions of Walker, and failed to come into the action until the victory had been gained. Flag-Officer Foote, however, in his report divided the honors between the two officers. The *Pittsburg*, Lieutenant-Commander Thompson, was one of the seven U.S. gunboats that engaged the Confederate gunboats above Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862, Flag-Officer Davis having succeeded Flag-Officer Foote to the command of the United States gunboats, May 9, 1862. After the fall of Fort Pillow, he was detached, June 5, with the *Pittsburg* to co-operate with a land force in holding possession of the place, and he was not present at the battle of Memphis. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862; was on duty at the Philadelphia rendezvous, 1863-64; commanded the steamer *McDonough*, South Atlantic squadron, 1863-64; the *Dacotah*, South Pacific squadron, 1866-67; was commissioned captain, July 26, 1867, and was in command of the naval station, Mound city, Ill., 1869-

71. He commanded the sloop *Canandaigua*, North Atlantic squadron, 1871-72; was retired from active service, Jan. 6, 1874, and died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1881.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth, philanthropist, was born at Lyndon, Vt., Feb. 21, 1821; daughter of Samuel Rowell, and a descendant of Hannah Duston (q.v.). Her father, a farmer and hunter, was unable to give his children educational advantages, and Elizabeth was obliged at an early age to aid in her own support, engaging in domestic service. She visited Boston, Mass., in 1843, where she met Thomas Thompson, a millionaire and philanthropist, to whom she was married in 1844. After his death in 1869, she came into full possession of his property, which was bequeathed her as a life-estate and thereafter to be used "for or towards the relief and support" of needy working women in the towns of Brattleboro. Mrs. Thompson's charities include large contributions to the causes of woman suffrage and of temperance; financial aid to the unfortunate heads of families, and \$10,000 to the investigation of yellow fever. She originated and financed a song-service for the poor in the principal cities of the country; founded the town Longmont, Col., in 1871, continuing actively interested in its progress up to the time of her death, and gave 640 acres and \$300 each to the colonists of Saline county, Kansas. Among her other generousities are a contribution to the purchase of the Vassar college telescope; a building to the Concord summer school of philosophy; \$1000 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1883, being chosen its first patron; and also \$25,000 to the trustees of the latter association in 1885, the trust to be called the "Elizabeth Thompson science fund." She also purchased "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of his Cabinet," painted by Francis B. Carpenter (q.v.), and presented it to congress, for which favor she received the thanks of congress and was granted the privilege of the floor, an honor which no other woman ever received. She was president of the Woman's Memorial Fund association. She died in Littleton, N.H., July 21, 1899.

THOMPSON, Henry Adams, educator, was born in Stormstown, Centre county, Pa., March 23, 1837; son of John and Lydia (Blake) Thompson; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Pyle) Thompson, and of Thomas and Ann (Shugert) Blake, and a descendant of Irish ancestry on his father's side. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., A.B., 1858; studied theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1858-60; was licensed to preach by the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church, Jan. 7, 1860, and ordained by

the same conference, Jan. 7, 1861. He taught school in Marion and Noblesville, Ind., 1860-61; was professor of mathematics, at Western college, Iowa, 1861, and at Otterbein university, Ohio, 1862-67. He was married, Aug. 7, 1862, to Harriet E., daughter of George M. and Juliana (Jones) Copeland of Galena, Ohio; was superintendent of public schools, Troy, Ohio, 1867-71; professor of mathematics, Westfield college, Ill., 1871-72, and president of Otterbein university, 1872-86. He was an unsuccessful Prohibition candidate for representative in the 44th congress in 1874; for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1875, and for governor, 1877; chairman of the Prohibition national convention, 1876, and was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Neal Dow for President, 1880. He was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference, London, 1881; commissioner of the department of science and education, Ohio Centennial exposition, 1889; associate editor of Sunday-school literature, United Brethren church, 1893, and editor-in-chief from 1897-1901. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college, 1873, and that of LL.D. from Westfield college, Ill., 1886. He is the author of: *Schools of the Prophets* (1871); *Power of the Invisible* (1892); *Our Bishops* (1889); *Biography of Jonathan Weaver* (1902); and of contributions to the *Quarterly Review* and to the *Telescope*; and was editor-in-chief of the *The United Brethren Review*, Dayton, Ohio.

THOMPSON, Hugh Miller, second bishop of Mississippi, and 129th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, June 5, 1830; son of John and Annie (Miller) Thompson, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1836, suffering shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; lived in Caldwell, N.J., 1836-44, and in the latter year removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he prepared for the priesthood. He was graduated from Nashotah Theological seminary, Wis., 1852; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Kemper, June 6, 1852; had charge of Grace church, Madison, Wis., 1852-53; of the Church of the Nativity, Maysville, Ky., 1853-54; and was a missionary in Portage, Baraboo and Kilbourn city, Wis., until his advancement to the priesthood in St. John's church, Portage, Aug. 31, 1856. He was rector of St. Matthew's, Kenosha, Wis., 1858; of Grace church, Galena, Ill., 1859, and professor of history in the Nashotah Theological seminary, 1860-70, during which time he held associate pastorates at Kenosha, where he established Kemper Hall, and at St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and edited the *American Churchman* of Chicago. He was rector of St. James's church, Chicago, 1871; of Christ church, New York city,

1871-75; edited the *Church Journal*, at New Orleans, 1876-83, where he was consecrated co-adjutor bishop of Mississippi, Feb. 24, 1883, in Trinity church by Bishops Green, Wilmer, Harris and Gallagher, and upon the death of Bishop Green of Mississippi, Feb. 13, 1887, became diocesan. Bishop Thompson was present at the third Pan-Anglican Conference, London, 1888, and delivered the funeral sermon of Bishop Harris of Michigan at Westminster Abbey, 1897. He was married, first, in March, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Simeon and Mary Berry of Sandy Hill, N.Y., and of their children, the Rev. Frank Thompson was chaplain in the U.S. navy, and Annie married James Pearce of Yonkers, N.Y. He married secondly, Oct. 25, 1859, Anna Weatherburne, daughter of Henry Butler and Mary (Hatch) Hinsdale of Kenosha, Wis., and they had one son, Hugh Greame Thompson of Milbrook, Miss., and one daughter, Mary Weatherburne, who married the Rev. William Torrey Howe. Bishop Thompson received the honorary degree of A.M. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1858; that of D.D. from Hobart college, 1866, and from the University of the South, 1883, and that of LL.D. from the University of Alabama, 1885. He was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and is the author of: *Unity and its Restoration* (1860); *Sin and its Penalty* (1862); *First Principles* (1868); *Absolution* (1872); *Is Romanism the Best Religion for the Republic?* and *The Kingdom of God* (1873); of the lectures: *The World and the Logos* (1885); *The World and the Kingdom* (1888); *The World and the Man* (1890); *The World and the Wrestlers* (1895), and of the essays: *Copy* (1872); *More Copy* (1897). He died in Jackson, Miss., Nov. 18, 1902.

THOMPSON, Hugh Smith, governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 24, 1836; eldest son of Henry Tazewell and Agnes (Smith) Thompson; grandson of Chancellor Waddy Thompson and nephew of Gen. Waddy Thompson. He was graduated at the South Carolina Military academy in 1856, and in 1858 was appointed lieutenant and assistant professor in the academy. On April 6, 1858, he married Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Col. Thomas Boston Clarkson of South Carolina, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Boston, the noted Scottish divine. In 1859 he was made professor in the Columbia



branch of the institution, and in 1861 was promoted to a captaincy and again transferred to a professorship in the academy proper. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as a captain in the defence of Charleston and the subsequent operations against Sherman. In 1865 he was selected as principal of the Columbia Male academy, which he made a classical school of high standing. He was state superintendent of education, 1876-82, and in 1882 was informally elected president of the University of South Carolina. Before the election could be made formal he was nominated for governor, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected in 1884, but resigned in 1886 to accept the position of assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, tendered him by President Cleveland. In 1889 President Cleveland appointed him Democratic member of the civil service commission, but the senate did not act on the nomination. President Harrison, however, immediately after his inauguration renominated him, and the senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Governor Thompson resigned from the commission in 1892 to become comptroller of the New York Life Insurance company.

THOMPSON, Jacob, cabinet officer, was born in Leasburg, Caswell county, N.C., May 15, 1810. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1831; was a tutor at the university, 1831-33; was admitted to the bar, 1834, and began practice in Chickasaw county, Miss. He was a Democratic representative from Mississippi in the 26th-31st congresses, 1839-51, declining re-election. While in congress he served several times as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; was influential in securing the repudiation of the state bonds, 1842; voted against the compromise of 1850, and in 1845 declined an appointment by Governor Albert G. Brown of Mississippi to fill a vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the resignation of Robert J. Walker. He was secretary of the interior in President Buchanan's cabinet from March 5, 1857, to Jan. 8, 1861, when he resigned; was appointed a commissioner to promote the secession of North Carolina in December, 1860; served as inspector-general of the Confederate army, and was governor of Mississippi, 1862-64, subsequently acting as aide-de-camp to General Beauregard. He was confidential agent of the Confederacy to Canada, 1864-65, where he unsuccessfully endeavored to carry out a scheme for releasing the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burning the city. He died in Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885.

THOMPSON, James, jurist, was born in Middlesex, Butler county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1806. He was liberally educated; learned the printer's trade; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and began prac-

tice in Erie, Pa. He was a representative in the lower house of the state legislature, 1832-34, serving as speaker in the last session; a Van Buren elector in 1836; delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, 1838; president-judge of the sixth judicial district, 1839-44, and a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845-51. He was returned to the state legislature in 1855; judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1857-66, and chief justice, 1866-72, being an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for re-election. He is the author of the Reports of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Vols. xxx.-lxxii. He died suddenly, while conducting a case in that court at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1874.

THOMPSON, John, representative, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1777. He studied medicine and practised in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio; served as a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1816-17; as state senator, 1814-16 and 1817-21, and was a Democratic representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 19th, 21st, 23d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1825-27, 1829-37. He died in New Lisbon, Dec. 2, 1852.

THOMPSON, John Burton, senator, was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 14, 1810. His first paternal ancestor in America came from England to Virginia as a captain in the royal navy. John B. Thompson received a liberal education; studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar at Harrodsburg. He was appointed commonwealth's attorney; was elected a Whig representative from Kentucky to the 26th congress to fill the unexpired term of Simeon H. Anderson, deceased, serving, Dec. 7, 1840-March 3, 1841, and was re-elected to the 27th, 30th and 31st congresses, serving 1841-43, and 1847-51. He recruited a volunteer cavalry company for the Mexican war, which, however, was refused, and served as U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1853-59. He was a member of the Unionist party. He died in Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 7, 1874.

THOMPSON, John Reuben, author, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1823. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1844, and practised law in Richmond. He was editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, 1847-59, spending the year 1854 abroad for the benefit of his health, during which time he contributed foreign letters to the *Messenger*, and edited the *Southern Field and Fireside*, 1859-61. He arranged with a New York publisher to compile with John Esten Cooke "The Poets and Poetry of America" in 1860, which the war interrupted, and his health again demanding a change, he sailed for London, where he was an associate editor of the *London Index* and published articles in *Blackwood's Magazine*. He re-

turned to the United States in 1863, though not in improved health, and establishing himself in New York city, served as literary editor of the *Evening Post* from 1866 to 1872, when he resigned to spend the winter in Colorado. He is the author of *Patriotism*, a poem delivered before the convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1856; of the ode read at the inauguration of the equestrian statue of General Washington at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1858, and of *Poesy*, an essay in rhyme, delivered at Columbian college, Washington, June 28, 1859; *The Burial of Latane*; *The Death of Stuart*, and *The Battle Rainbow*. He died in New York city, April 30, 1873.

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THOMPSON, Joseph Peter, A.M.E.Z. bishop, was born a slave in Winchester, Va., Dec. 20, 1818. He escaped in 1834 to Williamsport, Pa., where he was apprenticed to a blacksmith; was licensed to preach, 1838, and was married in 1841. He joined the New York conference of the A.M.E.Z. church, 1843; was ordained deacon, 1845, and elder, 1847, his pastorates including churches in the states of New York and New Jersey, and at Halifax, N.S. Meanwhile he studied medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., M.B., 1858, entering into practice. He was consecrated bishop, July 4, 1876, at Louisville, Ky.; founded various Southern conferences, being the first to establish a conference in the Bahama Islands, 1878, and was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference in London, England, 1882. He assisted in the organization of Livingston college, Salisbury, N.C., and officiated at the Genesee conference, Auburn, N.Y., in September, 1893. He was actively associated with several religious societies. He died in Newburgh, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

THOMPSON, Launt, sculptor, was born in Abbey-leix, Queen's county, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1833. His father died while he was very young, and in 1847 he immigrated with his mother to America, settling in Albany, N.Y., where he was employed by a professor of anatomy; subsequently studied in a medical college, and devoted his spare time to drawing. He was influenced by Erastus D. Palmer to give up the study of medicine, and was for nine years a student in Palmer's school of sculpture at Albany, producing at this time his head of "Little Nell." He removed to New York city in 1858, where his work in medallion portraits having been immediately recognized, he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1859, and on the merits of "The Trapper" was elected an academician, 1862. The years 1868-69 and 1875-81 he spent in Italy, principally at Rome. In 1887 he finished his equestrian statue of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, located at Providence, R.I., and thereafter did no actual work, owing to a complete break-down in health. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale, 1874, in which year he was vice-president of the National Academy of Design, having previously served as a member of its council and of the committee on erection of the new building of the academy, and was a member of the Century association. His works include: portrait busts of William C. Bryant for the Metropolitan Museum of Art; James Gordon Bennett, Sr.; Robert B. Minturn; Charles H. Marshall; Edwin Booth, as "Hamlet"; Stephen H. Tyng (1870); Charles L. Elliott, and Samuel F. B. Morse (1871); statues of Napoleon I., at Milford, Pa.; Gen. John Sedgwick, at the U.S. Military academy (1869); Gen.

branch of the institution, and in 1861 was promoted to a captaincy and again transferred to a professorship in the academy proper. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as a captain in the defence of Charleston and the subsequent operations against Sherman. In 1865 he was selected as principal of the Columbia Male academy, which he made a classical school of high standing. He was state superintendent of education, 1876-82, and in 1882 was informally elected president of the University of South Carolina. Before the election could be made formal he was nominated for governor, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected in 1884, but resigned in 1886 to accept the position of assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, tendered him by President Cleveland. In 1889 President Cleveland appointed him Democratic member of the civil service commission, but the senate did not act on the nomination. President Harrison, however, immediately after his inauguration renominated him, and the senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Governor Thompson resigned from the commission in 1892 to become comptroller of the New York Life Insurance company.

THOMPSON, Jacob, cabinet officer, was born in Leasburg, Caswell county, N.C., May 15, 1810. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1831; was a tutor at the university, 1831-33; was admitted to the bar, 1834, and began practice in Chickasaw county, Miss. He was a Democratic representative from Mississippi in the 26th-31st congresses, 1839-51, declining re-election. While in congress he served several times as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; was influential in securing the repudiation of the state bonds, 1842; voted against the compromise of 1850, and in 1845 declined an appointment by Governor Albert G. Brown of Mississippi to fill a vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the resignation of Robert J. Walker. He was secretary of the interior in President Buchanan's cabinet from March 5, 1857, to Jan. 8, 1861, when he resigned; was appointed a commissioner to promote the secession of North Carolina in December, 1860; served as inspector-general of the Confederate army, and was governor of Mississippi, 1862-64, subsequently acting as aide-de-camp to General Beauregard. He was confidential agent of the Confederacy to Canada, 1864-65, where he unsuccessfully endeavored to carry out a scheme for releasing the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burning the city. He died in Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885.

THOMPSON, James, jurist, was born in Middlesex, Butler county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1806. He was liberally educated; learned the printer's trade; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and began prac-

tice in Erie, Pa. He was a representative in the lower house of the state legislature, 1832-34, serving as speaker in the last session; a Van Buren elector in 1836; delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, 1838; president-judge of the sixth judicial district, 1839-44, and a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845-51. He was returned to the state legislature in 1855; judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1857-66, and chief justice, 1866-72, being an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for re-election. He is the author of the Reports of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Vols. xxx.-lxxii. He died suddenly, while conducting a case in that court at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1874.

THOMPSON, John, representative, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1777. He studied medicine and practised in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio; served as a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1816-17; as state senator, 1814-16 and 1817-21, and was a Democratic representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1825-27, 1829-37. He died in New Lisbon, Dec. 2, 1852.

THOMPSON, John Burton, senator, was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 14, 1810. His first paternal ancestor in America came from England to Virginia as a captain in the royal navy. John B. Thompson received a liberal education; studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar at Harrodsburg. He was appointed commonwealth's attorney; was elected a Whig representative from Kentucky to the 26th congress to fill the unexpired term of Simeon H. Anderson, deceased, serving, Dec. 7, 1840-March 3, 1841, and was re-elected to the 27th, 30th and 31st congresses, serving 1841-43, and 1847-51. He recruited a volunteer cavalry company for the Mexican war, which, however, was refused, and served as U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1853-59. He was a member of the Unionist party. He died in Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 7, 1874.

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Winfield Scott, at the Soldiers' home, Washington, D.C.; Charles Morgan, at Clinton, Conn., (about 1871), and of Abraham Pierson of Yale (1874); the medallion portrait of Gen. John A. Dix, and the ideal works: *Elsine*, a bust, and *Morning Glory*, a medallion. He died in Middletown, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1894.

THOMPSON, Lewis O., educator, was born in Bergen, Norway, March 13, 1839. He came at an early age with his parents to America; settled in Chicago, Ill.; was graduated from Beloit college, Wis., A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from the Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1866. He was professor at Northwestern university, Watertown, Wis., 1866-68; stated supply at Belle Plaine, Minn., 1868-69, being ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Minnesota, Jan. 28, 1869, and was president of Northwestern university, 1869-72. He was in Indianapolis, Ind., 1872-73; stated supply at Cottage Grove, Wis., 1873-75; pastor in Peoria, Ill., 1876-82, and at Henry, Ill., 1886-87. He is the author of: *The Presidents and their Administrations* (1873); *Nothing Lost* (1876); *The Prayer-Meeting and its Improvement* (1878); *How to Conduct Prayer-Meetings* (1879); *Nineteen Christian Centuries in Outline* (1882), and unfinished MSS. He was drowned at Henry, Ill., July 16, 1887.

THOMPSON, Maurice, author, was born in Fairfield, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844. He removed with his parents to Kentucky and subsequently to northern Georgia, where his father was an extensive planter; was educated under private instruction; enlisted as a private in the Confederate army in 1861, serving through the war on scout duty, and afterward returned to Indiana, where he established himself as a civil engineer, eventually becoming chief engineer of a railroad survey. He was married to Alice Lee of Crawfordsville, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1879; state geologist and chief of the department of natural history, 1885-89, having from an early age given much attention to the study of natural science; and was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1888. In 1893 Mr. Thompson delivered the Carew lectures on "Conception, Composition and Expression," before the Hartford Theological seminary. He is the author of: *Hoosier Mosaics* (1875); *The Witchery of Archery* (1879); *How to Train in Archery*, with Will H. Thompson (1879); *A Tallahassee Girl* (1882); *His Second Campaign* (1882); *Songs of Fair Weather* (1883); *Al Lone's Extremes* (1885); *Ripways and Bird Notes* (1885); *A Red-Headed Family* (1885); *The Boys' Book of Sports* (1886); *A Banker of Bankersville* (1886); *Sylvan Secrets* (1887); *The Story of Louisiana* in the

"American Commonwealth Series" (1888); *A Fortnight of Folly* (1888); *Poems* (1892); *The Ethics of Literary Art* (1893); *Lincoln's Grave*, poem (1894); *Stories of the Cherokee Hills* (1898); *Toxophilus in Arcadia*; *The Ocala Boy*; *The King of Honey Island*; *My Winter Garden* (1900); *Alice of Old Vincennes* (1901), which last was dramatized. He died at his home, "Sherwood Place," Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15, 1901.

THOMPSON, Merriwether Jeff, soldier, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 22, 1826. He attended the free schools; subsequently removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1859 was mayor of that city. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the Missouri state guards in the spring of 1861, and in October, the same year, brigadier-general, C.S.A. General Thompson's brigade operated as an independent command, carrying on guerrilla warfare to Missouri, and later arming 3000 ninety-day troops to defend New Orleans against the army of Gen. B. F. Butler, April 25, 1862. He was commonly known as the "swamp-fox." He fought in no important engagements and received no promotions. After the war, he became a civil engineer and surveyed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and portions of the Kansas and Nebraska road. He died in St. Joseph, Mo., in July, 1876.

THOMPSON, Richard Wigginton, cabinet officer, was born in Culpeper county, Va., June 9, 1809. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1831, and later to Lawrence county, Ind., where, in 1834, he was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1834-36; state senator, 1836-38, and a presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler in 1841. He was a Whig representative from Indiana in the 27th and 30th congresses, 1841-43 and 1847-49; was defeated as a candidate for presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844; declined President Taylor's offer of the Austrian mission, as well as President Fillmore's offer of the recordership of the general land-office, and during the civil war was in charge of a recruiting post near Terre Haute, Ind. He was a presidential elector for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, framing the platform of the former, and was judge of the fifth Indiana circuit court, 1867-69. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the navy in President Hayes's cabinet, resigning in 1881 to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal company. He is the author of: *The Papacy and Civil Power* (1877); *History of the Protective Tariff* (1888); *Footprints of the Jesuits* (1894), and *Recollections of Sixteen Presidents from Washington to Lincoln* (2 vols., 1894). He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9, 1900.

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THOMPSON, Robert Ellis, educator, was born near Lurgan, Ireland, April 5, 1844; son of Samuel and Catharine (Ellis) Thompson; grandson of William and Jane (Brinkman) Thompson and of William and Lucy (Owens) Ellis. Both families were originally Quakers from the north of England, who bought forfeited land from Cornwall's soldiers. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1857; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; attended the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary, 1863-67; was licensed to preach by the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1867, and ordained by it to the ministry in 1873. He was instructor in mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1868-71; assistant professor of mathematics, 1871-74; professor of social science, 1874-83; and John Welsh Centennial professor of history and English literature, 1883-93, and was chosen president of the Central High school, Philadelphia, in 1894. He was married in 1874 to Mary Ellis, daughter of Robert and Catharine (Haughey) Neely of Philadelphia, Pa. He was lecturer on protective tariffs at Harvard, 1884-85, at Yale, 1886-88, and lectured without appointment at Amherst, Williams, Cornell, Princeton, Taylor and Swarthmore colleges, and was Stone lecturer at Princeton Theological seminary, 1891. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1879, and that of S.T.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He was editor of the *Penn Monthly*, 1870-81; *The American*, a political weekly, 1880-91, and joined the staff of the *Sunday School Times* in 1892; edited "The Latin Hymn Writers and their Hymns," by Samuel W. Duffield (1889), and "The Life of George Hay Stuart by himself" (1890), and is the author of: *Social Science and National Economy* (1875; revised as *Elements of Political Economy*, 1881); *The Encyclopædia Americana* (Vols. I and II, 1884-85); *De Civitate Dei, or The Divine Order of Human Society* (1891); *History of the Presbyterian Churches in America* (1895); *The National Hymn Book of the American Churches* (1893); *Political Economy for Academies and High Schools* (1895); and *The Hand of God in American History* (1902).

THOMPSON, Smith, jurist, was born in Stanford, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1768. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; subsequently studied law and taught school in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1792, and commenced practice in Troy, but returned to Poughkeepsie, when Chancellor James Kent, with whom he had studied, removed to New York city, in April, 1793. He was a member of the state assembly, 1800; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1801, in

THOMPSON

which year he refused the attorneyship of the New York middle district; was associate justice of the state supreme court, 1802-14; chief justice, 1814-18; secretary of the navy, President Munroe's cabinet, 1818-23; and associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, appointed to succeed Judge Henry Brockholst Livingston, deceased, serving, 1823-43. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Yale in 1824, and from Harvard, 1835, and was vice-president of the American Bible society. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1843.

THOMPSON, Thomas Weston, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1766. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1786, A.M., 1789, serving as tutor, 1789-91; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Salisbury, Mass., removing to Concord, N.H., in 1810. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 9th congress, 1805-07; state-treasurer, 1809; a representative in the state legislature, serving as speaker, 1813-14, and was appointed U.S. senator from New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Gilman, serving, Sept. 19, 1814-March 3, 1817. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1801-21. He died in Concord, N.H., Oct. 1, 1821.

THOMPSON, Waddy, jurist, was born in Cumberland county, Va., Nov. 18, 1769; fifth son of Josiah and Mary (Swann) Thompson; and a descendant of Sir Henry Swann. He was admitted to the bar at Richmond, and in 1790 removed to Wilkes county, Ga. He was married, April 20, 1793, to Eliza Blackburn, daughter of Capt. James (of the Continental army), and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Williams. In 1798 he settled in "Old Pickensville," S.C.; was a representative in the state legislature; solicitor of the western circuit, which office he held until 1805, when he was elected one of the chancellors of South Carolina, the highest judicial position of the commonwealth. He resigned in 1831, and in 1832 was the Union candidate for representative in opposition to Warren R. Davis, States-Rights Democrat, but withdrew before the election. He died in Greenville, S.C., Feb. 9, 1845.

THOMPSON, Waddy, representative, was born in Pickensville, S.C., Sept. 8, 1798; son of Waddy (q.v.) and Eliza Blackburn (Williams) Thompson. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1814; and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1826-30; and solicitor of the western circuit. In 1832, during the nullification excitement, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the forces raised for the defence of the state. He was a Whig representative in the 24th-26th congresses, 1835-41; opposed the attempts of John Q. Adams to have petitions against slavery received

by the house, and served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1841 he retired from public life, but in 1842 was appointed U.S.



Wadsworth Thompson Jr

She was burned to death in the great conflagration at Jacksonville, Fla., May 3, 1901. He is the author of *Recollections of Mexico* (1846). He died in Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 23, 1863.

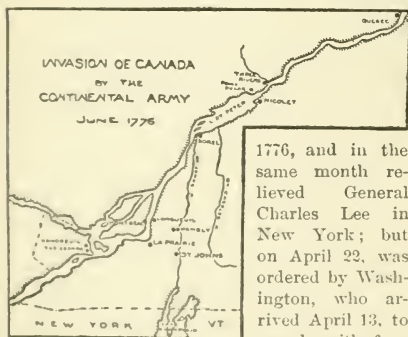
THOMPSON, William, soldier, was born in Ireland, about 1725; immigrated to America, and settled in Carlisle, Pa. He was captain of a troop of cavalry during the French war in Canada, and later made his home at Pittsburgh, Pa., being one of the purchasers of old Fort Pitt, when it was abandoned by the British. After the battle of Concord in 1775, at the call of the Continental congress for troops, Pennsylvania raised eight companies of riflemen and made Thompson colonel of the regiment. He served under Washington at the siege of Boston, skirmishing at Lechmere Point; was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental service, March 1.

minister to Mexico by President Tyler. He subsequently became an extensive cotton planter in Madison, Florida, and was appointed solicitor-general of a Florida circuit in November, 1868. He was twice married, first to Emma, daughter of Gen. William Butler; and secondly to Cornelia, daughter of Col. David Jones of Wilmington, N.C.

Quebec. On the death of Thomas, June 2, 1776, the command of the army fell to Thompson, who, on June 5, despatched Colonel St. Clair (q.v.), at the latter's suggestion, to surprise and capture the British post at Three Rivers. Gen. John Sullivan (q.v.), who had left New York three days later than Thompson, arrived in camp, with six battalions on June 6, assumed command, and sent Thompson to Nicolet to assist St. Clair. The attempt was unsuccessful, and Thompson was captured. He was paroled in August, 1776, and returned to Pennsylvania, but was not exchanged until 1778, and took no further active part in the war. He died at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 4, 1781.

THOMPSON, William, educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., Feb. 18, 1806; son of Augustus and Kezia (Hopkins) Thompson; grandson of James and Ruth (Benton) Thompson, and of Ehud and Chloe (King) Hopkins; great-grandson of Gideon Thompson, who removed, about 1740, from New Haven to Goshen, Conn., which town he repeatedly represented in the general assembly, and died in Hartford, Conn., in 1759; and a descendant of Anthony Thompson, who came from England to Boston, June 26, 1637, and became one of the first settlers of New Haven colony; and of John Hopkins, Cambridge, Mass., 1633. William Thompson studied under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Harvey; was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1826; served as principal of Amherst academy, 1827-29, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1832, remaining as a post-graduate student for one year. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Bridge-water (Brockton), Mass., 1833-34; was married, Sept. 25, 1834, to Eliza Wells, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Simpkins) Butler of Northampton, Mass., and was associated with the Theological Institute of Connecticut as Nettleton professor of the Hebrew language and literature, 1834-81, and as head of the institution, 1858-88. During his administration as president, the Institute was moved from East Windsor to Hartford, Conn., and through his ceaseless and fruitful efforts to secure its prosperity, Dr. Thompson won the title of "father of the Institution." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1848, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 27, 1889.

THOMPSON, William, educator, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1821. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1836, settling near Washington, D.C. He was prepared for college in Washington; was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, 1845; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Illinois, subsequently abandoning the profession.



battalions to reinforce Gen. John Thomas (q.v.) in Canada. He went to Albany by water, and marching thence overland to Canada, met Thomas while making his skilful retreat from

1776, and in the same month relieved General Charles Lee in New York; but on April 22, was ordered by Washington, who arrived April 13, to march with four

for that of the ministry. He founded a Baptist church in Boone county, Mo., in 1855, where he served for several years. He was subsequently pastor at Fayette, Howard county; was president of Mount Pleasant college, Huntsville, 1856-57, and the second president of William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., serving from 1857 until 1861, when the college was suspended upon the outbreak of the civil war, resuming the presidency for a short time in 1863. He practised law, 1861-63, and was founder of a school in Sidney, Iowa, in 1863, and president until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William Jewell in 1857. He died in Sidney, Iowa, Sept. 12, 1865.

THOMPSON, William Oxley, educator, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1855; son of David Glenn and Agnes Miranda (Oxley) Thompson; grandson of David and Sarah (Gordon) Thompson and of Joel M. (born 1806) and Nancy (King) Oxley; great-grandson of Andrew and Nancy (Montgomery) King of county Down, Ireland. The Oxleys were from Maryland. He was graduated from Muskingum college, New Concord, Ohio, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1882, and was ordained in the same year to the Presbyterian ministry. He was missionary and pastor at Odebolt, Iowa, 1882-85; president of Longmont college, Col., 1885-89; pastor there, 1885-91, and president of Miami university, 1891-99. He was married, June 28, 1894, to Estelle Godfrey, daughter of Charles H. and Frances (Pettibone) Clark of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1899 he became president of the Ohio State university. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Muskingum college, 1891, and that of LL.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania, 1897.

THOMPSON, William Tappan, editor and author, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1812; of Irish-American parentage. His mother, a native of Dublin, Ireland, died in 1823, and with his father he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where, after the latter's death, he was employed in the office of the *Chronicle*. Subsequently he acted as secretary to Gov. James D. Westcott of Florida, and under his instruction began the study of law. He was associate editor of the *States Rights Sentinel*, Augusta, Ga., in 1835; participated as a volunteer in the war against the Seminoles, 1835-36; returning to Augusta founded the *Mirror*, and was connected with its successor, the *Family Companion*, at Macon until 1838. He conducted the *Miscellany*, Madison, Ga., 1840-45, in which he published his "Major Jones' Letters"; was associate editor and subsequently sole editor and proprietor of the *Western Continent*, Baltimore, Md., 1845-50, and in the latter year established the *Morning News* at Savannah, Ga.,

which he edited until his death. He served as aide on the staff of Gov. Joseph E. Brown in the civil war, and as a volunteer in the Confederate army, 1864; was subsequently a warden of the port of Savannah; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York city, July 4, 1868, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1877. He edited: "Hotchkiss's Codification of the Statute Laws of Georgia" (1845); dramatized Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," produced in America and in Europe, and is the author of the humorous publications: *Major Jones' Courtship* (1840); *Major Jones' Chronicle of Pineville* (1843); *Major Jones' Sketches of Travel* (1848); *The Live Indian: A Farce*, and *John's Alive; or the Bride of a Ghost and Other Sketches*, collected by his daughter, Mrs. May A. Wade, and published posthumously (1883). He died in Savannah, Ga., March 24, 1882.

THOMPSON, Wordsworth, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1840; son of Alfred Wordsworth and Anne (Burke) Thompson, and grandson of John and Anne (Marriott) Thompson. His first ancestor in America came from Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, England, and settled in Virginia. The names of two of the Marriotts, his ancestors, who lost their lives at North Point in 1812, are inscribed upon the Battle monument, Baltimore. Wordsworth Thompson was graduated from Newton university, Baltimore; studied law under his father, and became an amateur draughtsman. In 1861 he visited relatives in Virginia, where he began to make sketches of soldiers and battle-scenes, which were in great demand by Harper & Brothers and also by pictorial newspapers, including the *Illustrated London News*. In the same year he sailed for Paris, where he studied first with Charles Gleyre, and after a course at the *École des Beaux Arts*, with Albert Pasini, exhibiting *The Moorlands of Au-Fargi* at the Salon in 1865. He subsequently went on a pedestrian tour through Europe, and after 1868 made his headquarters in New York city. He re-visited Europe in 1871; traveling also in Asia Minor and Africa, and while in France finished his painting of the Palace of St. Cloud, called *Desolation*, which in 1875 obtained for him an associate membership in the National Academy of Design. He later traveled and sketched in Spain, Algiers, the Desert of Africa and many other countries, 1881-94. In 1877 he was made an Academician, and in 1878 a member of the Society of American Artists. He was married in 1876 to Mary S. Pumpelly, daughter of George and Susan I. Pumpelly of Owego, N.Y., and subsequently had his home and studio at Summit, N.J. His colonial and historical paintings include: *Annapolis in 1776*, owned by the Buffalo Fine Arts academy

(1875) ; *Review at Philadelphia, August, 1777* (1878) ; *The Departure for the War, 1776* ; *The Advance of the Enemy* (1885), and *Passing the Outposts*, owned by the Union League club. His descriptive and genre canvases include : *A Twilight in Corsica* (1875) ; *The School-House on the Hill*, Paris exposition (1878) ; *The Market-Place in Biskra* (1884) ; *The Hour of Prayer* ; *Returning from a Boar Hunt* ; *Tangier* ; *A Sabbath-Day in Troublous Times* ; *View of Mount Etna* ; *Mid-Summer's Day on Long Island* ; *By the Sea-Montone* ; *May Day in Fifth Avenue, New York* ; *Halt of a Diligence* ; *Old Stone Church* ; *Sleepy Hollow* ; *Winter Morning's Ride*, and *The Parting Guest*, owned by the New York Historical society. His *New England Homestead* received a medal at the Universal exposition, Paris, 1889 ; his *Deserted Inn* was exhibited at the Chicago exposition, 1893, and his painting of *Old Briton Church, Williamsburg, Virginia*, is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He died in summit, N.J., Aug. 28, 1896.

THOMSON, Charles, patriot, was born in Maghera, county Derry, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729. He was brought to this country in 1740, attended the academy of Francis Allison, and while still very young was made principal of a Friends academy at Newcastle, Pa. He was respected and trusted by the colonists, and was a prominent local leader during the strained relations with the mother country. He was the secretary in every Continental congress, 1774-89, and from the private memoranda that he made, compiled a history of the Revolution. He was married in 1775, to a daughter of Richard Harrison of Pennsylvania. His translation of the Bible from the Greek in 1808 stands as a monument to early American scholarship. He is the author of : *An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians* (1795) ; *A Synopsis of the Four Evangelists, or a Regular History of the Conception, Birth, Doctrine, Miracles, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ in the Words of the Evangelists* (1805), and *Critical Annotations on Gilbert Wakefield's Works*, which was never published. He died in Lower Merion, Pa., Aug. 16, 1824.

THOMSON, Elhu, electrician, was born at Manchester, England, March 29, 1853 ; son of Daniel and Mary (Rhodes) Thomson ; grandson of James and Margaret (Brock) Thomson, and of James and Nancy (Tennant) Rhodes. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High school, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1875, and was professor of chemistry and mechanics there, 1870-80. In 1880 he organized the Thomson-Houston Electric company, and obtained about 600 patents in the United States on his inventions in electricity. He was married, May 1, 1884, to Mary Louise,

daughter of Charles and Mary (Davis) Peck of New Britain, Conn. He was awarded the grand prix at Paris in 1889, and again in 1900, for electrical inventions, and was decorated in 1889 by the French government as chevalier and officer in the Legion of Honor for electrical research and invention. He became a member of the American Philosophical society, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences ; past-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers ; member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London ; and member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received from Yale the honorary degree of A.M. in 1890, and from Tufts that of Ph.D. in 1894.

THOMSON, Frank, railway president, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., July 5, 1841 ; son of Alexander Thomson (q.v.), and brother of William Thomson (q.v.). He attended Chambersburg academy ; was employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shop, 1858-61, and in the service of the U.S. government in Virginia, building bridges and repairing railroads, 1861-62. He was transferred to Buel's army in 1862, assisting in its march through Kentucky, and later to the Army of the Potomac, taking an important part in the transportation arrangements of the 11th and 12th Corps to Chattanooga, in 1863. He was subsequently in charge of the railroads south of Nashville, which were used to supply the Union army. He left the army in 1864 ; was appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and also of motive power on the Pennsylvania railroad, 1873, becoming general-manager of the latter, Oct. 1, 1874 ; second vice-president, Oct. 1, 1882 ; first vice-president, Oct. 27, 1888, and president, February, 1897. He was married to a daughter of Benjamin Clark of New York. Mr. Thomson died at Merion, Pa., June 5, 1899.

THOMSON, John Edgar, railroad-president, was born in Springfield, Pa., Feb. 10, 1808 ; son of John Thomson. He was employed in 1827, in surveying for the Philadelphia and Cumberland railroad ; became principal assistant engineer of the eastern division of the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1830 ; chief engineer of the Georgia railroad, 1832, and general manager of the same, 1847 ; was subsequently chief engineer of the



Pennsylvania railroad, and elected president of the latter in 1852. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1874.

THOMSON, John Renshaw, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1800. He studied at the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. His business took him to China in 1817, and while there he was appointed U.S. consul at Canton in 1823. He returned to America in 1825, made his home at Princeton, N.J., and was married to a sister of Com. Robert F. Stockton. He became interested in the railroad business; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1844; was chosen to the U.S. senate in 1853, to fill the unexpired term of Commodore Stockton, retired, and was re-elected in 1857, serving, 1853-63. He was married, secondly, to a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward (q.v.), of Sing Sing, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton, 1846. He died in Princeton, N.J., Sept. 13, 1862.

THOMSON, Mortimer ("Doesticks"), author, was born in Riga, Monroe county, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1832. He removed at an early age with his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., and matriculated at the University of Michigan, but with several others was expelled for his connection with secret societies. He subsequently appeared on the stage and was employed by a New York house as a traveling salesman, eventually becoming a journalist, and contributing letters from Niagara Falls to the *New York Tribune*. He was also in great demand as a lecturer, two of his most popular subjects being "Cheek" and "Pluck," the latter in rhyme. He married Grace, daughter of Sara Payson (Willis) and Charles H. Eldredge. Mrs. Thomson was a regular contributor to the *New York Ledger*, as was also her mother, and subsequently her daughter. Mrs. Eldredge afterward became the wife of James Parton (q.v.). Mortimer Thomson wrote under the *nom-de-plume* of "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P.B.," which he had assumed during his university course, the abbreviations signifying "Queer Kritter" and "Perfect Brick." For his poem, "Nothing to say, being a Satire on Snobbery," written by request for George W. Carleton, during the authorship controversy in 1857 over Butler's "Nothing to hear," he received \$800. His report of the Pierce-Butler slave sale at Savannah, Ga., written originally for the *Tribune* in 1859, was translated into various foreign languages and issued as a tract by the Anti-slavery society. He is also the author of: *Doesticks—What He Says* (1855); *Pluribus-tah*, a travesty of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" (1856); *History and Records of the Elephant Club; Knight Russ Ockside, M.D.*, with Edward F. Underhill, and *The Witches of New York* (1859). He died in New York city, June 25, 1875.

THORBURN, Grant, author, was born in Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1773. His father was a nail-maker, and from him he learned the business, soon acquiring a reputation for remarkable dexterity. He was accused of treason in 1793 in consequence of his participation in a parliamentary reform movement, but soon released; immigrated to the United States in 1794, and established himself as a nail-maker in New York city, abandoning the trade for the grocery business in 1801. He was first married to Rebecca Sickles of New York, who died in 1800, and in the following year he married again. During the yellow fever epidemics in New York in 1798 and 1805, he refused to leave the city, and devoted himself to the relief of the sufferers. Subsequently he engaged in the seed trade, in Newark, N.J., and returned to New York in 1815, practically penniless. Through the aid of his friends he was soon re-established in business, and in 1818 visited Scotland. Having afterward lost a large proportion of his wealth by engaging in the cultivation of mulberry trees, with the view of establishing a silk business, he retired in 1854 to Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., and subsequently to Winsted, Conn. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. and is the author of contributions to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and the *New York Mirror* under the pen-name of Lawrie Todd, and of: *Forty Years' Residence in America and Men and Manners in Great Britain* (1834); *Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York* (1845); *Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men, and Bachelors* (1847); *Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia* (1848); *Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd; Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn* (1852), and its *Supplement* (1853). See: "Lawrie Todd, or settlers in the New World," by John Galt (London, 1830), and "A Bone to Gnaw for Grant Thorburn," by William Carver (1836). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1863.

THOREAU, Henry David, author, was born in Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817; son of John and Cynthia (Dunbar) Thoreau; grandson of John and Jane (Burns) Thoreau, and of Asa and Mary (Jones) Dunbar, and great-grandson of Philip and Marie (de Galais) Thoreau, of ——— and Sarah (Orrok) Burns, and of Elisha Jones. John Thoreau, the grandfather of Henry David, emigrated from Jersey to Boston, and removed thence to Concord, settling in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1818, returning in 1821 to Boston, and in 1823 to Concord, where he died in 1859. He was a pencil-maker, and taught his trade to all his children, both sons and daughters. Henry D. Thoreau first attended school in Boston, concluding his preparation for college in Concord, and matriculating at Harvard in 1833. During his college course he won no distinction, puzzling

and vexing the faculty by his utter indifference to the prizes and other artificial incentives to study. At this time began his friendship with Emerson, the attention of the latter having been attracted to him by the discovery of a com-



Henry D. Thoreau.

mon friend that a note in Thoreau's diary contained the same kernel of thought as one of Emerson's early lectures. Thoreau was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1837, but declined a diploma to save the additional five dollars. In 1838, bearing recommendations from Ezra Ripley, Emerson and President Josiah Quincy of

Harvard, he went to Maine with the intention of teaching school, but was unsuccessful in his quest for a position. For a short time he taught in Concord, but later engaged in pencil making, surveying, and other occupations. Thoreau became deeply interested in transcendentalism, in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and in other social and political reforms. Later his home became a station on the "Underground Railway," and his uncompromising attitude toward slavery was further evidenced by his memorable address to the citizens of Concord on behalf of John Brown at the time of the latter's arrest in 1859. Thoreau succeeded in earning a fair living by making pencils, but when he had attained such skill in this work that financial success seemed assured, he announced that he should never make another pencil, for he could never make a better, and the only time he did resort to this means of making money was when some dependent relative stood in need of aid. He was a true student of nature, being ever more at home in the open than under cover. His woodcraft was marvelous, enabling him to follow a trail by the tread, after dark. He was strong, long-limbed, and of a nervous, untiring nature;—apt at all kinds of manual labor, often surveying for his neighbors, farming for himself, and building for any one wishing a new house. He said, "I found that the occupation of a day laborer was the most independent of any, especially as it requires only thirty or forty days in the year to support one." Love of liberty and love of truth were Thoreau's most conspicuous traits of character. In 1836 his theories led him to renounce the church and decline to pay its tax; and in 1846 he renounced the state and refused

to pay his taxes, preferring to go to jail rather than contribute to the support of what seemed to him an evil. When Emerson visited him in his cell and asked him why he was there, Thoreau replied, "And why are you not here?" In March, 1845, he built with his own hands a little cabin, in which he lived and wrote for two years. The cabin was situated on a piece of land owned by Bronson Alcott on the shore of Lake Walden. Thoreau did not live there as a hermit, as is sometimes supposed; on the contrary he mingled with his fellow men as usual, and frequently spent a day or a night at home. While at Walden he edited his *Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*, chapters of which had begun to appear in the *Dial* in 1840. In 1846 he sent his essay on Carlyle to Horace Greeley, who had it published in *Graham's Magazine*. In the same year he visited a relative in Bangor, Maine, and traveled with him to the headwaters of the Penobscot river and to the summit of Mount Katahdin, a region at that time unexplored. He returned to Concord in 1847, having sold his hut on the lake. In the same year he sent to Agassiz specimens which he had gathered in the woods, some of which were entirely new to the scientist, who tried, but without success, to cultivate the acquaintance of the careful observer. Greeley purchased his *Katahdin and Maine Woods* in 1848, and in 1849 the *Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* was published and favorably received by such critics as George Ripley and James Russell Lowell, but the sale did not pay the expense of printing, and to free himself from debt Thoreau took up surveying once more. Greeley was almost insistent in his requests that Thoreau should write frequent short articles, such as essays on Emerson and other Concord contemporaries, but Thoreau knew no way but his own. A *Yankee in Canada*, a journal of his journey with Ellery Channing in French Canada in 1850, was accepted by *Putnam's Magazine* in 1852, but was not published there because of a disagreement between Putnam and Thoreau. *Walden, or Life in the Woods* (1854) and the *Week* were the only volumes published during the life of the author. Thoreau was stricken with pulmonary consumption, an inherited disease, and died after a long illness. Unlike his friend Emerson he did not grasp the Divine as a personality, but like the Indians he so closely resembled, he saw Him in the clouds and beheld Him in the wind. When on his deathbed he was questioned by Parker Pillsbury regarding his belief in the future he replied, "One world at a time." A cairn marks the spot on the shores of Walden where his hut stood. The portrait from which the accompanying illustration was made is seldom seen, but is said to resemble Thoreau during the greater part

of his active life. His writings frequently appeared in such periodicals as the *Dial*, *Atlantic*, *Putnam's* and *Graham's*. His poems are of uneven merit, some of them reaching a high plane. Following is a list of his published books: *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* (1849); *Walden*; or, *Life in the Woods* (1854); *Excursions* (1863 and 1866); *The Maine Woods* (1864); *Cape Cod* (1864); *Early Spring in Massachusetts* (1881); *Summer* (1884), *Winter* (1887), and *Autumn* (1892), all from the journal of Henry David Thoreau, edited by H. G. O. Blake. For biographies of Thoreau, see life by F. B. Sanborn in American Men of Letters series (1882); sketch by R. W. Emerson in the Riverside Edition of Thoreau's works (1893); life by W. E. Channing under the title "The Poet-Naturalist" (1873); life by H. A. Page (1877); and sketch by R. L. Stevenson in "Familiar Studies of Men and Books." His name in Class A, Authors and Editors, received three votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900. Thoreau died in Concord, Mass., May 6, 1862.

THORNTON, Gustavus Brown, sanitarian, was born in Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., Feb. 22, 1835; son of James Bankhead and Mariana Tabb (Horner) Thornton; grandson of James Bankhead and Mildred Rootes (Thornton)



G. B. Thornton

Thornton, and of Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner, an assistant surgeon in the Revolutionary army; great-grandson of Col. Anthony Thornton, a Revolutionary soldier; and a descendant of William Thornton, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in York county, Va., about 1640. James Bankhead Thornton was a lawyer, who removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1847, and is the author of: "Digest of Conveyancing Testamentary and Registry Laws of the States of the Union." Gustavus B. Thornton was graduated from the University of New York, M.D., 1860, and in 1861 became a surgeon in the Confederate army, being made chief surgeon of a division, 1862. He was physician in charge of the Memphis city hospital, 1868-79, and was president of the Memphis board of health, 1879-89, and again, 1893-98. It was due to his influence and persistent energy during his last period of official service as president of the board of health that the new city hospital was

built. Dr. Thornton was married first, Dec. 1, 1869, to Miss Martha Louisa Hullum of Memphis, by whom he had two children, Anna May and Gustavus Brown, Jr.; and secondly, on April 4, 1887, to Mrs. Gustavus A. Henry, nee Winston, of Alabama. He was president of the Tennessee state medical society, 1881-82; a member of the American medical association and the American public health association, and a member of the Tennessee state board of health, 1877-87. He is the author of several monographs including:—*Yellow Fever Pathology and Treatment* (1880); *Memphis Sanitation and Quarantine in 1879-80* (1880); *The Negro Mortality in Memphis* (1882); *Sanitation of the Mississippi Valley* (1884); *Gulf Coast Quarantine* (1884); *Six Years' Sanitary Work in Memphis* (1886), etc.; and fifteen annual reports as president of the Memphis board of health.

THORNTON, James Shepard, naval officer, was born in Merrimack, N.H., Feb. 25, 1826. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Jan. 15, 1841; advanced to passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1846, and resigned, May 9, 1850. He re-entered the navy again in 1854; was commissioned master, Sept. 14, 1855, and promoted lieutenant the following day. In 1861 he served in blockading duty on the *Bainbridge*; was executive officer on the *Hartford* in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and given command of the steam gun boat *Winona*. He was made executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, April 1, 1863, and it was in accordance with his suggestions, while at the Azores, that the ship's sides were hung with 120 fathoms of heavy chain, covering a space amidships of 49½ feet by 6 feet 2 inches, to protect the engines when the coal bunkers were nearly empty; an experiment he had seen tried on the *Hartford*. Thus it was that the *Kearsarge* was protected during her duel with the *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, June 19,



1864. During that engagement, Thornton superintended the working of a battery, and special mention of his coolness and courage was made in the official report of Captain Winslow. He

was advanced thirty numbers for gallantry; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; stationed at the Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard, 1866-67, and was promoted captain, May 24, 1872. He died in Germantown, Pa., May 14, 1875.

THORNTON, John Wingate, author, was born in Saco, Maine, Aug. 12, 1818; son of James B. and Eliza B. Thornton, and a descendant of Gen. Daniel Gookin (1612-1687), who emigrated with his father from Kent, England, to Virginia, 1621; settled in Cambridge, Mass., 1644; was made major-general of the colony, 1681, and is the author of "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," published posthumously, 1792. His mother (1795-1854), born in Northampton, N.H., was a poet, and contributed to the *Southern Literary Messenger* and *The Christian Mirror*. John Wingate Thornton was graduated from Harvard college, LL.B., 1840; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Boston, Mass. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1860; founded the New England Historic-Genealogical society, and was vice-president of the American Statistic association and of the Prince Publication society. His works, most of which were privately printed, include: *Genealogical Memoir of the Gilbert Family, and Lives of Isaac Heath and John Bowles, and of Rev. John Eliot, Jr.* (1850); *Mementoes of the Sweet Family* (1851); *The Landing at Cape Anne* (1854); *Ancient Pemaquid, and Peter Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth Reviewed* (1857); *The First Records of Anglo-American Colonization* (1859); *The Pulpit of the American Revolution* (1860); *Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges*, an address delivered at the Popham celebration (1863), and *The Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth* (1874). He died at Oak Hill, Scarborough, Maine, June 6, 1878.

THORNTON, Matthew, signer, was born in Ireland about 1714; son of James Thornton, who immigrated with his family to America, 1716-17, and settled in Wiscasset, Maine, subsequently removing to Worcester, Mass., where Matthew received his early education. He studied medicine under Dr. Grout of Leicester, Mass., and began practice as a physician and surgeon in Londonderry, N.H. In 1745 he accompanied as surgeon an expedition against Cape Breton under Col. William Pepperell. Dr. Thornton held the rank of colonel in the state militia during the Revolutionary war; served as justice of the peace under Gov. Benning Wentworth, and in 1775, upon the flight of the British governor, John Wentworth, was appointed first president of a provincial convention which framed a temporary form of government, consisting of a house of representatives and a council of twelve persons. He served as speaker of the general assembly from Jan. 5, 1776,

until September 12 of the same year, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, serving until 1778. Although he did not take his seat until four months after the passage of the Declaration of Independence, he was permitted to place his signature on the engrossed copy of that instrument. He was chief-justice of the court of common pleas; judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state from Jan. 25, 1784. In 1779 Dr. Thornton removed to Exeter, N.H., and the following year purchased a farm on the Merrimack river. He served as a selectman of Exeter for several years; was a member of the general assembly, 1783; a state senator, 1784, and a state councillor, 1785. On June 2, 1775, he delivered an address to the inhabitants of New Hampshire, which document is still extant, and he is also the author of several political essays and a metaphysical work in MS. entitled: *Paradise Lost; or the Origin of the Evil, called Sin, Examined*, etc. He died in Newburyport, Mass., June 24, 1803.

THORNTON, William Taylor, governor of New Mexico, was born in Calhoun, Mo., Feb. 9, 1843; son of Dr. William Tucker and Caroline Virginia (Taylor) Thornton; grandson of Capt. Charles and Sarah (Fitzhugh) Thornton and of Maj. William and Caroline (Courts) Taylor; great-grandson of Anthony and Sarah (Taliaferro) Thornton, and of George and Rachel (Gibbons) Taylor; great²-grandson of James Taylor, 2d, who was the great-grandfather of Presidents James Madison and Zachary Taylor; great³-grandson of James Taylor, who came from Carlyle, Eng.; settled in Virginia early in the 17th century; married Mary Gregory, and died, 1682; and great⁴-grandson of William and Susan (Fitzhugh) Thornton, who settled in Gloucester county, Va., in 1646. Captain Thornton served in the Continental army and removed from North Garden, Va., to Oldham county, Ky., 1811. His brother, Col. Anthony, was principal advisor of Governor Nelson of Virginia. Major Taylor had eight brothers, one of whom was a commodore in the navy, and the others served as officers in the army. William Taylor Thornton attended a private school; served in the Confederate army during the civil war, being held a prisoner at Alton, Ill., March-October, 1862, and was graduated from the University of Kentucky, LL.D., 1868. He was married, June 30, 1868, to Helen, daughter of Norman and Lavinia (Wright) Maltby of Oneida county, N.Y. He practised law in Clinton, Mo., 1868-77, serving as a member of the town council, 1872-74, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1876; removed to Santa Fé, New Mexico, 1877, where he continued his legal practice and was interested in mining enterprises and stock raising. He was

a member of the territorial council, 1880; first mayor of Santa Fé, 1891, and Democratic governor of New Mexico, 1893-97.

THORNWELL, James Henley, educator, was born in Marlborough district, S.C., Dec. 9, 1812. He was graduated from South Carolina college, 1831; studied law, but did not practise, and was soon after licensed to preach. He was ordained by the Bethel presbytery in 1834 and installed as pastor at Lancaster court house, at the same time being supply at Waxhaws and Six Mile. He was professor of logic, belle-lettres, criticism and metaphysics in South Carolina college, 1837-39; pastor at Columbus, S.C., 1840; returned to the university as professor of sacred literature and the evidences of Christianity, which position he held, 1842-52, serving also as chaplain, with the exception of the year 1841, which he spent in European travel for the benefit of his health. He was for a few months pastor in Charleston, S.C., but resigned to accept the presidency of South Carolina college, serving, 1852-55, and was professor of theology in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, and also pastor of the Presbyterian church, 1855-62. He received the honorary degree of D.D., and is the author of: *Arguments of Romanists Discussed and Refuted* (1845); *Discourses on Truth* (1854); *Rights and Duties of Masters*; and *The State of the Country* (1861) and of contributions to the *Southern Presbyterian Review*. His complete works, edited by the Rev. John B. Adger, were published in 1874. He died in Charlotte, N.C., Aug. 1, 1862.

THORPE, Francis Newton, historian, was born in Swampscott, Mass., April 16, 1857; son of Judah Welles and Rosanna (Porter) Thorpe; grandson of Joseph Edgerton and Annie (Calkins) Thorpe and of Isaac and Elizabeth Porter,

and a descendant of Hugh Calkins of Norwich, Conn., Eliphallet Thorpe of Boston, Mass., and John Porter of Connecticut. He attended Lake Shore seminary (now St. Mary's college), North East, Erie county, Pa., 1871-75; was a teacher at the Pleasantville, Pa., high school, 1876-77; superintendent of the North East high



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school, 1878-82, and attended Syracuse university as a post graduate student, 1882-83, receiving the degree Ph.D., 1883. He was a teacher of English literature at the Central High school, Philadel-

phia, Pa., 1885-86; attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1885-86; was admitted to the bar at Erie, Pa., in 1885. He was professor of literature, history and political science at the Central Manual Training school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1886-91; a lecturer on American history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1888-91; lecturer on civil government, 1890-91, and professor of American constitutional history, 1891-98. He was a fellow in political science and history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1885-87, and received the honorary degrees of Ph.B. and A.M. from the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1883. He was married, June 4, 1895, to Marion Haywood Shreve, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Marion (Haywood) Shreve of Mt. Holly, N.J. He was closely identified with the university extension movement in America; was a founder of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, made a special study of constitutional law and history of the states, and is the author of: *The Government of the People of the United States* (1889); *The Story of the Constitution* (1891); *Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania* (1893); *The Government of the State of Pennsylvania* (1894); *A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850* (2 vols. 1898); *The Constitutional History of the United States, 1765-1895* (3 vols. 1901); *A History of the United States for Junior Classes* (1901); *A History of the American People* (1901); *The Spoils of Empires: A Romance of the Old World and the New* (1903); *The Life of William Pepper, M.D., LL.D. (1843-1898)* *Provost of the University of Pennsylvania* (1903); *Franklin's Influence in Education* (1903).

THORPE, Rose Hartwick, author, was born in Mishawka, Ind., July 18, 1850; daughter of William and Mary (Wight) Hartwick and granddaughter of Morris and Elinor (Cole) Hartwick, and of Thaddeus and Lucinda (Washburn) Wight. She attended the public schools of Litchfield, Mich., and early displayed literary talent. Her parents, having encountered financial losses, were obliged to enforce the strictest economy, and she had neither books nor writing paper. Her best known poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night", was written in April, 1867, on her slate, and was published in 1870 in the Detroit *Commercial Advertiser*, attaining immediate popularity. She was married, Sept. 11, 1871, to Edmund Carson Thorpe of Berea, Ohio, and their daughter, Lulo, illustrated several of her books. She is the author of a poem: *The Station Agent's Story* and of the following books: *Fred's Dark Days* (1881); *The Fenton Family* (1884); *Nina Bruce* (1886); *The Chester Girls* (1887); *Temperance Poems* (1887); *Ringed Ballads* (1887); *The Year's Best Days* (1889); *Sweet Song Stories* (1893).

THORPE, Thomas Bangs, author, was born in Westfield, Mass., March 1, 1815; son of the Rev. Thomas Thorpe. He matriculated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1833, but left in 1836, and removed to Louisiana. He was associate editor of a Whig newspaper in New Orleans, 1844; founded *The Conservator*, Baton Rouge, 1846; was a Mexican war correspondent, 1846-47; resided in New York city, 1854-60, where he contributed to *Blackwood's*, the *Knickerbocker* and *Harper's Magazine*, and in 1859 became editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. He served as staff-officer to Gen. B. F. Butler, with the rank of colonel of volunteers, 1862; city surveyor, 1862-63; was chief-clerk in the warehouse department, New York Custom house, 1869-78, and weigher, 1878. His paintings include: *The Bold Dragoon*, an early production (1832), adapted from the story by Washington Irving, and *Niagara as it Is*, exhibited in 1860. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1847; contributed to the first edition of the American Cyclopaedia, 1858-63; was dramatic editor of *Forest and Stream*, New York, and is the author of: *Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter; Mysteries of the Back-Woods; Our Army on the Rio Grande* (1846); *Our Army of Monterey* (1847); *Lynde Weiss, an Autobiography*, and *The Hive of the Bee-Hunter* (1854); *Bob Herring, the Arkansas Bee-Hunter* (1854); *A Voice to America, and Remembrances of the Mississippi* (1855); *Scenes in Arkansas* (1858); *Reminiscences of Charles L. Elliott*. He died in New York city, Sept. 21, 1878.

THRALL, Homer Loveland, educator, was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 18, 1802; grandson of Samuel Thrall of Granville, Mass., an officer in the Patriot army during the Revolution and a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1778, and a descendant of William Thrall, the immigrant, who came to America from Plymouth, England, in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., and later at Windsor, Conn. Homer Loveland removed with his parents to Granville, Ohio, in 1815, and attended Lexington Medical College of Kentucky. He was married in 1825, to Parthenia Rugg of Hillsborough, N.Y., and practised at Homer, Hebron, Utica, and Gambier, Ohio. He was professor of chemistry and geology at Kenyon college, 1838-52, and engaged in scientific investigation, making discoveries relating to the law of the correlation and resolution of forces, and the law of molecular attraction, and teaching them several years before their publication to the scientific world by Faraday, Grove, and others. He was subsequently professor of materia medica and general pathology in Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, and in 1865 retired from active work to the home of his son, Dr. Seneca B. Thrall, at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died, July 26, 1870.

THROCKMORTON, James Webb, representative, was born in Sparta, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1825; son of Dr. William E. Throckmorton. He attended the public schools, and in 1841 removed with his father to Collin county, Texas, where he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. James E. Throckmorton of Princeton, Ky. He practised in Texas until 1849, and served as surgeon of Chevallie's rangers during the Mexican war. He was married in February, 1848, to Annie, daughter of Thomas and Gilean Rattan of Carrollton, Ill. He studied law; was a representative in the state legislature, 1851-56; state senator, 1856-61; and a member of the state convention of 1861, where he voted against the ordinance of secession and declined to sign the act, but on the breaking out of hostilities he raised a company for the Confederate service and was appointed its captain, participating in the capture of forts Wichita and Arbuckle. He was promoted major; was transferred to the 6th Texas cavalry, and served in the Missouri campaign. He returned to Texas in November, 1863; was elected state senator; was appointed brigadier-general of Texas troops in 1864, and in 1865 was appointed a commissioner to negotiate treaties with all the hostile Indians on the border, in which he was successful. He was a member and president of the reconstruction convention of 1865; was chosen governor in 1865, but was removed from office, Aug. 9, 1867, by military order. He resumed his law practice in Collin county; was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of Texas in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875-79, and in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883-87. He was a presidential elector-at-large on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880 and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in January, 1881. He died at McKinney, Texas, April 21, 1894.

THROOP, Enos Thompson, governor of New York, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1784; son of George Bliss and Abiah (Thompson) Throop. His father's family originally resided in Lebanon, Conn., but later removed to Nova Scotia, and after his marriage, George Bliss Throop settled in Jownstown, N.Y. Enos attended the village schools, and on the death of his father in 1794, was adopted by a Mr. Metcalfe of Albany. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1806; practised in Auburn, N.Y., 1807-11; was county clerk of Cayuga county, and in July, 1814, was married to Evelina Vredenburgh of Skaneateles, N.Y. He was a representative in the 14th congress, 1815-17; circuit judge of New York, 1823-27, and in that capacity tried the alleged abduction of William Morgan in 1826; was candidate for lieutenant-governor, on the Martin Van Buren ticket, 1828,

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and upon the appointment of Van Buren as secretary of state in 1829, Judge Throop became acting governor of New York, serving as such until 1830, and by election to the office until 1833. He was naval officer of the port of New York, 1833-38; chargé-d'affaires to the Two Sicilies, 1838-41, retiring to his estate near Auburn, N.Y., in 1841; resided in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1847-57, and subsequently returned to Auburn, N.Y., where he died, Nov. 1, 1874.

THROOP, Montgomery Hunt, jurist, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1827; son of George B. and — (Hunt) Throop, and nephew of Gov. Enos Thompson Throop (q.v.). He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1846; admitted to the bar in 1848, and practised in Utica, N.Y., in partnership with his uncle, Ward Hunt, 1851-56, and with Roscoe Conkling, 1856-64. He removed to New York city in 1864; was appointed commissioner to revise the statutes of the state, 1870, and was chairman of the commission that prepared the New York code of civil procedure in 1877. He removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1880, and devoted himself to the publication of legal books. He received the degree of A.M. from Hobart in 1864. Among his more prominent works are: *The Future: a Political Essay* (1864); *Treatise on the Validity of Verbal Agreements* (1870); *Annotated Code of Civil Procedure* (1880); *The New York Justice's Manual* (1880); *Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts* (1887), and *Revised Statutes of the State of New York* (1888). He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1892.

THRUSTON, Buckner, jurist, was born near Winchester, Va.; son of the Rev. Charles Mynn and Mary (Buckner) Thruston, and a descendant of John Thruston, chamberlain of the city of Bristol, England, and of his son, Edward Thruston, who settled in Gloucester county, Va., in 1666. His father (1738-1812) an Episcopal minister, served as captain and later as colonel in the Revolution; was a judge and member of the state legislature, and in 1811 located in Louisiana. Buckner Thruston was liberally educated and removed to Frankfort, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He was married to Jeannette, daughter of Peter January of Lexington, Ky. He declined the U.S. territorial judgeship of Orleans Territory in 1805, having been elected U.S. senator from Kentucky for the term expiring March 4, 1811, and served from Dec. 2, 1805 to July 1, 1809, when he resigned to become U.S. judge of the District of Columbia, Henry Clay completing his term in the senate. He served as judge of the district, 1809-45. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 30, 1845.

THRUSTON, Charles Mynn, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 22, 1789; son of Buckner

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(q.v.) and Jeannette (January) Thruston. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and appointed 2d lieutenant, corps of artillery, July 21, 1814; served as acting assistant-engineer in the defence of Governor's Island, New York harbor, 1814-15; was on garrison duty at Fort McHenry, Md., 1815-18, being promoted 1st lieutenant, April 20, 1818; served as battalion adjutant of artillery, 1818-21, and as adjutant of artillery, 1818-21; and as adjutant of the 3d artillery at headquarters, 1821-27. He was promoted captain, Feb. 17, 1827; was on garrison duty in Maryland and Connecticut, 1827-33, and at Fort Monroe, Va., 1833-35. He was married to Julia Armstead, of Baltimore, Md. He served as acting adjutant-general of the Florida army, February to May, 1836, being engaged in the combat against the Seminole Indians and Oloklikaha, March 31, 1836, and resigned from service in the following August. He then retired to a farm at Cumberland, Md., where he was president of the Mineral bank, 1838-41, and mayor of Cumberland, 1861-62. As brigadier-general of the U.S. volunteers, he guarded the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1861-63, resigning, April 17, 1862, and again retiring to his farm at Cumberland, Md., where he died, Feb. 18, 1873.

THRUSTON, Gates Phillips, soldier, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 11, 1835; son of Robert Alexander and Marianna (Phillips) Thruston; grandson of Buckner (q.v.) and Jeannette (January) Thruston and of Capt. Horatio Gates and Elizabeth (Houston) Phillips. He was graduated with highest honors from Miami university, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law school, LL.B., 1859; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Dayton. He served as captain of the 1st Ohio volunteer infantry, U.S.A., 1861-63, and his brother, Dickinson Phillips (1838-1872), A.B., Miami, 1858, was adjutant and captain of the 93d Ohio volunteers, 1862-63, and aide-de-camp to Gen. R.C., Schenck, 1863. Captain Gates P. Thruston was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, Feb. 4, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, May, 1863; served as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, 20th army corps, at Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, and for his gallantry in the latter battle, as well as at Shiloh and Stone River, was brevetted brigadier-general, March, 1865. He was subsequently judge-advocate of the Army of the Cumberland, and at the close of the war resumed his practice in Nashville, Tenn. He was first married, Dec. 21, 1865, to Ida, daughter of James M. and Louise (Berry) Hamilton of Nashville, Tenn.; and secondly, Sept. 4, 1894, to Fanny, daughter of R. Dorman and Fanny (Bang) Dorman of Nashville, Tenn. He received the honorary degree of L.H.D. from Miami university in 1900.

He was president of the State Insurance company; corresponding secretary and vice-president of the Tennessee Historical society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is the author of: *The Crisis at Chickamauga* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III. 1888); *Antiquities of Tennessee and Adjacent States* (1890), and of magazine contributions on antiquarian and military subjects. He was residing in Nashville, Tenn., in 1903.

THRUSTON, Lucy Meacham, author, was born in King and Queen county, Va., March 29, 1822; daughter of John Meacham, and Elizabeth Rebecca (Adams) Kidd; granddaughter of Churchill and Jane (George) Kidd; and of William Frederick and Lucy Healy (Deagle) Adams; and great-granddaughter of John Adams, who settled in Virginia about 1623. She studied under a private tutor, and was graduated from the normal school of Baltimore in 1882. She was married, Feb. 14, 1887, to Julius Thruston of Baltimore. She became especially interested in historical matters, having unusual facilities for studying the records of Maryland and Virginia. Besides contributions to periodical literature, she is the author of: *Mistress Brent* (1901); *A Girl of Virginia* (1902), and *Jack and His Island* (1902).

THURBER, Charles Herbert, educator and editor, was born in Owego, N.Y., March 24, 1864; son of John A. and Sarah McGill (Aber) Thurber; grandson of John and Mary (Whitford) Thurber and of Joel and Caroline (Connet) Aber, and a descendant of John and Priscilla Thurber, who settled in Swansea, Mass., about 1669. He was graduated from Cornell university, Ph.B., 1886; continued there as registrar, and president's secretary, 1886-88; as secretary of the faculty, 1887-88, and taught French and German in grammar school of Haverford college, Pa., 1888-90, having meanwhile traveled and studied abroad. He continued his studies at the Royal Polytechnicum, Dresden, 1890-91, acting as special agent of the U.S. bureau of education in Germany, and was an instructor in French in Cornell university, 1891-93. He was married, June 25, 1891, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of George Nathan and Gertrude (Jenks) Billings of Denver, Col. He was professor of pedagogy in Colgate university, N.Y., and principal of Colgate academy, 1893-95; associate professor of pedagogy in the University of Chicago, and dean of Morgan Park academy, 1895-99, and director of co-operative work in the university, 1899-1900, during which years he was also a student at Clark university. In 1900 he became editor for Ginn & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass. Haverford college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1890, and Clark university that of Ph.D. in 1900. He was director of the division of child study,

department of public instruction, state of New York, and secretary of the department of secondary education, National Education association, 1895-96, serving as president of the latter in 1897. He was an associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia," 1892-94; editor of the *School Review*, 1892-1901, and of the *Transactions* of the Illinois Society for Child Study, 1898.

THURMAN, Allen Granbery, senator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813; grandson of Nathaniel Allen, and great grand-nephew of Joseph Hewes (q.v.). His father, a clergyman, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1819, and Thurman attended the Chillicothe academy. He first engaged in land surveying, but largely owing to the influence of his uncle, Gov. William Allen, he began the study of law; was private secretary to Gov. Robert Lucas in 1834, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. In 1844 he was married to Mrs. Mary (Dunn) Tompkins, daughter of Walter



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Dunn of Chillicothe. He served as a Democratic representative from Ohio, in the 29th congress, 1845-47, being at that time the youngest member of the house of representatives. He declined a renomination in 1846, and for five years gave his attention to his law practice. He was associate justice of the supreme court of Ohio, 1851-54, and chief-justice, 1854-56. He was unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor in 1867, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, after a sharply contested campaign lasting two months, and in 1868 he was chosen senator to succeed Benjamin F. Wade. He took his seat in 1869, and was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic minority. He drafted the bill, later known as the "Thurman Act" to compel certain railroad companies to fulfill their obligations to the U.S. government; he argued against the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, and opposed the resumption act. He helped to frame the bill providing for the electoral commission, was a member of that commission, and notwithstanding the fact that so many of his party disapproved of its labors, he maintained the constitutionality of its appointment and the authority of its decision. He served on the judiciary committee and on the committee on private land claims, being chairman of the former committee, 1877-81. In 1880 he was defeated for the senate by James A.

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Garfield, at that time a representative in congress, but Garfield being elected President, Thurman was succeeded by John Sherman. Mr. Thurman once more gave his attention to his law practice, but he always retained a lively interest in politics; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions, and was a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was nominated by acclamation Democratic candidate for Vice-President by the St. Louis convention of 1888, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland for President. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1895.

THURSBY, Emma Cecelia, concert and oratorio singer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1854; daughter of John Barnes and Jane Ann (Bennet) Thursby; granddaughter of John and Hannah Ann (Galbreath) Thursby and of Jacob and Elizabeth (Van Cott) Bennet. She attended the Moravian seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., began vocal training with Julius Meyer; was subsequently a pupil of Achille Errani, and in 1873 continued her vocal training under Lamperti and San Giovanni at Milan, Italy. She completed her oratorio studying under Rudersdorf in Boston, Mass., and under Maurice Strakosch. Miss Thursby sang in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, 1874-75; in the Church of Divine Paternity, 1876-77, and at Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, 1878; traveled with Patrick S. Gilmore's orchestra, 1876; with Theodore Thomas, 1877, and toured the United States, Canada and Europe with Maurice Strakosch, 1879-87. She made her last tour in the United States as a soloist in 1893, with the Theodore Thomas orchestra, and then established herself as a teacher of concert, oratorio and operatic singing in New York city. She was a member of the Association of Artists and Musicians of Paris, and her repertory includes all the oratorios, and operatic and concert arias, especially Mozart arias in which she made her reputation as a vocalist in Europe.

THURSTON, John Mellen, senator, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 21, 1847; son of Daniel Sylvester and Ruth (Mellen) Thurston; grandson of Moses Thurston and of John and Ruth Mellen. His father removed with the family to Wisconsin in 1854, and in 1863 died of hardships incident to his service in the Federal army. He thereupon assumed the care of the family, and with money earned trapping and fishing, attended Wayland university, 1866-68, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He began practising law in Omaha, Neb., in 1869, and on Dec. 25, 1872, was married to Martha, daughter of Luther and Clara M. Poland, of Omaha, Neb., and a niece of Luke P. Poland (q.v.) of Vermont. He was a member of the board of aldermen in Omaha, 1872-74; was city-attorney, 1874-77, and a representative in the

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Nebraska legislature, 1875-77. He was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880; a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1884, and was unsuccessful Republican candidate for judge of the 3d judicial district of Nebraska in 1885, and in February, 1888, became general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad. In 1888 he was temporary chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago; was president of the Republican league of the United States, 1889-91, and in 1893 was unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator. He was U.S. senator from Nebraska, 1895-1901, and chairman of the Republican convention at St. Louis, Mo., 1896. His first wife died, March 14, 1898, and he was married secondly, in November, 1899, to Lola, daughter of Maj. William J. Purman, U.S. representative from Florida in the 43d-44th congresses, 1873-77. Senator Thurston was U.S. commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, 1903.

THURSTON, Robert Henry, engineer and educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 25, 1839; son of Robert Lawton and Harriet (Taylor) Thurston; grandson of Peleg and Ruth (Lawton) Thurston, and a descendant of the Thurstons of York and of Kent, England. Robert Thurston being master of the mint about 1670. He was graduated from Brown university, C.E. and Ph.B., 1859; was employed in the engine shops of Thurston, Gardner and Co. until 1861, when he entered the U.S. naval engineer corps, serving throughout the war on various vessels, and participating



in the battle of Port Royal, the siege of Charleston and in the South Atlantic squadron. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and lecturer on chemistry and physics at the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1865-71; professor of mechanical engineers at Stevens Institute of Technology, 1871-85, and was appointed director of Sibley college, Cornell university, and university professor of mechanical engineering in 1885. He was twice married: first, Oct. 5, 1865, to Susan Taylor, daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Taylor) Gladding, of Providence; and secondly, in August, 1880, to Leonore Boughton, daughter of Eli Henry and Olive (Wood) Boughton, of New York. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon

him by Brown in 1869, that of LL.D. by the same institution in 1889, and that of Doctor of Engineering by Stevens Institute of Technology in 1885. He was the first president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1880-83; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1877-78 and 1884; vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1878-79; a member of the Loyal Legion and of many other American and foreign societies, serving as *Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France*. He was a member of the U.S. commission to the World's fair held at Vienna in 1873, serving on the international jury, and also commissioner at Paris in 1889 and Chicago, 1893. He was an editor of *Science*; edited the *Reports of the U.S. Commissions to the International exhibition at Vienna* (1875-76), and is the author of: *History of the Steam Engine* (1878); *Friction and Lubrication* (1879); *Materials of Engineering* (4 vols., 1884-96); *Friction and Lost Work in Machinery and Mill Work* (1884); *Stationary Steam Engines for Electric Lighting Purposes* (1884); *Text Book of the Materials of Construction* (1885); *Steam Boiler Explosions* (1887); *A Manual of Steam Boilers* (1888); *Manual of the Steam Engine* (1890), and of over 300 scientific, technical and other papers.

THWAITES, Reuben Gold, librarian and historian, was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1853; son of William George and Sarah (Bibbs) Thwaites, who were natives of Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States in 1850. He attended the public schools, and in 1866 removed to Wisconsin with his mother. He taught school, 1871-72; joined the editorial staff of the *Oshkosh Northwestern* in 1872, and later of the *Oshkosh Times*; took a graduate course in history and literature at Yale, 1874-75; was managing editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal* at Madison, Wis., 1876-87, and was married in 1882 to Jessie Inwood, daughter of Henry and Mary (Kesst) Turville of Madison, Wis. He was appointed secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical society to succeed Lyman C. Draper in 1886; president of the American Library association in 1900; chairman of the American Manuscripts commission in 1900; lecturer on American history at the University of Wisconsin, and member of the Wisconsin State Free Library commission. He edited: "*Wisconsin Historical Collections*" (Vols. ix.-xxvi., 1885-1902); "*Chronicles of Border Warfare*" (1895); "*History of University of Wisconsin*" (1900); "*The Jesuit Relations*" (73 vols., 1896-1901); Kinzie's "*Wau Bun*" (1901); Hennepin's "*New Discovery*" (1903); and "*Original Journals of Lewis and Clark, with those of Floyd and Whitehouse, of the same Expedition*" (1903). He is the author of: *Down Historic Waterways* (1888 and 1902); *The Story of Wisconsin* (1890);

The Colonies, 1492-1750 (1891); *Our Cycling Tour in England* (1892); *On the Storied Ohio* (1897 and 1903); *Stories of the Badger State* (1900); *Father Marquette* (1902); *Daniel Boone* (1902); *History of Rocky Mountain Exploration* (1903); *George Rogers Clark, and other Essays in Western History* (1903), and *Wisconsin in "American Commonwealth"* series (in preparation, 1903).

THWING, Charles Franklin, educator, was born in New Sharon, Maine, Nov. 8, 1853; son of Joseph Perkins and Hannah Morse (Hopkins) Thwing; grandson of Nathaniel and Joanna (Perkins) Thwing, and of Joshua Morse and Sophronia (Mason) Hopkins, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower*, and of Benjamin Thwing, who came to Boston in 1635. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1879. He was married, Sept. 18, 1879, to Carrie F. Butler, daughter of Francis G. and Julia (Wendell) Butler of Farmington, Maine. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 25, 1879; was pastor of the North Avenue Congregational church, Cambridge, Mass., 1879-86, and of Plymouth church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1886-90, and in 1890 was chosen president of Western Reserve university and Adelbert college. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by the Chicago Theological seminary in 1889, and that of LL.D. by Marietta in 1894, and by Illinois college the same date, by Waynesbury college in 1901, and by Washington and Jefferson college in 1902. He was the editor of the *Chicago Advance*, 1888-91, and is the author of: *American Colleges: their Students and Work* (1878); *The Reading of Books* (1883); *The Family* (with Mrs. Thwing, 1886); *The Working Church*; *Within College Walls*; *The College Woman* (1894); *The American College in American Life*; *The Best Life*; *College Administration* (1900); *The Choice of a College* (1901); *The Youth's Dream of Life*; *God and His World*; *A Liberal Education and a Liberal Religion* (1903).

TIBBITS, William Badger, soldier, was born in Hoosick, N.Y., March 31, 1837. He was a grandson of George Tibbits (1763-1849), a Federalist representative from New York in the 8th congress, 1803-05; a Federalist candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York state, 1816; a state senator, 1815-18; mayor of Troy, N.Y., 1830-36, and author of "*Memoir on Home Markets*" (1827), and "*Finances of the Canal Fund of the State of New York, Examined*" (1829). William Badger Tibbits was graduated at Union college in 1859; entered manufacturing business, and on May 14, 1861, was commissioned captain in the 2d New York volunteers under Col. Joseph B. Carr. He fought at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; with the

Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; in the 3d brigade, Hooker's division, Heintzelman's corps, at Second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, and on Oct. 13, 1863, was promoted major. He was also engaged at Fredericksburg and in the Chancellorsville campaign, his term of enlistment expiring in the spring of 1863. He recruited a regiment of cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel, Nov. 30, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 was placed in the army commanded by Franz Sigel and later by Hunter, commanding the 1st brigade of cavalry at the battle of New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and also taking part in Hunter's Lynchburg campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 17, 1864, and major-general, March 13, 1865; promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 18, 1865, and mustered out of service, Jan. 15, 1866. He died at Troy, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1880.

TICHENOR, Isaac, senator, was born at Newark, N.J., Feb. 8, 1754. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1775, A.M., 1778; studied law at Schenectady, N.Y.; was appointed assistant to the commissary general in 1777, and in performing the duties of that office visited Bennington, Vt., where he later made his home. He put his own fortune and credit at the service of the government during the Revolution, and the best portion of his life was spent in partial poverty. He represented Bennington in the Vermont legislature, 1781-84, being an agent to con-



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gress in 1782; and speaker in 1783; was one of the commissioners to arrange a settlement of the boundary question with New York, 1789; a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1791-94, and chief-justice, 1794-96. He was chosen senator in 1796 to complete the unexpired term of Moses Robinson, resigned, and in 1797 was re-elected as a Federalist, but resigned in the fall to become governor of Vermont, being elected by the legislature after the people had failed to elect. He served as governor, by re-election, from 1797 until 1809, with the exception of the year 1807, when Israel Smith was governor, and was again a senator from Vermont, 1815-21, being one of the last Federalists to serve in the U.S. senate. He received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of A.M. in 1789 and that of LL.D. in 1799. He died in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1838.

TICKNOR, Caroline, author, was born in Boston, Mass., daughter of Benjamin H. and Caroline (Cushman) Ticknor and granddaughter of William Davis Ticknor (q.v.). She became a contributor to the *Harper* and other periodicals; was a member of the Saturday Morning club of Boston, regent of the Abigail Adams chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution, and vice-president of the Boston Authors club. She was an associate editor of: "The International Library of Famous Literature" (10 vols., 1898); "Masterpieces of the World's Literature" (20 vols., 1899); "Library of Oratory, Ancient and Modern" (15 vols.) and is the author of: *A Hypocritical Romance and Other Stories* (1896), and *Miss Belladonna, a Child of To-day* (1897). She was residing in Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1903.

TICKNOR, George, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791; son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Billings) Curtis Ticknor; grandson of Col. Elisha Ticknor, and his first wife, Ruth Knowles, and a descendant of William Ticknor, who came from Kent, England, to Boston, Mass., about 1640; was sergeant in King Philip's war, and was married to Hannah Stockbridge. His father was a public-spirited man, to whose efforts was largely due the establishment of the public primary schools in Boston. He was also one of the founders of the first savings bank. George Ticknor was a natural student, and at the age of nine had an entrance certificate to Dartmouth. He entered as a junior in 1805; was graduated, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810; studied Greek and Latin, 1807-10; read law, 1810-13, and after practising the profession for one year, decided to give his attention to letters. He traveled in this country, 1814-15, and visited England and Holland in 1815, studying at Göttingen university. In 1817, while still abroad, he accepted the chair of French and Spanish languages and literature and belles lettres at Harvard, and shortly after visited France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. He went to Paris in 1818 and thence to London and Edinburgh, returning to Boston in 1819 to accept the chair at Harvard, which he held until 1835. He was married, Sept. 18, 1821, to Anna, daughter of Samuel Eliot of Boston. He was appointed an examiner at the U.S. Military academy in 1826; visited England, Ireland and Germany, 1835-36; Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland and Italy, 1836-37, and then Tyrol, Paris, London and Scotland, returning to Boston in 1838, where he spent his time in literary work. Realizing the need of a public library in Boston, he began to interest the citizens in the matter, and in 1851 Edward Everett donated 1,000 volumes as the nucleus of a library. In 1852 Mr. Ticknor was appointed a member of the board of trustees to form the li-

brary, and in its interest and at his own expense, he went to London where he procured a gift of \$50,000 from Joshua Bates (q.v.). In 1856 he made a second visit to Europe in the interest of the library. Mr. Ticknor maintained that a public library should not be for scholars exclusively, but should contain books suited to the average reader, and he also arranged to have it used by the pupils of the public schools. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical and the Massachusetts Historical societies. He received from Harvard the honorary degrees A.M. in 1814, and LL.D. in 1850; from Brown and Dartmouth, that of LL.D. in 1850 and 1858, respectively, and from the University of the State of New York, that of LL.D. in 1864. His name was presented for consideration for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, with twenty-two others comprising Class A, Authors and Editors. He is the author of: *Outlines of the Principal Events in Life of Lafayette* (1825); *The History of Spanish Literature* (1849-1863, and an enlarged ed., 1871), and *Life of William Hickling Prescott* (1864). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1871.

TICKNOR, William Davis, publisher, was born in Lebanon, N.H., Aug. 6, 1810; son of William and Betsy (Ellis) Ticknor; grandson of Col. Elisha Ticknor, and his second wife, Deborah Davis, and of Oliver and Ruth (Lyman) Ellis, and a descendant of William, the immigrant, 1640. He removed to Boston in 1827, entering the Columbian Bank, and in 1832 he began the publishing business, taking as partner John Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Ticknor. Mr. Allen withdrew in 1833, and until 1845, when John Reed and James T. Fields became his partners, Mr. Ticknor was sole owner and publisher. He published the writings of all the great New England authors of the period, and of many distinguished foreign authors, including Browning, Reade, Tennyson, and DeQuincey; and the £100 which he paid Tennyson in 1842 for an edition of 1500 copies of his poems, was the first international copyright payment ever made to an English author, no other American publisher bringing out any edition of these poems for twenty-five years. In 1854 Mr. Reed retired, and the imprint became Ticknor & Fields. They purchased the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1859, and in 1864 the *North American Review*. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Ticknor started to go South for the benefit of the health of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who traveled under his care, and during a casual stay at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, Mr. Ticknor was taken fatally ill. He was married, Dec. 25, 1832, to Emeline Staniford, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Baldwin) Holt of Boston, Mass.,

and their son, Howard Malcolm, continued his father's interest in the firm of Ticknor & Fields. William D. Ticknor died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1864.

TIDBALL, Charles Caldwell, soldier, was born in Ohio county, Va., Jan. 25, 1825; son of William and Maria (Caldwell) Tidball; grandson of John and Sarah (Magown) Tidball, who settled on the Ohio, where Wheeling, W. Va., was afterward built; and of John and Jane (Boggs) Caldwell, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brownhill) Tidball, who came from southern England to Philadelphia, August, 1714. The Caldwells removed from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and James and Elizabeth (Alexander) Caldwell to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., in 1769. John Caldwell Tidball was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1848, and assigned to the 3d U.S. artillery; promoted, Feb. 14, 1849, 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. artillery; served in Florida, 1849-50, and at Charleston, S.C., 1853; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 31, 1853, and on an exploring expedition for Southern railroad route to the Pacific, 1853-54. He was married in 1853 to Mary Hunt, daughter of Capt. Jackman and Sarah Gray (Hunt) Davis, U.S.A. He served on coast survey, 1854-59; at Harper's Ferry, Va., 1859; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1860-61; Washington, D.C., with mounted battery brought from Kansas, Jan. 16, 1861, the first of the U.S. troops to reach the national capitol, and on Fort Pickens expedition, April-July, 1861, being promoted captain, May 14, 1861. He commanded his battery "A", 2d U.S. artillery, in the Bull Run campaign, and at the battle, July 21, 1861, introducing horse artillery to operate with cavalry in the U.S. service, September, 1861. He was transferred with his battery to the Peninsula, and engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, New Bridge, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing, being brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines's Mill. He was engaged in supporting the cavalry at Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 15, 1862, and with his battery developed the position of the Confederate army on the heights of Sharpsburg. He led the way across the Sharpsburg Bridge, established a line of batteries on the hill; pursued the Confederate army across the Potomac and had a skirmish with the rear guard at Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 19, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for this service. He guarded the mountain passes en route to Fredericksburg; accompanied the U.S. cavalry and participated in the combats of Upperville, Markham and Amesville, and in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15, 1862. He was with Stoneman's cavalry raid toward Richmond, and engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863. He commanded a brigade

of horse batteries in the cavalry fights at Aldie, Va., June 17-18; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, and in the pursuit of Confederates to the Rappahannock, July, 1863. On Aug. 28, 1863, he was appointed colonel of the 4th N.Y. volunteer artillery, and with it defended Washington, August, 1863, to March, 1864, when, having made it 2000 strong, with 60 field guns, he joined Grant's army in Virginia, where he was assigned to the command of the artillery of Hancock's corps. He served from the Rapidan to Petersburg, May-July, 1864, and for gallant and distinguished services in this campaign, received the brevet of brigadier-general, U.S.V. He commanded the cadets at the U.S. Military academy, July-September, 1864; the artillery of the 9th corps, and subsequently the entire artillery on the Federal line adjacent to Petersburg, from September, 1864, to April, 1865, taking part in all the engagements including the final assault, the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. For his action in repulsing the enemy from Fort Steadman he received the brevet of colonel, U.S.A.; for the final assault, major-general, U.S.V., and for the entire service, brigadier-general, U.S.A. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 30, 1865, and returned to the regular army as captain, 2d U.S. artillery, and joined his battery, December, 1865, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. He was appointed major, Feb. 5, 1867; commanded the district of Astoria, Oregon, August, 1867-July, 1868; the district of Kenai, Alaska, 1868-70, and all of Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka, 1870-71. He was married secondly, in 1870, to Mary Langdon, daughter of General N. G. T. and Sue L. M. (Sandford) Dana. He was stationed at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal., conducting expeditions to quell Indian troubles, 1871-72; commanded the post at Raleigh, N.C., 1872-74; superintendent, artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1874-80; aide-de-camp with rank of colonel to the general of the army, Jan. 1, 1880, to Feb. 8, 1884, and served as president of the board of artillery officers, 1881. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 3d U.S. artillery, June 30, 1882, and colonel, 1st U.S. artillery, March 22, 1885. He commanded the U.S. Artillery school and post at Fort Monroe, Nov. 1, 1883-Jan. 25, 1889, when, having reached the age limit, he was retired from active service. He is the author of: *Manual of Heavy Artillery Service* (1880), officially adopted for the use of the army and militia of the United States and as a text book at the academy.

TIEDEMAN, Christopher Gustavus, legal author, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 16, 1857; son of Otto and Caroline Amelia (Corby) Tiedeman. He was graduated from the College

of Charleston, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1879; studied law in Charleston, 1876-77, and continued his studies in the universities of Göttingen and Leipzig, 1877-78. He was graduated from Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1879; practised in St. Louis, Mo., 1880; was assistant professor of law in the University of Missouri, 1881-82, and professor of law, 1882-91, and held a similar position in the University of the City of New York, 1891-97, from which university he received the honorary degree of LL.M. in 1892, and that of LL.D. in 1895. He married, May 26, 1885, Helen Bruce, daughter of Jonathan H. and Virginia Seymour of Hagerstown, Md. He was elected dean of the Buffalo Law school in the spring of 1902, and was still discharging the duties of that office in 1903. He is the author of: *The Law of Real Property* (1883); *Limitations of the Police Power* (1886); *Commercial Paper* (1889); *Unwritten Constitution of the United States* (1890); *Sales of Personal Property* (1891); *Municipal Corporations* (1893); *Cases of Real Property* (1897); *Bills and Notes* (1898); *State and Federal Control of Persons and Property* (1900), and contributions on legal topics to various journals.

TIERMAN, Frances Christine (Fisher), author, was born in Salisbury, N.C., July 5, 1846; daughter of Col. Charles Frederic and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Fisher; granddaughter of Charles and Christina (Beard) Fisher, and of David Franklin and Fanny (Alexander) Caldwell. She was educated at home, and at an early age devoted herself to literary pursuits. She was married, Dec. 29, 1887, to James M. Tierman of Maryland, whom she accompanied to Mexico, where Mr. Tierman had mining interests. After her husband's death in January, 1898, Mrs. Tierman made her home in New York city. Her first novel, *Valerie Aylmer*, was published in 1870, under the pen name of "Christian Reid," which she continued to use in all her literary work. The titles of her publications include: *Morton House* (1872); *A Daughter of Bohemia* (1874); *The Land of the Sky* (1875); *A Question of Honor* (1877); *Heart of Steel* (1882); *Armine* (1884); *The Land of the Sun* (1894), and many popular Catholic stories and contributions to magazines.

TIERNEY, Michael, R.C. bishop, was born at Ballylooby, county Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1839. He came to the United States and was graduated from St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, N.Y., being ordained May 26, 1866, by Bishop Conroy. After serving as priest for twenty-eight years, he was elected bishop of Hartford to succeed the Rt. Rev. L. S. McMahon, deceased, and was consecrated at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 22, 1894, by Archbishop Williams of Boston, assisted by Bishops Harkins and Beaven. His diocese comprised the entire state of Connecticut.

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TIFFANY, Charles Comfort, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5, 1829; son of Comfort and Laura (Burr) Tiffany. He was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1854; attended the Universities of Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, July 15, 1857, and was pastor at Derby, Conn., 1857-63. He was ordained to the Episcopal ministry, July 22, 1866, and consecrated priest, Nov. 4, 1866; was assistant minister at Germantown, Pa., 1866-68; rector of St. James's, Fordham, N.Y., 1868-71; assistant minister at Trinity, Boston, Mass., 1871-74; rector of the Church of the Atonement, New York city, 1874-80, and of Zion's church, 1880-90. He was married, April 27, 1892, to Julia H. Wheeler of New York city. He became archdeacon of New York in 1893. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson, 1893; by St. Stephen's, 1893, and by Yale, 1897. Dr. Tiffany is the author of: *Expression in Church Architecture*; *Modern Atheism*; *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (1895); *The Prayer-Book and the Christian Life* (1897).

TIFFANY, Charles Lewis, merchant, was born at Killingly, Conn., Feb. 15, 1812; son of Comfort and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany, and a descendant of Humphrey Tiffany, who emigrated from England, and was killed by lightning near Boston, July 15, 1685. His father was a pioneer manufacturer of cotton goods. He attended school at Danielsonville, Conn., and Plainfield academy; engaged in business in Brooklyn, Conn., and later joined his father in the cotton manufactory, under the name of C. Tiffany and Son. In 1837 he became associated with John B. Young in the establishment of a stationery business in New York city. They also handled Chinese and Japanese goods, and French jewelry. Mr. Tiffany was married, Nov. 30, 1841, to Harriet Olivia Avery, daughter of Judge Ebenezer Young of Connecticut. In 1848 the firm began the manufacture of gold jewelry. During the panic that followed the disturbances in France in 1848, diamonds declined fifty per cent., and Mr. Tiffany invested all the available resources of the firm in the purchase of these gems. They consequently became the largest diamond merchants in the country. A branch house was established in Paris in 1850. The firm of Tiffany and Company were the first to introduce the English standard of sterling silver into the manufacture of silver ware. Mr. Tiffany was elected a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France; and received the honor of *Premia Digno* from the Emperor of Russia. He was a fellow of the Geographical society; a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and a member of the New York Historical

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society and of the Chamber of Commerce. He died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1902.

TIFFANY, Louis Comfort, artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1848; son of Charles Lewis and Harriet Olivia (Young) Tiffany; grandson of Comfort and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany, and of Ebenezer and Anna (Burnett) Young, and a descendant of "Squire" Humphrey Tiffany, who came to this country from England about 1660 and settled in Massachusetts. He studied art in New York under George Inness and Samuel Coleman, and in Paris under Leon Bailly. He painted in oil and water-colors, making a specialty of Oriental scenes. His principal canvases are: *The Dock Scene* (1869); *Street Scene in Tangiers* (1876); *Study of Quimper, Brittany* (1877); *Duane Street, New York* (1878); *The Cobblers at Boufarick* (1888); *Feeding the Flamingoes* (1888); *Market Day at Nuremberg* (1892). His other important art works include the Tiffany Chapel exhibited at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, which was placed in the crypt of the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine; and the electric fountain at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., 1901. He discovered a new formula for making decorative glass, known as Tiffany Favrile glass. In 1879 he established a decorative and art glassware business known as the Tiffany Glass and Decorating company, of which he was president and art director, and which became the leading American house in the manufacture of decorative window and other church decorations. He established and controlled the Tiffany Furnaces at Corona, L.I., and he became art director of the Allied Arts company; 2d vice-president and trustee of Tiffany & Company; was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1871 and academician in 1880; a member of the Society of American Artists; the American Water Color society; the New York Society of Fine Arts; the Architectural League; a member of Société Nationale des Beaux Arts; a member of the Imperial Society of Fine Arts, Tokio, Japan. He received a gold medal and decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1900. He was married first, May 15, 1872, to Mary Woodbridge, daughter of Levi Hart and Mary Woodbridge (Perkins) Goddard, Norwich, Conn. (died, Jan. 22, 1884), and secondly, Nov. 9, 1886, to Louise Wakeman, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Mason and Louise (Wakeman) Knox of Philadelphia, Pa.

TIFFIN, Edward, statesman, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. He studied medicine and came to Charlestown, Va., in 1784. He abandoned the medical profession in 1790; became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal

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church; was ordained by Bishop Asbury, Nov. 19, 1792, and in 1796 removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he organized a congregation. He was a member of the house of representatives in the first and second territorial legislatures, 1799-1803, and in the 8th and 9th general assemblies of Ohio, 1809-11, being speaker of the house, 1809-11. He was president of the state constitutional convention of 1802, and was unanimously elected first governor of Ohio in 1803, being re-elected in 1805. He resigned in 1807, upon his election as U.S. senator to succeed Thomas Worthington, taking his seat, March 3, 1807, and resigning on the death of his wife, March 3, 1809. He resumed the medical profession at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1812, being appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Madison, removed to Washington. He exchanged offices with Josiah Meigs, surveyor-general of public lands northwest of the Ohio river, and returned to Chillicothe, holding office till July 1, 1829, when he was removed by President Jackson. He was twice married, first in 1789 to Mary, daughter of Col. Robert Worthington, and secondly to Mary Porter, of Delaware. He died in Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1829.

TIGERT, John James, clergyman, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1856; son of John James and Mary (Van Veghten) Tigert; grandson of John James and Susanna (Wicklein) Tigert and of Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Van Veghten, and a descendant of the Van Veghtens, early Dutch settlers of New York, including Abraham Van Veghten (q.v.). He was graduated from Vanderbilt university in 1877, and joined the Louisville conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the same year; was stationed in Louisville, Ky., 1877-78; and in Franklin, Ky., 1878-81. He was married, Aug. 28, 1878, to Amelia, daughter of Bishop Holland N. and Amelia (Townsend) McTyeire of Nashville, Tenn. He was tutor and professor of moral philosophy in Vanderbilt university, 1881-90. In the latter year he was transferred to the Southwest Missouri conference and stationed at the Walnut Street and Troost Avenue churches, Kansas City, 1890-94, building the latter church in 1892. In 1892 he was fraternal delegate from the M.E. church, South, to the General Conference of the M.E. church at Omaha, Neb., and in 1894 became book editor of the M.E. church, South, and editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, making his home in Nashville, Tenn. He received the post-graduate degree of S. T. B. from Vanderbilt university, 1883; that of D.D. from Emory and Henry college, 1888, and that of LL.D. from the University of Missouri, 1894. He was assistant secretary of the general conferences of his denomination, 1882, 1890, and 1894, and secretary,

TILDEN

1898 and 1902. His publications include: *Handbook of Logic* (1885); *Theology and Philosophy* (1888); *The Preacher Himself* (1889); *A Voice from the South* (1892); *Constitutional History of American Episcopal Methodism* (1894); *The Journal of Thomas Coke* (1896); *The Making of Methodism* (1898); *Theism* (1901); *The Doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church in America* (1902). He edited "Systematic Theology" by Dr. T. O. Summers (1888); Bishop McTyeire's volume of sermons, "Passing Through the Gates" (1889); and "A Manual of Christian Doctrine," by Dr. John S. Banks.

TILDEN, Douglas, sculptor, was born in Chico, Cal., May 1, 1860; son of Dr. William Pegram and Catherine (Hecox) Tilden; grandson of Charles Nehemiah and Sarah Tilden and of Adna and Maria (Hamer) Hecox, and a descendant of Marmaduke Tylden, grandson of Sir William Tylden of Great Tyldens, Kent county, England, who was seated at Great Oak Manor, Kent county, in 1458. In 1865, as a result of scarlet fever, he was left deaf and dumb, and was graduated from the Deaf and Dumb institution, Berkeley, Cal., in 1879, continuing there as an instructor, 1879-87, having meanwhile matriculated in the class of 1883 at the University of California, which course he did not continue. He devoted his leisure to the study of sculpture, 1883-87; attended the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1887, under Ward and Flagg, and the Gotham Art League, under Mowbray, and subsequently became the pupil for several months of Paul Chopin in Paris, where he remained until 1894, exhibiting *The Baseball Players* at the Salon of 1889, which was subsequently placed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, and other statues in the salons of 1890-93; *The Tired Boxer* receiving honorable mention in 1890, and later becoming the property of the Olympic club of San Francisco. In 1894, he became professor of sculpture in Mark Hopkins Art institute, University of California. He was married, June 12, 1896, to Elizabeth Delano, daughter of Leander Goss and Elizabeth (Smith) Cole of Oakland, Cal., where he continued to make his home, conducting a studio at the same place. Professor Tilden originated the international congress of the deaf during the World's fair at Paris, 1889, and served as vice-president thereof; served on the jury on sculpture at the Chicago exposition, 1893, and as a member of the committee on programme, Second International congress, Chicago, 1893, and Third International congress, Paris, 1900, receiving a medal at the Paris exposition of that year. He was a member of the National Sculpture society, the Art club of New York, and the Art association of San Francisco. His notable works in sculpture include: *The Indian Bear*

Hunt (Paris salon, 1892; Chicago, 1893); *Football Players* (1893); the Phelan fountain erected in San Francisco in honor of the admission of California as a state (1897); the monument to the "Mechanics of San Francisco" (1900) and a monument to the dead California Volunteers of the Spanish War (1903). He is the author of contributions to the *Overland Monthly* and to other magazines.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones, statesman, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1814; son of Elam and Polly Y. (Jones) Tilden; grandson of John Tilden, who founded New Lebanon, N.Y.; great-grandson of Isaac Tilden

(b. 1729), and a descendant of Nathaniel and Lydia Tilden, who emigrated from Tenterden, Kent, England, in March, 1634, and settled in Scituate, Mass. Samuel Jones Tilden began his political career in 1832, when eighteen years old, and an address by him was approved by Van Buren, and published as a campaign document in



Samuel J. Tilden

the *Albany Argus*. He matriculated at Yale in 1832 and changed to the University of the City of New York, where he was a student, 1833-34. He delivered numerous political speeches in the campaign of 1836 and 1840, replying in the latter canvass to a speech of U.S. Senator Tallmage. His speech at Lebanon, Oct. 3, 1840, on currency, prices, and wages and a history of the United States bank was used as a campaign document. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and soon established a large practice in New York city. He edited the *Morning News* in 1844; was a member of the state assembly, 1845-46, and delegate to the constitutional convention in 1846. He was the nominee for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket in 1855; sustained the prosecution of the war against secession, 1861-65, but did not favor the methods of the Republican administration, which he said were unconstitutional. In 1868 he became the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party by virtue of his position as chairman of the Democratic state committee; and as a member of the state assembly he rigorously opposed the Tweed Ring in New York city, and was largely responsible for its subsequent disbandment, and for the prosecution of its organizers. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York

in 1874, and was elected over Gov. John A. Dix, by a plurality of 50,000. During his administration the new capital at Albany was begun. In 1876 he was made the Democratic nominee for President at the national convention held at St. Louis, June 28, and in the popular election, held November 7, the electors finally accredited to Hayes and Wheeler by the electoral commission received 4,033,950, and the electors for Tilden and Hendricks, 4,284,885, votes, the popular plurality for Tilden and Hendricks being 250,935. The election returns from the states of Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, were contested by the Democrats, and an electoral commission was provided by act of congress, composed of five associate justices of the U.S. supreme court, five U.S. senators and five representatives in congress. The commission, politically divided, 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, declared in favor of the Republican electors, which gave Hayes 185 electoral votes, against 184 for Tilden. Mr. Tilden declined renomination in 1880 and 1884, but continued to be first among the leaders of the National Democracy. He was one of the founders of the New York Bar association; a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1872-86, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by that university in 1867. His will, leaving about \$7,000,000 of his fortune of about \$8,500,000 to the establishment and endowment of a free public library for the city of New York, was contested by his relatives, and at the close of a long and bitter litigation certain of his heirs consented to the use of about \$2,860,000 as a foundation for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, Tilden foundations. His name in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, and was twenty-fifth in the class of thirty-seven names, presented for consideration. He died at his country seat, "Graystone," Westchester county, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1886.

TILESTON, Mary Wilder, compiler, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 20, 1843; daughter of Caleb and Mary Wilder (White) Foote; granddaughter of Caleb and Martha (West) Foote and of Daniel Appleton and Mary (Wilder) White, and a descendant of Pasco Foote, who had a grant of land in Salem in 1646. She attended a private school in Salem, and was married, Sept. 25, 1865, to John Boies Tileston, son of Edmund Pitt and Sarah McLean (Boies) Tileston of Dorchester Mass., who died, Jan. 24, 1898. She became known as a compiler of hymns, and of selections from religious writers. Her publications include: *Quiet Hours*, a collection of poems (1874; 2d ser., 1890); *Selections from Marcus Aurelius*

Antonius (1876); *Selections from the Imitation of Christ* (1876); *Sursum Corda, Hymns of Comfort* (1877); *Sunshine in the Soul* (1877); *Selections from Epictetus* (1877); *The Blessed Life, Favorite Hymns* (1878); *Selections from Fénelon* (1879); from the *Apoerypha* (1882); from *Dr. John Tautler* (1882); *Heroic Ballads* (1883); *Daily Strength for Daily Needs* (1883); *Sugar and Spice*, collection of nursery rhymes (1885); *Tender and True* (rev. ed., 1892); *Selections from Isaac Pennington* (1892), and *Prayers, Ancient and Modern* (1897 and 1902). She was residing in Boston, Mass., in 1903.

TILGHMAN, Benjamin Chew, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1822; son of Benjamin and Anne Maria (McMurtrie) Tilghman; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman and of William and Ann (Gordon) McMurtrie, and a descendant of Col. Edward, brother of Matthew and James, and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and engaged in chemical research. He joined the Federal army and was captain in the 26th Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, commanding his regiment at Fredericksburg; and was colonel in command at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. He also commanded the 3d regiment, U.S. colored troops, in South Carolina and Florida; was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, U.S.V., and resigned from the service in 1865. He was elected to membership in the American Philosophical society in 1871; was the inventor of chemical and mechanical processes, and a contributor to scientific journals. His brother, Richard Albert, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1899, developed the sand blast, with which he first experimented and for which he obtained a patent in 1870. Benjamin C. Tilghman was never married. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1901.

TILGHMAN, James, lawyer, was born at the "Hermitage," Queen Anne county, Md., Dec. 6, 1716; son of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman, and brother of Matthew Tilghman (q.v.). He was educated by private tutors and at the local schools; subsequently studied law; was admitted to the bar; practised in Annapolis, Md., 1737-60, and thereafter in Philadelphia, Pa. He served as secretary of the land-office of Pennsylvania, 1765-75; as common councilman of Philadelphia, 1764, and a member of the provincial council, 1767-75. He was married to Ann, daughter of Tench and Anne (Willing) Francis of Philadelphia, Pa. Although sympathizing with the colonists in their opposition to the Boston port bill, he nevertheless disapproved of their action in the so-called "tea-party," and in consequence

was placed under arrest as a loyalist previous to the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British, and was on parole in Maryland, Aug. 31, 1777-May 16, 1778. He subsequently practised law in Charlestown, Md., where he died, Aug. 24, 1793.

TILGHMAN, Lloyd, soldier, was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1816; son of James and Ann Caroline (Shoemaker) Tilghman; grandson of Lloyd and Henrietta M. Tilghman; great-grandson of the Hon. Matthew (q.v.) and Anne (Lloyd) Tilghman and of James (q.v.) and Anna (Francis) Tilghman. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1836; assigned to the 1st dragoons, and promoted to second lieutenant, July 4, 1836. He resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836, to become division engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. In 1837 he was assistant engineer in the survey of the Norfolk and Wilmington canal; in 1838, of the Eastern Shore railroad; in 1839, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and in 1840 of the public works of Baltimore. He was married in 1843, to Augusta Murray, daughter of Joseph C. and Isabella (Southgate) Boyd of Portland, Maine, and granddaughter of Mary, sister of Rufus King, U.S. minister to England, and their son, Lloyd Tilghman, Jr., served as aide to his father in the Confederate army and was killed by a fall from his horse near Selma, Ala., on Aug. 6, 1863. Lloyd Tilghman, Sr., was volunteer aide-de-camp to General Twiggs in the Mexican war, and was promoted captain and commanded the Maryland and District of Columbia regiment, volunteer artillery, 1847-48. He was principal assistant engineer, Panama railroad, 1849; chief engineer, East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, 1850-52; of Nashville and Arkansas railroad, 1852-53; of LaGrange and Bolivar railroad, 1853-54; of Mississippi and Red River railroad, 1853-59; of Little Rock and Napoleon railroad, 1854-58, and of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 1858-61. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel of the 3d Kentucky infantry, and was promoted brigadier-general early in 1862. He fortified Fort Donelson and commanded that stronghold; also completed the defences of Forts Henry and Hinnman, and by Feb. 1, 1862, succeeded in increasing the armament of Fort Henry, which was only 6 smooth-bore 32-pounders and one 6-pounder, to eight 32-pounders, two 42-pounders, one 123-pounder Columbiad, five 18-pounder siege guns, and one 6-inch rifle, all under Captain Jesse Taylor. When the infantry, numbering about 2600, were sent to Fort Donelson, being no longer available against the gunboats, General Tilghman remained in the fort with about 54 men and in the action 5 were killed, 11 wounded or disabled and five missing. The formal surrender of Feb. 6, 1862, was made to the naval force and in-

cluded General Tilghman and his staff, Capt. Jesse Taylor, the hospital attendants and stragglers from the army, in all about 78 men, who were placed in charge of Captain Walke, U.S.N., until the arrival of General Grant about 3 p.m., the same day. He was exchanged in July, 1862, and commanded the 1st brigade in Loring's division, Pemberton's army, in the Vicksburg campaign, and was killed in the battle of Baker's Creek, while covering the retreat of the Confederate army. See: "Defense of Fort Henry" by Capt. Jesse Taylor, C.S.A., in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. I, pp. 368-72), and "Defender of Vicksburg," *ibid.* (Vol. III, pp. 482-92). He died on the battlefield of Baker's Creek, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 16, 1863.

TILGHMAN, Matthew, delegate, was born in the "Hermitage," Queen Anne county, Md., Feb. 17, 1718; son of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman; grandson of Dr. Richard Tilghman who came from London to Maryland in 1660, and established the homestead "Hermitage" in Queen Anne county, and of Col. Philemon Lloyd. He received a good education; was married in 1741, to his cousin, Anne Lloyd; was justice of the peace for Talbot county; delegate to the general assembly of Maryland, 1751-77; speaker of the house of delegates, 1773-75, and president of the Revolutionary convention that directed the affairs of the colony, 1774-77. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1768 to draw up the protest against the stamp act; in 1774 chairman of the committee on correspondence, and in 1775 chairman of the committee of safety. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-77, and in June, 1776, was sent as a delegate to the convention at Annapolis to frame a state constitution, and presided over that convention. It was during his absence that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed, his absence accounting for his not being recorded as one of the signers. He resigned his seat in congress in 1777 to accept that of state senator, was re-elected to the senate in 1781 but resigned before the expiration of his term. McMahon, the Maryland historian, styles him the patriarch of that colony. He died at the "Hermitage," Queen Anne county, May 4, 1790.

TILGHMAN, Tench, soldier, was born in Fausley, near Easton, Talbot county, Md., Dec. 25, 1744; eldest son of James (q.v.) and Anne (Francis) Tilghman. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1761, engaged in merchandising in Philadelphia, and became a captain in the Pennsylvania militia in 1776. He was married to Anna Maria, daughter of his uncle Matthew Tilghman (q.v.). He was military secretary and aide-de-camp to General Washington, 1776-83, and received promotion to lieu-

tenant-colonel in the Continental army, April 1, 1777, Washington delaying the date of promotion at the urgent request of Tilghman, whose modesty and love of concord would not allow him to take the rank of Hamilton and Meade on Washington's staff. He was present at Yorktown and was entrusted by his chief to carry the dispatch to the Continental congress announcing the surrender of Cornwallis. He accomplished the journey in four days, spreading the news as he rode through the county, and arousing President McKean at midnight to deliver the dispatch. On the dawn of Oct. 24, 1781, cannon were fired in honor of the victory. Congress recognized this service by presenting him with a vote of thanks, a sword and a horse and accoutrements. Washington in speaking of his services, said: "Colonel Tilghman has been in every action in which the main army was concerned, and has been a faithful assistant to me for nearly five years, a great part of which time he refused to receive pay." After the war he engaged in business in Baltimore, and established there a branch of the house of Robert Morris of Philadelphia. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1786.

TILGHMAN, Tench, soldier, was born at Plimhimmon farm, near Oxford, Talbot county, Md., March 25, 1810; son of Tench and Ann Margaretta (Tilghman) Tilghman; grandson of Peregrine and Deborah (Lloyd) Tilghman, and of Col. Tench (q.v.) and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Tilghman. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1829, and from the U.S. Military academy, 1833, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1832. He served in the Black Hawk expedition of 1832 and in garrison at Fort Severn, Md., 1833, resigning from the army, Nov. 30, 1833, and resided on his plantation at Plimhimmon, Md., 1834-69. He was a member of the state militia and reached the rank of brigadier-general in 1837, and that of major-general in 1860. He was commissioner of public works for the state, 1841-51; superintendent of the military department of the Maryland Military academy, Oxford, 1847-57; U.S. consul at Turks Island, 1849, and at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 1849-50; U.S. collector of the port of Oxford, Md., 1857-60, and president of the United States Agricultural society, 1858-60. He was married, first, Nov. 8, 1832, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of U.S. Senator John Leeds and Sarah C. (Hollyday) Kerr of Maryland; and secondly, May 1, 1851, to his cousin, Annie Maria, daughter of his uncle, Robert Lloyd Tilghman, son of Col. Peregrine Tilghman, of Hope plantation, Talbot county, Md. He projected many works of internal improvements on the eastern shore of Maryland, including the Maryland and Delaware railroad, now the Delaware and Chesapeake rail-

way, and was president of this corporation for many years. He assisted Obed Hussey in the construction of the first reaping machine, and the first field of wheat ever cut by this reaper in the United States was on his farm near Oxford in 1837, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (See: "Inventions of the 19th Century;" Munn & Co.). He was a member by heredity of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland (1840), and a member of the general Society of the Cincinnati, holding the office of treasurer-general in 1874. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1874.

TILGHMAN, William, jurist, was born in Fausley, Talbot county, Md., Aug. 4, 1756; son of James (1716-1793) and Anne (Francis) Tilghman, and nephew of Matthew Tilghman (q.v.). He matriculated at the College of Philadelphia, in the class of 1773, but left before graduating, the family having removed to Philadelphia, where he studied law in the office of Benjamin Chew, being admitted to the Maryland bar in 1783. He was married to Margaret E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Allen and granddaughter of John Lawrence. He was a member of the Maryland legislature, 1789-93; removed to Philadelphia in 1793, where he practised law until 1801, when he was appointed by President Jefferson chief-judge of the U.S. circuit court, holding the office until its abolishment in 1802. He was president judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, 1805-06, and chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1806-27. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Philosophical society in 1805, and was its president, 1824-27. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1802-27, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from there in 1807 and from Harvard in 1814. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1827.

TILLINGHAST, Joseph Leonard, representative, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1790; a descendant of Pardon Tillinghast, who emigrated from England, settling in Providence, R.I., in 1645. Joseph Leonard Tillinghast removed to Providence, R.I., where he began the practice of law. He was a representative in the general assembly for several years, serving as speaker of the house, 1829-32, and a Whig representative from Rhode Island in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837-43. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1833-44, and from that institution received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1819. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas Power, and their son, Nicholas Power Tillinghast (1817-1869), was an Episcopal clergyman. Joseph Leonard Tillinghast died in Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 30, 1844.

TILLMAN, Benjamin Ryan, senator, was born in Edgefield county, S.C., Aug. 11, 1847; son of Benjamin Ryan and Sophia (Hancock) Tillman; grandson of Frederick and Ausibel (Miller) Tillman and of Thomas and Martha (Oliver) Hancock. He received an academic education, and in 1864 left school to join the Confederate army, but was stricken with a severe illness and was an invalid for two years. He engaged in farming and was married, Jan. 8, 1868, to Sallie Starke, daughter of S. C. and Adeline (Brewer) Starke of Elberton, Ga. He



was elected governor of South Carolina in 1890; re-elected in 1892, and obtained the passage of a law securing the dispensary system of selling liquors under state control. He founded the Clemson Agricultural college at John C. Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill, S.C., in 1893, and established the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women at Rock Hill. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1895, and chairman of the committee on suffrage; was elected to the U.S. senate in 1894, over Matthew Calbraith Butler, by a vote of 131 to 21, and was re-elected in 1901 for the term ending March 3, 1907, serving as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims, and as a member of the committees on appropriations, forest reservations, interstate commerce, mines and mining, naval affairs, and the relations with Canada.

TILLMAN, George D., representative, was born near Curryton, Edgefield county, S.C., Aug. 21, 1826. He attended an academy at Penfield, Ga., and at Greenwood, S.C., and matriculated at Harvard but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1848; was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1854-55; and in 1862 he enlisted in the 3d regiment of South Carolina state troops, later serving in the 2d South Carolina artillery. He was again a representative in the state legislature in 1864; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1865, a state senator in 1865 and a member of the Democratic state executive committee in 1876. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 45th congress, a Democratic representative from the fifth South Carolina district in the 46th congress, 1879-81, and was seated in the 47th congress, but his seat was successfully

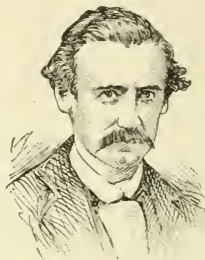
contested by Robert Smalls, who was seated July 19, 1882. Tillman was re-elected from the second district to the 48th-52d congresses, serving, 1883-93, and holding a place on the committees on patents and the eleventh census. He died at Clark's Hill, S.C., in 1901.

TIMBY, Theodore Ruggles, inventor, was born in Dover, N.Y., April 5, 1822. He attended school very little, but showed a peculiar inventive genius, and at the age of fourteen invented a floating dry-dock. In 1841 he conceived the idea of a revolving, circular iron fort, and had a working model made, which he exhibited to the government and for the following twenty years he labored unsuccessfully for its adoption; but when Ericsson built the *Monitor* he purchased of Timby the right to use the turret. In 1862 Mr. Timby devised the method of sighting and firing guns by electricity, which later came into general use, and his other inventions include a mole and tower system of defense (1880); a planetary system of revolving towers (1880); a system of disappearing defensive towers (1881), and a revolving tower and shield system (1884). Mr. Timby received in 1866 the honorary degree of A.M. from Madison university; in 1882 that of Sc.D. from Wooster, Ohio, and that of LL.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1890.

TIMON, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Coneywago, Pa., Feb. 12, 1797; son of John and Margaret (Luddy) Timon. He removed with his parents to Baltimore, Md., and engaged in mercantile business with his father until 1823, when, having decided to become a priest, he entered St. Mary's seminary at the Barrens, Mo. He was ordered sub-deacon in 1824, and accompanied the Rev. John Mary Odin on a missionary journey through Texas; ordained priest at St. Mary's church, by Bishop Rosati in June, 1825, and was professor at St. Mary's seminary. He subsequently joined the Lazarist order, and was instrumental in settling the difficulties between the Lazarists and Bishop Rosati, in regard to the ownership of property; was first visitor of the Western Province of the Scholasticate and Novitiate of the Congregation of the Missions, and did much toward strengthening the order. He assumed charge of the missions in Texas in 1833; offered the first mass at Galveston, and erected the first church at Houston. He declined the office of bishop co-adjutor of St. Louis in 1839; was appointed prefect apostolic of the republic of Texas in 1840; consecrated bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, Oct. 17, 1847, by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishops Walsh, McCloskey and Kendrick, and was installed in St. Louis's church, Buffalo, Oct. 25, 1847, by Bishops Hughes, Walsh and McCloskey. On assuming charge of the diocese, a

controversy resulting from the refusal of the trustees to transfer to him the title to the church resulted in the closing of the church until 1855, when he submitted. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., April 16, 1867.

TIMROD, Henry, poet, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 8, 1829; son of William Henry and Thirza E. (Prince) Timrod; grandson of Henry and Susannah (Hargan) Timrod, and of Charles and Sarah (Faesch) Prince. His grandfather, Henry Timrod, a tailor, settled in Charleston prior to the Revolution, and his father, William Henry Timrod, a book-binder by trade, wrote some verses, served as a captain in the Seminole war, and died, July 28, 1838, of typhoid fever. Henry Timrod attended the schools of Charleston, S.C., where he began his life-long



Henry Timrod

friendship with Paul Hamilton Hayne. He attended the University of Georgia, but received no degree. He studied law for a short time, but later acted as tutor in the families of several planters. In 1860 his poetry had begun to attract the attention of the critics, William Gilmore Simms did what he could to encourage him, and in that year Ticknor & Fields of Boston published a volume of his poetry. Like Simms, Timrod was a fervent state's rights man, and in 1861 he began to write patriotic lyrics that became very popular. In 1862 it was proposed that an edition of his poems be published in England, but the impoverished condition of the southern states, and the great interest in the war, prevented. He was for a time a private in company B, 20th C. S. V. regiment, but was discharged on account of tubercular phthisis, Dec. 15, 1862; was, for a short while, war correspondent for *The Charleston Mercury*, and later editor of the *Columbia South Carolinian*. He was married, Feb. 16, 1864, to Kate S. Goodwin of Charleston, formerly of England. When Columbia was burned in February, 1865, he was left in extreme poverty, and this, together with the death of his only child, hastened his end. A monument in Timrod's memory was unveiled in Charleston, S.C., May 1, 1901. His friend, Paul H. Hayne, published a volume of his poems in 1873, and a volume was published by the Timrod Memorial association in 1899. Henry Timrod died in Columbia, S.C., Oct. 6, 1867.

TINCKER, Mary Agnes, author, was born in Ellsworth, Maine, July 18, 1832; daughter of Richard and Mehitabel (Jellison) Tincker; granddaughter of Benjamin (?) and Mary (Haslem) Tincker, and of John and Elizabeth (Milliken) Jellison, and a descendant of Thomas Tincker, of the *Mayflower*, and of Benjamin Jellison, who settled first in Maine, and subsequently in New Brunswick, Canada. She attended public and private schools, and the academy in Bluehill, Maine, 1848-49; taught country schools in North Ellsworth, four summers, and a parochial Catholic school, one year, having adopted the Roman Catholic faith in 1853. She began writing at an early age; served as a volunteer nurse in Washington, D.C., the last year of the civil war; subsequently settled in Boston, Mass., where she devoted herself to literary pursuits; made her home in Italy, 1873-87, visiting England, France and Spain during that period, and after her return resided chiefly in Boston. She was made a member of the Ancient Academy of Arcadia of Rome, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; is the author of: *The House of Yorke* (1872); *A Winged Word* (1873); *Grapes and Thorns*, translated into French (1874); *Six Sunny Months* (1878); *Signor Monaldini's Niece* in the "No-Name Series" (1879); *By the Tiber*, translated into German (1881); *The Jewel in the Lotus* (1884); *Aurora* (1885); *The Two Coronets*, translated into German (1889); *San Salvador* (1889); *Autumn Leaves* (1898).

TINGEY, Thomas, naval officer, was born in London, England, Sept. 11, 1750. He served for a short time in the British navy, but prior to the American Revolution, immigrated to the colonies and entered the merchant marine. He fought in the American navy during the Revolution, and when the U.S. navy was formed in 1798, he was commissioned captain, and given command of a squadron of three boats, rendering efficient service during the trouble with France in 1799. Owing to his refusal to allow a British captain to search his boat, his commission was revoked under the permanent naval establishment act, but in 1804 he was re-commissioned captain and put in command of the Washington navy yard, to which, after the capture in 1814 of the capital by the British, he set fire, and was the last to withdraw before the invaders. He continued in command of the navy-yard until his death in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1829.

TIPTON, John, senator, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1786; son of Joshua Tipton who was massacred by the Indians, April 18, 1793. He received a limited education, and became prominent as an Indian fighter, and in 1807 he removed with his family to Harrison

county, Ind., where he engaged in farming. He was largely instrumental in freeing the district of the counterfeiters and horse thieves, by whom it was overrun, and in 1809 he joined the company of Yellow Jackets, and served as ensign in the battle of Tippecanoe where on the death of the captain and both lieutenants he succeeded to the command of the company. He was appointed brigadier-general of state militia; was sheriff of Harrison county, 1815-19, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1819-23. He was a member of the board of commissioners appointed in 1820, to select the site for a new capital for Indiana, and described in a journal his search for a locality and the final choosing of Fall Creek. In March, 1823, he was appointed U.S. Indian agent for the Pottawattamie and Miami tribes. He was elected U.S. senator to succeed Robert Hanna (q.v.), taking his seat Jan. 3, 1832, and was re-elected for a full term expiring March 3, 1839. He purchased extensive tracts of land in Indiana, and gave the site for the city of Columbus, which for a time was known as Tiptonia. He died in Logansport, Ind., April 5, 1839.

TIPTON, Thomas Warren, senator, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1817. He was graduated from Madison college, Pa., and practised law in Ohio. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1845-46; removed to Brownsville, Neb. Ter.; was a member of the constitutional convention of Nebraska in 1867; a member of the territorial council in 1860, and at the outbreak of the civil war joined the Federal army as chaplain. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Nebraska in 1867, drew the short term expiring March 3, 1869, and was re-elected for a full term that expired March 3, 1875. He then resumed the practise of law. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1899.

TITTMANN, Otto Hilgard, geodeticist, was born in Belleville, Ill., Aug. 20, 1850; son of Carl Edward and Rosa (Hilgard) Tittmann; grandson of Carl August and Juliana Frederike (Mertz) Tittmann and of Theodore and Margarethe (Pauli) Hilgard. His father, born in Dresden, Saxony, Dec. 1, 1809, immigrated to New York in 1836. He attended the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., 1859-66; entered the U.S. coast and geodetic survey as aid in 1867; was made chief of party in 1872, carrying on primary triangulation and astronomical work in California and Colorado; was assistant astronomer of the transit of Venus expedition to Japan in 1874, and subsequently in charge of various surveying expeditions to the east and west coasts. He was married, Dec. 7, 1880, to Kate Trowbridge, daughter of William Duncan and Elizabeth Cass (Trowbridge) Wilkins of Detroit, Mich. He was in charge of the office of weight and measures,

1887-93, visiting London, Paris and Berlin in 1890 to inspect similar foreign offices and to bring to the United States one set of the national metric standards from Paris; was assistant in charge of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey office, 1895-99, and in the latter year appointed assistant superintendent of the same. He was a delegate to the International Geodetic conference at Berlin, 1895, was appointed to represent the United States in the demarkation of boundary between Alaska and Canada under the *modus vivendi* of October, 1899, and was appointed superintendent of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, Dec. 1, 1900. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Washington Philosophical society; a member of the American Metrological society, the American Society of Civil Engineers and of other scientific organizations. He is the author of various *Reports*, and of "Our National Standard and the Office of Weights and Measures" in the *Transactions of the Association of Civil Engineers of Cornell University* (Vol.V. 1896-97).

TOD, David, governor of Ohio, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1805. His father, George Tod (1773-1841). Yale, 1795, removed to Georgetown, Ohio, in 1800; was state senator, 1804-05; judge of the state supreme court, 1806-09; served in the 1812 war, and was presiding judge of the 3d judicial court of Ohio, 1815-34. David Tod was admitted to the bar in 1827; was subsequently postmaster of Warren, Ohio, state senator from Trumbull county, 1838-40, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor in 1844 and 1846. Becoming interested in a coal mine in Pennsylvania, he left his law practice and was influential in building the Pennsylvania canal and the Cleveland and Washington railroad. He served as U.S. minister to Brazil, 1847-52, and was a delegate to and vice-president of the Democratic national convention, Charleston, S.C., 1860, and was presiding over that body when the Southern delegates left the hall. He was elected as a Republican governor of Ohio, serving, 1862-64, and was a presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868. He died in Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1868.

TODD, Charles Burr, author, was born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 9, 1849; son of Seth and Deborah (Burr) Todd; grandson of Sherlock and Zillah (Gilbert) Todd, and of Bethel and Hannah (Tuttle) Todd, and a descendant of Jehu Burr, first settler in Springfield, Mass., and Fairfield, Vt., and of Christopher Todd, first settler in New Haven, Conn. He fitted for college, but poor sight prevented his entering, and after teaching school for several years, he made literary work his profession. He was commissioner, 1887-93, for erecting a monument on the winter quarters

of Israel Putnam's division of Continentals in Redding, Conn., and in 1895 was appointed by Mayor Strong, a member of the committee to print early records of the city of New York. He is the author of: *History of the Burr Family* (1879; 4th ed., 1901); *History of Redding, Conn.* (1880); *Life and Letters of Joel Barlow* (1880); *Story of the City of New York* (1892); *Story of Washington, the National Capital* (1897); *Lance, Cross and Canoe in the Valley of the Mississippi* (with the Rev. W. H. Milburn, 1898); *A Brief History of New York* (1899); *The True Aaron Burr* (1902); *The Real Benedict Arnold*, (1903).

TODD, David, astronomer, was born in Lake Ridge, N.Y., March 19, 1855; son of Sereno Edwards and Rhoda (Peck) Todd; grandson of Josiah and Lucretia (Ingersoll) Todd and of Benoni and Huldah Peck; and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards (q.v.). president of the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He attended Columbia college, 1870-72; was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878; was chief assistant to the U.S. transit of Venus commission at Washington, D.C., 1875-78; was chief of the eclipse party sent out by the U.S. government to Texas, 1878, and was chief assistant on the U.S. *Nautical Almanac* at Washington, 1878-81. He was married, March 5, 1879, to Mabel Loomis (q.v.). He returned to Amherst college as director of its observatory and professor of astronomy in 1881, which position he still held in 1903. He assumed charge of the Lick observatory observations of the transit of Venus in 1882; was professor of astronomy and higher mathematics at Smith college, 1882-87, supervising the construction of the college observatory in 1886-87; astronomer in charge of the American eclipse expedition to Japan, 1887, and during the same season, organized an expedition under the auspices of the Boyden fund of Harvard college, to the summit of Fujisan, 12,400 feet in height, to test the superiority of a great elevation for astronomical observations; was chief of the U.S. scientific expedition to the west coast of Africa, 1889-90; of the Amherst Eclipse expedition to Japan, 1896; to Tripoli, Barbary, 1900; and to the Dutch East Indies, 1901. In addition to his many important astronomical and meteorological observations, he invented and applied, during his African expedition, a pneumatic arrangement by which a numerous battery of astronomical instruments (photographic) was operated automatically by one person, and made several hundred exposures in one hundred and ninety seconds of totality. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Professor Todd by Washington and Jefferson in 1888. He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science;

a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Germany, the Society of Arts of London and of other American and foreign scientific societies, and received the imperial Saki cup from the Mikado of Japan in 1897. A lecturer of note, he is also author of: *A Continuation of De Damoiseau's Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter to the Year 1900* (1876); *A New Astronomy* (1897); *Stars and Telescopes* (1899); *Népszéri Csillagászat* (1901), popular astronomy in Hungarian; important articles in the *Nation*, the *Century* and other leading periodicals, as well as government reports and contributions to the *Transactions* of various societies.

TODD, Henry Davis, naval officer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1838; son of John Neatby and Julia (Parsons) Todd; grandson of James and Alice (Poultney) Todd and of Judge Benjamin and Julia (Chapman) Parsons of Boston, Mass. He attended the academy at Nyack, N.Y., was appointed acting midshipman, U.S. Naval academy, May 28, 1853, graduated midshipman, June 10, 1857, and advanced to passed midshipman, June 25, 1860; master, Oct. 24, 1860; lieutenant, April 3, 1861, and lieutenant-commander, Jan. 3, 1863. During the civil war he was first attached to the *Cumberland*, being present at the burning of the Norfolk navy yard; was on the frigate *Roanoke* as flag-lieutenant of Flag-Officer Pendergrast; also on the gunboat *Port Royal*, and was slightly wounded in the gunboat night attack on Appomattox river, June, 1862; was flag-lieutenant under Admiral Wilkes, 1862-63; on the *Sacramento*, 1863-65; and instructor in mathematics in the U.S. Naval academy, 1865-66. He was married, Sept. 28, 1865, to Flora, daughter of John and Mary (Tyler) Johnson of Annapolis. He was on recruiting duty, Boston, September, 1866; in October, 1866, was ordered to sea, and resigned his commission. He resided in Brookline, Mass., and afterward in Philadelphia, Pa., until 1877, when he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy, Sept. 16, 1877, and ordered on duty at the *Nautical Almanac* office where he served, 1877-78; was head of the department of physics and chemistry, U.S. Naval academy, 1879-87; was on duty at the *Nautical Almanac* office, Washington, 1887-99, being made director of the *Nautical Almanac*, Dec. 20, 1899. On Aug. 25, 1900, having reached the age of 62 years, he was retired according to law.

TODD, John Blair Smith, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814. His parents removed to Illinois in 1827. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1837; commissioned 2d lieutenant, 6th infantry, July 1, 1837, and promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1837. He served in the Florida war, 1837-42; was on

frontier duty until 1846, being promoted captain, Nov. 22, 1843, and during the war with Mexico, took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was subsequently stationed in the Northwest until 1855, when he joined in the Sioux expedition, being in the action of Blue Water, Sept. 3, 1855. He resigned his commission in 1856, and for five years was an Indian trader in Dakota Territory; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 19, 1861; commanded the north Missouri district, October-December, 1861; served as a Democratic delegate from Dakota Territory in the 37th and 38th congresses, December, 1861-May, 1862, and 1863-65; commanded the 6th division of the Army of the Tennessee, June 3-July 17, 1862; was speaker of the Dakota house of representatives, 1867, and governor of the territory, 1869-71. He died at Yankton, Dak., Jan. 5, 1872.

TODD, Mabel Loomis, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 10, 1858; daughter of Professor Eben Jenks and Mary Alden (Wilder) Loomis; granddaughter of Nathan and Waite (Barber) Loomis and of the Rev. John and Mary Wales (Forbes) Wilder, and a descendant of Col. Samuel Tyler of Preston, Conn., and of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. She attended private schools in Washington, D.C., and in Boston, Mass., where she made a specialty of the study of music and painting, and was married, March 5, 1879, to David Todd (q.v.). She accompanied her husband to Japan in 1887 and 1896, and to Tripoli, Barbary, in 1900, rendering active service in his observations, and upon her return, embodying the results of her experience in drawing-room talks, delivered in the larger cities of the country; among them, one on the "Ainu Land," which she visited in 1896, making an ethnological collection of personal and domestic articles peculiar to the Ainu, for the Peabody museum at Salem, Mass. In 1901 she went with her husband on his eclipse expedition to the Dutch East Indies, completing on this occasion a trip around the world, and visiting Siam, Borneo, the Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii. Mrs. Todd designed the cover of Dr. Samuel H. Scudder's "The Butterflies of New England," edited "The Poems of Emily Dickinson" (3 vols., 1890-93); "The Letters of Emily Dickinson" (1894); "A Cycle of Sonnets" (1896); revised Steele's "Popular Astronomy" (1899), and is the author of: *Footprints* (1883); *Total Eclipses of the Sun* (1894); *Corona and Coronet* (1898), and extensive contributions on her travels to leading periodicals.

TODD, Thomas, jurist, was born in King and Queen county, Va., Jan. 23, 1765. His parents died while he was very young and he was left in care of a guardian, who afforded him the oppor-

tunity of acquiring a good English education. He served in the patriot army during the last days of the Revolution. While in the home of the Hon. Harry Innes, a relative, as a tutor, he studied law, and removed with Judge Innes to Kentucky in 1783, where he was admitted to the bar. He was clerk of the state legislature, 1792-1801; clerk of the Federal court for the district of Kentucky; and upon the erection of the state government, was elected clerk of the court of appeals. He was appointed a judge of the court in 1801 and succeeded Judge Muter as chief justice in 1806. He established the basis of the land laws of Kentucky, and on March 3, 1807, was elected associate justice of the U.S. supreme court and served until his death, which occurred in Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1896.

TOEBBE, Augustus Mary, R.C. bishop, was born in Meppen, Hanover, Germany, Jan. 15, 1829; son of Henry and Maria (Balte) Toebe. His father was an inn-keeper at Meppen, and he attended the gymnasium there. He came to the United States in 1851: was a student at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852-54; was ordained priest, Sept. 14, 1854, by Bishop Purcell, and was subsequently pastor at New Richmond and at Cumminsville, Ohio. He was assistant pastor of St. Philomena's church, Cincinnati, 1857-65, and pastor, 1865-70; a member of the council held at Baltimore in 1866, to prepare the discussions of the second plenary council; was elected bishop of Covington, and consecrated such, Jan. 9, 1870, at St. Philomena's church, by Bishop Rosecrans, assisted by Bishops Luers and Feehan. He died in Covington, Ky., May 2, 1884.

TOLFREE, James Edward, naval officer, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1837; son of John Edward and Caroline Rebecca (Cole) Tolfree; grandson of James and Mary Tolfree, and a descendant of the Taillfer and Bacon families of England. He attended the Ithaca academy; subsequently studied in France and Italy under private tutors; was commissioned acting assistant paymaster, Sept. 13, 1862; advanced to assistant paymaster, March 3, 1865, and to paymaster, Jan. 22, 1866; serving during the civil war on the U.S. steamer *Vanderbilt*, being advanced ten numbers for his meritorious services at the attack on Fort Fisher, Jan. 13-15, 1865; and was attached to the *Richmond*, Mediterranean station, 1869-71. He was married, Oct. 9, 1872, to Caroline, daughter of William and Mary Overman of Philadelphia, Pa. He was on duty on the *Colorado*, receiving-ship at the New York navy yard, 1873-77; served as fleet paymaster in charge of the naval depot at Villefranche, France, 1877-79, and in the same capacity at the South Atlantic station, 1879-82; and was on the

receiving ship *Vermont*, 1882-85, being advanced to pay-inspector, Aug. 10, 1886. He served as fleet paymaster, Asiatic station, 1886-89; was on duty at the New York navy yard, 1889-91, and 1893-95, meanwhile serving on the *Minnesota*, 1891-93, and at the navy pay office, New York city, 1895-99, being advanced to pay-director, Feb. 12, 1898. He was retired with the rank of rear-admiral, Aug. 29, 1899, and subsequently made his home in New York city.

TOME, Jacob, philanthropist, was born in Manheim, York county, Pa., Aug. 13, 1810. He was the son of German Lutherans. He received a limited education, engaged in farming, fishing, merchandising and teaching in turn, and in 1833 began dealing in lumber and grain in Port Deposit, Md. He was a member of the state senate and chairman of the finance committee in 1864. He declined the position of secretary of the U.S. treasury offered by President Grant; was a trustee of Dickinson college, and gave to that institution a handsome building for scientific uses in 1884. He was the organizer of the Port Deposit bank in 1850, which became the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit, and served as its president, 1850-98, when, upon his decease, his widow, Evelyn S. Tome, succeeded him as president. In 1889 he founded the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit for the benefit of poor parents who could not send their children to a higher institution of learning than the public schools. He first expended \$250,000 in 1889, and when the school opened in 1894, endowed the institution with a fund of \$1,000,000, which by the terms of his will was increased by about \$3,000,000, making it one of the richest institutions of the kind in the world. He died at Port Deposit, Md., March 16, 1898.

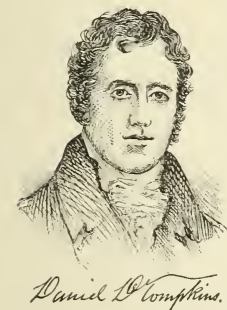
TOMLINSON, Everett Titsworth, author, was born in Shiloh, N.J., May 23, 1859; son of the Rev. George E. and Amanda (Titsworth) Tomlinson; grandson of Abel and Lois (Ayer) Tomlinson, and a descendant of Lieut. James Tomlinson, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He removed to Westerly, R.I., where he attended the public schools; was a student in Williams college, 1875-77; principal of a high school in Auburn, N.Y., 1881; and headmaster of the preparatory department of Rutgers college, New Jersey, 1883-88. He was married to Anna, daughter of O. De Grasse and Melissa P. Greene of Adams, N.Y. In 1894 he began to devote himself entirely to literary production, making his specialty historical stories for young people. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Colgate in 1888. He is the author of: *The Search for Andrew Field* (1894); *The Boy Soldiers of 1812* (1895); *Three Colonial Boys* (1895); *The Boy Officers of 1812* (1896); *Three Young*

Continental (1896); *Tecumseh's Young Braves* (1897); *Washington's Young Aide* (1897); *Boys with Old Hickory* (1898); *Two Young Patriots* (1898); *Ward Hill, the Senior* (1898); *Camping on the St. Lawrence* (1899); *A Jersey Boy in the Revolution* (1899); *In the Hands of the Redcoats* (1901); *The House Boat on the St. Lawrence* (1901); *Elder Boise* (1902), and *Under Colonial Colors* (1902). He was residing in Elizabeth, N.J., in 1903.

TOMLINSON, Gideon, senator, was born in Stratford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1780. He was a grandson of the Tomlinson who was an officer in the army that effected the capture at Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1802; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Fairfield, Conn. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 16th-19th congresses, 1819-27; was governor of Connecticut, 1827-31, and U.S. senator from Connecticut, 1831-37. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale, 1808, the degree of LL.D. from Trinity in 1827, and was a trustee of the Trinity college, 1832-36. He died in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 8, 1854.

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., vice-president of the United States, was born in Scarsdale, N.Y., June 21, 1774; son of Jonathan S. Tompkins, the patriot. Daniel was graduated from Columbia college in 1795, and practised law in New York city. He

was a leader of the Anti-Federalist party in New York state, during the party struggle of 1790-1801; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1801; a member of the state assembly; appointed associate justice of the state supreme court in 1804, and was governor of New York, 1808-13. On the abolition of the United States bank,



and the intended establishment of the Bank of North America in New York, he prorogued the state legislature and thus temporarily delayed the establishment of the bank; but the legislature passed the bill at its next session. In 1812, Governor Tompkins was active in organizing troops, and contributed largely to the prosecution of the war with Great Britain. He advanced the means to maintain the U.S. Military academy at West Point, and to carry on the manufacturing of arms at Springfield, Mass. He was appointed by President Madison secretary of state to succeed James Monroe, but declined the appointment;

was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with James Monroe for President, elected in 1816, re-elected in 1820, serving, 1816-24. He was proposed for candidate for governor in 1820, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. During the political canvass of 1820, he was accused of embezzling funds during the war of 1812, and as a result of the charges his mind became unbalanced. He was a founder of the New York Historical society and a regent of the University of the State of New York. He died on Staten Island, N.Y., June 11, 1825.

TOOLE, Joseph Kemp, governor of Montana, was born in Savannah, Mo., May 12, 1851; son of Edwin and Lucinda (Shepherd) Toole; and grandson of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth Toole. He attended the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and the Western Military academy, New Castle, Ky., 1867-69; studied law; removed to Helena, Mont., in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was district attorney of the third judicial district, 1872-76; a member and president of the Territorial legislature, 1879-83; a member of the constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1889, and a Democratic delegate to the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885-89, where he used his influence in securing the admission of the territories of Montana, Washington and the Dakotas into the Union. He was elected the first governor of Montana in 1889, being the only Democrat elected on the state ticket, and served until Jan. 1, 1893. He was married, May 7, 1890, to Lily, daughter of Gen. William Starke and Anna Eliza Rosecrans. He was again elected governor of Montana in 1900, by the regular Democrats and the People's party for the term expiring Jan. 1, 1905.

TOOMBS, Robert Augustus, statesman, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., July 2, 1810; son of Maj. Robert and Catherine (Huling) Toombs; grandson of Gabriel and Ann Toombs, and great grandson of William Toombs, who came to Virginia from England about 1650. Gabriel Toombs, a soldier under Braddock, in 1755, died in 1801, leaving a widow, two sons, Robert and Dawson Gabriel, and four daughters. Maj. Robert Toombs commanded a Virginia regiment during the Revolution, rendering conspicuous service in Georgia against the British. He was awarded a grant of 3000 acres of land in Wilkes county in 1783, as a distinguished soldier of the Virginia line. When he came to Georgia to take possession of this grant, he settled on Beaverdam Creek, five miles from the court house in Washington. He had previously married Miss Sanders of Columbia county, who died childless, and after her death he visited his old home in Virginia, where he married, secondly, Miss Catlett, who bore him one son, and soon after died. He

married, thirdly, Catharine Huling of Virginia, a devoted Methodist of Welsh ancestry, and by this marriage five children were reared: Sarah (Mrs. Pope), James, killed by accident while hunting; Augustus, Robert Augustus, and Gabriel.



Major Robert Toombs died in 1815, having made Thomas W. Cobb of Greensboro, Ga., guardian of his son, Robert Augustus. He was prepared for college by Welcome Fanning, who kept an "old field school," and by the Rev. Alexander Webster, adjunct professor in the University of Georgia. He matriculated at the University of

Georgia in 1824, but not being willing to submit to the strict discipline that governed the students, he asked for a discharge, and it was granted. He then entered Union college, New York, from which he was graduated in 1828; studied law at the University of Virginia for one term, 1829-30, and although non-age, was admitted to the bar, March 18, 1830, by permission of the state legislature. He was married in November, 1830, to Julia A. DuBose, and in 1830 they celebrated their golden wedding, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren being present. Mr. Toombs' progress at the bar was slow, and it was several years before his ability as an attorney and counsellor was recognized, while his popularity as an orator was immediate. He commanded a company in the Creek war in 1836; was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1837-40 and 1841-44, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, banking and state of the republic committees. He dropped from his name the "Augustus" as "superfluous lumber" in 1840 and was thereafter known as Robert Toombs. He was the Whig candidate for speaker of the house in 1842; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1844; a representative from the eighth district of Georgia in the 29th-32d congresses, 1845-53, and U.S. senator, 1853-61. He was an uncompromising advocate of the rights of states in the Federal union and of upholding their constitutional rights, not only in the state, but in the territory belonging to the United States up to the time such territory was admitted as states, when the people of these new states became the governing power under the constitution; supporting his views with great oratorical power. On Jan. 7,

1861, he made his last speech in the United States senate, and announced his withdrawal from that body, from which he was formally expelled in March, 1861. He was a member of the state sovereignty convention that assembled in Mill-edgeville, Jan. 16, 1861, and on the 17th, with 207 other delegates, he voted for secession, 89 delegates voting against the ordinance, making Georgia the fifth state to secede. The ordinance was signed, January 31, by all the members of the convention in the open air on the capitol grounds, only six delegates signing it under protest. Senator Toombs was unanimously selected as the first deputy at large from Georgia to the provisional congress at Montgomery, the address to the people being written by him. Forty-two delegates from six seceded states met at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, and Robert Toombs appeared to be the choice of the convention for Provisional President, but four states announced their agreement upon Jefferson Davis, who was not present, and when Mr. Davis's name was placed in nomination, Mr. Toombs promptly seconded the motion, and also presented the name of Mr. Stephens for Vice-President. By this action he destroyed his chances for the candidacy before the people at the special election following the establishment of a permanent government under the Confederate States constitution, into which instrument were incorporated various changes suggested by him: that congress should grant no extra compensation to any contractor after the service was rendered; that the principal officer in each executive department should be granted a seat upon the floor of either house for the purpose of debate, but with no vote, and that the payment of bounties and government aid for internal improvements should be prohibited. He was made chairman of the finance committee of the Provisional congress and the secretary of state in President Davis's cabinet. He emphatically opposed the proposed attack on the U.S. forts in Charleston harbor, as a movement fatal to the Confederacy, and in his intercourse with the governments of Europe, proved his statesmanship by placing the Confederate States in a favorable position before the eyes of commercial Europe, and by gaining the assistance of the maritime powers in the building of a much needed navy, which practically destroyed for the time all commerce under the United States flag. Tiring of the routine of the state department, but retaining his seat in the Confederate congress, he resigned his portfolio, and on July 21, 1861, joined the Confederate army as brigadier-general; commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of Northern Virginia, and reported to the victorious commanders, Johnston and Beauregard, at Manassas. In January,

1862, the general assembly of Georgia elected him a Confederate States senator, with Benjamin H. Hill as his colleague. He commanded his brigade in Magruder's division during the campaign on the Peninsula, and a division made up of his own and Semmes's brigades, during the siege of Yorktown. At the battle of Malvern Hill, his brigade lost one third of its entire number of men, and the disaster led to a personal controversy between Gen. D. H. Hill, commanding the 1st division, and General Toombs. This in turn resulted in his arrest, by order of President Davis, on Aug. 18, 1862, and he rejoined his brigade, then in D.R. Jones's division, Longstreet's corps, on the battlefield of Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862. His gallantry in guarding the bridge on Antietam Creek, with 400 men, was an incident of the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 15, 1862, that received special mention in General Lee's report, and the highest commendation from Generals Longstreet, Jones and Garrett. He received severe wounds in this engagement, and was invalided at home in Georgia, rejoining his command in the spring of 1863, but in March resigned his commission in the army, without receiving recognition from President Davis for his services at Sharpsburg by promotion to major-general, which the reports of his superior officers on the field, and the request of a member of the cabinet, failed to secure. He returned to Georgia, offered his services to Governor Brown, and was made an adjutant and inspector-general of Gen. G. W. Smith's division, Georgia militia, taking part in the battles before Atlanta, and the siege of that city under General Hood, the siege of Savannah, December, 1864, and in the battle of Pocotaligo, S.C., Jan. 14, 1865. He was named by the United States authorities with Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb and John Slidell, as responsible for the war of the Rebellion, and Secretary Stanton issued specific orders for the arrest of Davis, Stephens and Toombs. Davis was arrested at Irwinville, Ga., May 10; Stephens at his home in Crawfordville, May 12, and on May 14, the U.S. soldiers appeared at Mr. Toombs' home in Washington, Ga., and demanded his appearance. He, however, escaped to Elbert county, where he was in the hands of friends, thence to Habersham, and back through Elbert, Wilkes, Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Houston and Macon counties into Alabama, to Mobile, thence by boat to New Orleans and by steam to Havana and Europe, reaching Paris, France, early in July, 1865, where Mrs. Toombs joined him in July, 1866, but returned to the United States in December of that year, owing to the death of their only daughter, the wife of Gen. Dudley M. DuBose. General Toombs returned to Canada in January, 1867,

and called on President Johnson, in Washington, on his way home. He was never restored to citizenship in the United States, as he refused to petition congress for pardon. He practised law in Washington, Ga., in partnership with his son-in-law, General Dubose, and acquired a considerable fortune. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1877; was made chairman of the committee on legislation, and of the final committee on revision, and when the convention lacked funds to continue its sessions, he declared that if Georgia would not pay her debts, he would, and at once placed the needed funds in the hands of the president of the convention. The constitution, framed by that convention, was adopted by the people of Georgia, at the election in December, 1877. He pronounced a eulogium at the funeral of his life-long friend, Alexander H. Stephens. His wife died at Clarksville, Ga., in September, 1883. See: "Life of Robert Toombs," by Pleasant A. Stovall (1892). He died at his home in Washington, Ga., Dec. 18, 1885.

TORBERT, Alfred Thomas Archimedes, soldier, was born in Georgetown, Del., July 1, 1823. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1855; commissioned second lieutenant, July 19, 1855, and was assigned to the 5th U.S. infantry, doing frontier and garrison duty until Feb. 25, 1861, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He was made recruiting officer in New Jersey, in April, 1861; appointed colonel of the 1st New Jersey volunteers, Sept. 16, 1861; promoted captain, U.S.A., Sept. 25, 1861, and was on duty in Washington, D.C. On March 10, 1862, he joined the Army of the Potomac and was attached to the sixth corps; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the combats at West Point and Gaines's Mill, and the seven days' battles. After the Peninsular campaign, the sixth corps was stationed at Alexandria, and when ordered to support Pope, at Manassas, it met his retreating army. Colonel Torbert commanded a brigade at Fairfax Court House, driving off a detachment of J. E. B. Stuart's artillery; was engaged in the Maryland campaign; at Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862, where he led one of the brigades in Slocum's charge, and at Antietam, Sept. 17. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, retaining command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps; distinguished himself in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and immediately after the battle was granted a sick-leave for the following six months. He rejoined his brigade in Pennsylvania in June, 1863, and fought under Sedgwick at Gettysburg, and for his gallant and meritorious services at that battle was brevetted major, U.S.A., July 4, 1863. He fought at Rappahannock station, Nov. 7, 1863,

and at Mine Run, November 26-December 3. This was his last infantry engagement, for in April, 1864, he was put in command of the 1st division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, under General Sheridan. He commanded at Hanover town; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Hawe's Shop; commanded at Matadequin Creek; fought at Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1, 1864; commanded at Trevillian station, June 11, and fought at Turn-stall's station and in the combat at Darbytown. On Aug. 8, 1864, Sheridan promoted him chief of cavalry in the Shenandoah valley, his corps consisting of the divisions of General Merritt, Colonel Powell and General Custer. He fought at Winchester, Aug. 17, 1864, and at Kearneysville, Aug. 25, and in several minor engagements. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for distinguished services during the rebellion," Sept. 9, 1864, and colonel, U.S.A., Sept. 19, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va." At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, it was due to his coolness in the midst of a rout that the cavalry changed position by marching through broken masses of infantry, direct to a point on the main road that lay in the enemy's path. Here, supported by one division of infantry, he checked the enemy's advance. Sheridan in his "Personal Memoirs" says: "When I arrived, this division [Getty's division, 6th corps] and the cavalry were the only troops in the presence of and resisting the enemy," and General Early says: "The retreat of the main body of his army had been arrested, and a new line formed behind breast works of rails, before Sheridan arrived on the field." On Dec. 19, 1864, Torbert with two divisions of cavalry, marched through Chester Gap and made an unsuccessful raid on the Virginia Central railway. He was on leave of absence, Jan. 10, to Feb. 27, 1865, and on March 13, was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and on the same day, major-general, U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion." When Sheridan rejoined Grant, General Torbert was given command of the Army of the Shenandoah; was made commander of the district of Winchester in July, and of the district of southeastern Virginia, Sept. 1, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and resigned from the regular army, Oct. 31, 1866. He made his home at Milford, Del.; was appointed U.S. minister to San Salvador in 1869, U.S. consul-general at Havana in 1871, and U.S. consul-general at Paris in 1873, resigning in 1878. He died at sea, Sept. 30, 1880.

TORREY, Bradford, author, was born in Weymouth, Mass., Oct. 9, 1843; son of Samuel and

Sophronia (Dyer) Torrey; grandson of Samuel and Betsey (Lane) Torrey, and of John and Polly Dyer, and a descendant of William and Jane (Ilaviland) Torrey, who emigrated from Weymouth, England, in 1640, and were among the first settlers in Wessagusset, Mass. William Torrey was several times representative of the Massachusetts colony, and served as commissioner of the peace. Bradford Torrey attended the public schools; taught in Weymouth, Mass., 1863-64; engaged in clerical employment, Boston, Mass., 1864, and from 1886 to 1901, was a member of the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. His works on ornithology include: *Birds in the Bush* (1885); *Spring Notes from Tennessee* (1896); *A World of Green Hills* (1898); *Every-day Birds* (1901); and he is also the author of: *A Rambler's Lease* (1889); *The Foot-Path Way* (1892); *A Florida Sketch-Book* (1894); *Foot-ing It in Franconia* (1902); *The Clerk of the Woods* (1903).

TORREY, John, botanist and U.S. assayer, was born in New York city, Aug. 15, 1796; son of Capt. William Torrey. He attended the public schools and studied medicine with Dr. Wright Post. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, M.D., 1818, and practised in New York city, devoting much time to the study of botany, begun when a mere boy, and in other scientific research. On Aug. 5, 1824, he entered the U.S. army as assistant surgeon, and served as acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the U.S. Military academy, 1824-28, resigning from the army, Aug. 31, 1828. He was professor of chemistry and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1827-55, and professor emeritus, 1855-73; professor of chemistry and natural history at the College of New Jersey, 1830-54; of chemistry, mineralogy and botany in the University of the City of New York, 1832-33; geological surveyor of the state of New York, 1837-44, and professor emeritus of botany and of chemistry at Columbia college, 1860-73, in acknowledgment of a present to the college of his herbarium of 50,000 specimens. He was made U.S. assayer in the New York assay office in 1853, and held the position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1823, and from Williams in 1825; the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1845, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1856-73. He was a founder of the New York Lyceum of Natural History (from which the New York Academy of Sciences was evolved) in 1817; vice-president of the same for many years, and president, 1824-26 and 1838; a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, being named as such by congress, March 3, 1863; a foreign member of the Physiological society of

Lund, Sweden ; of the Wernerian society of Edinburgh, and a member of various scientific societies in the United States. His name is perpetuated in the Torrey Botanical club, of which he was first president, and was also given by discoverers to trees in the southern states, California, Japan, and China. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, his name received one vote in Class H, Scientists, fifteen in the class of nineteen receiving more votes. He is the author of : *Catalogue of Plants Growing Spontaneously within Thirty Miles of the City of New York* (1819); *Flora in the North and Middle States* (1824); *Reports of Western Explorations* (1826-30); *North America Cyperacæ* (1836); *Flora of North America*, jointly with Dr. Asa Gray (1838-43); *Flora of the State of New York* (1849), and of contributions to journals. He died in New York city, March 10, 1873.

TORREY, Joseph, educator, was born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 2, 1797. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1819. He engaged in missionary work; was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Royalton, Vt., Aug. 25, 1824, serving until 1827; was professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Vermont, 1827-42, spending the year 1828-29 in European travel and study and establishing the university library in 1834; professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, 1842-57, and president, 1862-66. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1850, and was *ex-officio* trustee of the University of Vermont, 1862-66. His daughter, Mary Cutler, born in Burlington, Vt., May 28, 1831, author of "America" a poem (1863), edited Joseph Torrey's "Theory of Fine Art" (1874); and his revised edition of Neander's "Church History," publishing the index volume (1881). His son, Joseph Torrey, Jr., born Dec. 25, 1832, A.B., University of Vermont, 1852, D.D., Andover Theological seminary, 1858, was pastor at East Hardwick, Vt., 1860-74, and at Yarmouth, Maine. In addition to his art lectures, Joseph Torrey, Sr., edited with memoirs, "Remains of President James Marsh" (1843) and "Select Sermons of President Worthington Smith" (1861), and translated Neander's "General History of the Christian Religion and Church" (5 vols. 1847-54; 2d edition edited by his daughter, 1872). He died in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 26, 1867.

TOTTEN, Joseph Gilbert, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788; son of Peter G. and Grace (Mansfield) Totten, and grandson of Joseph Totten. His mother died when he was quite young and he was brought up by his uncle, Jared Mansfield (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July

1, 1805; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, but resigned March 31, 1806; was re-appointed in the army in 1808, and supervised the building of Fort Clinton at Castle Garden, N.Y. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 23, 1810, and captain in the corps of engineers, July 31, 1813 and served as chief-engineer of the army in 1812 and 1813, on the Niagara frontier, and on the Lake Champlain line of operations, 1813-14. He was brevetted major, June 6, 1813, for meritorious services, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814; participated in many engagements, and when, on Oct. 5, 1814, Fort Erie was abandoned, General Izard entrusted him with the blowing up of the fort. He superintended the fortification of upper New York; was promoted major of engineers, Nov. 12, 1818; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, Sept. 11, 1824; served on various boards of ordnance, artillery, etc., and in constructing defences and improving harbors. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 24, 1828; colonel and chief engineer, U.S.A., Dec. 7, 1838, serving in the latter capacity at the siege of Vera Cruz, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 29, 1847. He served on the light-house board, 1851-58, and on coast fortification, 1859-61; commanded the corps of engineers, and was at the head of the engineer bureau at Washington, D.C., 1861-64, having special charge of the celebrated Minot's light, near Cohasset, Mass.,

MINOT'S LEDGE
LIGHT-HOUSE



built during this time. He also served on various temporary boards. In addition to his military offices, he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its establishment in 1846 until his death; harbor commissioner for New York and Boston, 1860-64; a corporator of the American Academy of Sciences, 1863-64, and a member of

several scientific societies. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1829. He translated Treussart's "Essays on Hydraulic and Common Mortars" (1842), and published a *Report on National Defences* (1851), and a *Report on Firing with Heavy Ordnance* (1857). At the time of his death, the secretary of war issued a general order, reviewing his life and praising his good qualities, and ordering the officers of the corps of engineers and the officers and cadets of the U.S. Military academy to wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, the firing of half-hour guns at the Military academy and the displaying of the flag at half-mast. He died in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1864.

TOTTEN, Silas, educator, was born in Schoharie county, N.Y., March 26, 1804, of New England ancestry. He was graduated from Union college in 1830; was tutor in mathematics at Union, 1831-33; appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Washington (Trinity) college in April, 1833, and was married, Aug. 24, to Mary Isham. Having studied theology under Professor Alonzo Potter (afterward bishop of Pennsylvania) he was ordered deacon in St. Paul's church, Wallingford, Conn., 1833, by Bishop Brownell, by whom he was also advanced to the priesthood in June, 1836. He was president of Washington college, and Hobart professor of belles lettres and oratory, May 4, 1837, to Aug. 3, 1848. While he remained in office the name of the college was changed to Trinity; Brownell hall was added; the House of Convocation, a graduate organization, was established, and also the Phi Beta Kappa society, of which he served as first president. He was professor of rhetoric and mental philosophy in the College of William and Mary, Va., 1849-59; was a rector of Trinity parish, Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1859-July 1, 1860, on which latter date he entered upon his duties as president of the University of Iowa, which position he resigned, Aug. 23, 1862. During the winter, 1862-63, he was engaged in raising funds to discharge the indebtedness of Griswold college, Iowa. In 1863 he became rector of St. John's church, Decatur, Ill., where he established a school for young ladies, and in 1866 removed to Lexington, Ky., where, with his three daughters, he founded Christ Church seminary. In addition to his educational duties he was also missionary at large for the diocese of Kentucky. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college, 1838, and LL.D. from William and Mary, 1860. Doctor Totten published: *A New Introduction to the Science of Algebra* (1836); *The Analogy of Truth* (1848), and also *A Letter about Jubilee College*. He died in Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1873.

TOUCEY, Isaac, cabinet officer, was born in Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796. His ancestor, the Rev. Thomas Toucey, was the first Congregational minister in Newtown, and the family in the generations following were liberally educated and held prominent positions in the section. Isaac studied law in Newtown with Judge Chapman; was admitted to the bar in 1818 and practised in Hartford. He became a Democratic political leader and was state attorney for the county, 1821-25; a representative from the first Connecticut district in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1825-39, was defeated in 1838 by Joseph Trumbull, Whig; served as state attorney for Hartford county, 1842-44; ran against Roger S. Baldwin for governor, in 1845, and was defeated again in 1846, by popular vote, but was elected by the legislature; was defeated in 1847 by Clark Bissell, and in 1848 was appointed to the cabinet of President Polk as attorney-general, to succeed Nathan Clifford of Maine, sent as U.S. commissioner to Mexico, and held the position from June 21, 1848, until the close of Polk's administration, March 3, 1849. He was a member of the state senate, 1850, and a representative in the state legislature, 1852. He was elected U.S. senator as successor to Roger S. Baldwin and took his seat May 14, 1852, completing the term March 3, 1857. He was secretary of the navy in President Buchanan's cabinet for the full term of Buchanan's administration expiring March 3, 1861. His official conduct as secretary of the navy during the trying times incident to the outbreak of the civil war has been severely criticised by the Republican party, but appears to have been governed entirely by his judgment as to his constitutional line of duty, and the policy of the administration of which he was a member. He was a trustee of Trinity college, Hartford, 1830-1869, and received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1846. He also established two scholarships, and left to the college a large share of his estate. He died in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869.

TOULMIN, Henry, jurist, was born in Taunton, England, in 1767; son of Dr. Joshua Toulmin (1740-1815), an Independent clergyman at Colyton, Devonshire; Baptist clergyman, Taunton, England, 1765-1804, honorary A.M., Brown, 1769; D.D., Harvard, 1794, and a Unitarian clergyman, Birmingham, England, 1804-15. Henry Toulmin was a dissenting minister at Chorobert, Lancashire, until 1793, when he came to the United States, and settled as a Baptist clergyman at Norfolk, Va., and became president of Transylvania seminary, Lexington, Ky., June 30, 1794. He was, however, suspected of Unitarian sentiments and also, because of his friendship with Thomas Jefferson, supposed to be

tinged with French philosophy or infidelity. His candidacy and later his election resulted in his disfavor with the Presbyterian trustees of the seminary, several of whom resigned and established a separate institution to be "under their own patronage" and known as the Kentucky academy, which, however, in 1798 united with the seminary, and the combined institution was called Transylvania university. Mr. Toulmin, although unanimously re-elected to the presidency of the seminary, retired, April 4, 1796, because of the state of public opinion, and was succeeded by his predecessor, the Rev. James Moore. He served as secretary of the state of Kentucky, 1796-1804, in which latter year he was appointed U.S. judge of the district court of Mississippi. He subsequently removed to Alabama; was one of the framers of the state constitution, and a representative in the state legislature. He is the author of: *Description of Kentucky* (1792); *Magistrate's Assistant*; *Collection of the Acts of Kentucky* (1802); *Review of the Criminal Law of Kentucky*, with James Blair (1804), and *Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama* (1823). He died in Washington county, Ala., Nov. 11, 1823.

TOURGEE, Albion Winegar, author and jurist, was born in Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838; son of Valentine and Louise (Winegar) Tourgée. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm until about 1846, when the family removed to Kingsville, Ohio, where he attended the academy. He matriculated at the University of Rochester in 1859; enlisted as a private in the 27th New York volunteers in April, 1861; received a serious wound at the first Bull Run, and while thus disabled was graduated from Rochester, A.B., 1862. In the fall of 1862 he re-enlisted in the 105th Ohio volunteers; was promoted lieutenant; slightly wounded at Perryville, Ky.; captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in January, 1863, and held a prisoner for several months, at Atlanta, Milan, Salisbury and Libby. He was married, May 14, 1864, to Emma L. Kilbourne of Conneaut, Ohio. He left the service in 1864, on account of his wounds; was subsequently appointed major of a colored regiment, and was on his way to join the regiment when the war closed. He settled in Greensboro, N.C., in 1865, where he was admitted to the bar, practised law, and published the *Union Register*, 1866-67; was a delegate to the Loyalist convention, Philadelphia, Pa., 1866, and a member of the North Carolina constitutional convention of 1868, for which he prepared a report on the condition of the southern states, and of that of 1875; was judge of the superior court, seventh judicial district of North Carolina, 1868-75, and was one of the commissioners chosen to prepare a "Code of Procedure" and to revise the state laws

in 1869. During his term upon the bench he unreservedly denounced the crimes of the Ku-Klux Klan, although he thereby endangered his own life; was appointed by President Grant U.S. pension agent at Raleigh, in February, 1876, which office he held, 1876-80. He was editor of *The Continent*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881-84, and subsequently made his home in Mayville, N.Y. He was U.S. consul at Bordeaux, France, 1897-1903, and U.S. consul-general at Halifax, N.S., from June, 1903. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rochester university in 1880, and from the University of Copenhagen in 1883. In addition to his lectures he is the author of: *A Royal Gentleman* (1874); *The Code of Notes* (1878); *Digest of Cited Cases* (1879); *A Fool's Errand* (1879); *Figs and Thistles* (1879); *Bricks without Straw* (1880); *John Eax* (1881); *Hot Plowshares* (1883); *An Appeal to Caesar* (1884); *A Man of Destiny* (1885); *Black Ice* (1885); *Button's Inn* (1886); *Letters to a King* (1886); *The Veteran and His Pipe* (1887); *Pactolus Prime* (1888); *Murvale Eastman* (1889); *With Gauge & Swallow* (1891); *An Outing with the Queen of Hearts* (1892); *A Son of Old Harry* (1892); *Out of the Sunset Sea* (1893); *The Story of a Thousand* (1895); *The War of the Standards* (1896); *The Mortgage on the Hip-Roof House* (1896). He was professor of legal ethics, Buffalo Law school, for many years.

TOURGEE, Eben, musical director, was born in Warwick, R.I., June 1, 1834; a cousin of Albion Winegar Tourgée (q.v.). He attended East Greenwich academy, and was employed in the mill business, Harrisville, R.I., 1847-51, devoting his leisure time to the study of music. He then became a clerk in a music store in Providence, and soon after established himself as a music-dealer in Fall River, Mass., where he also taught music in the public schools and edited the *Massachusetts Musical Journal*. He established a musical institute in connection with East Greenwich academy, 1859; spent the year 1863 abroad in study, and in 1864 founded a conservatory of music in Providence, which in 1867 was removed to Boston, and became the New England Conservatory of Music in 1870, of which he was director. He was professor of sacred music, Boston university, 1868-72, and dean of the College of Music, Boston university, 1872-83. He organized the chorus of the Peace Jubilee, 1869, and the World's Peace Jubilee, 1874, and organized and conducted the chorus choir of Music Hall society, 1876. He received the honorary degree of Mus.D. from Wesleyan university, 1866. He edited *Tribute of Praise* (1873), and *Chorus Choir* (1875) and published his *Plea for Music in the Public Schools*, and the *New England Conservatory Piano Method*. He died in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1890.

TOWER, Charlemagne, diplomat, was born Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1848; son of Charlemagne and Amelia Malvina (Boitte) Tower, and a descendant of John Tower, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637. He attended a military



Charlemagne Tower

academy in New Haven, Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H., 1865-68, and was graduated at Harvard in 1872. He studied in Spain, France and Germany, 1872-75, and traveled through Sweden, Russia, Turkey and Greece, and thence to Egypt, crossing the Holy Land on horseback. He returned to America in 1876, was admitted to

the bar in 1878, and in 1882 removed to Duluth, Minn., where he was president of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad, and director of the Minnesota Iron company, 1882-87. He returned to Philadelphia in 1887; was married, Feb. 8, 1888, to Helen, daughter of G. Frank and Susan (Rising) Smith of Oakland, Cal., and began his historical and literary work in 1891. He was appointed U.S. minister to Austria, March 29, 1897, and through the trying times of the Spanish-American war, filled his position with such marked ability that on Jan. 10, 1899, he was appointed U.S. ambassador to Russia, and on Sept. 25, 1902, on the resignation of Ambassador White, U.S. ambassador to Germany. Before leaving Russia, Mr. Tower had a farewell audience with the Czar at Livadia on Nov. 19, 1902, and afterward lunched with his Majesty and the Czarina. He presented the Philadelphia library with a valuable collection of 2500 Russian books. He was made a member of the American Philosophical society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1894, and is the author of: *Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution* (1895).

TOWER, Zealous Bates, soldier, was born in Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 12, 1819; son of Nichols and Anna (Bates) Tower; grandson of Levi and Priscilla (Nichols) Tower, and of Zealous and Abigail (Nichols) Bates, and a descendant of John Tower, who was baptized in Hingham, England, May 14, 1609, and became a resident of Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Zealous Bates Tower was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1841, first in his class, and commissioned

2d lieutenant, corps of engineers. In 1842 he was recalled to the Military academy as assistant professor of engineering, later worked on the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va., and served in the war with Mexico. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and six days later was promoted to that rank. He took part in the reconnaissance of San Antonio, and at the battle of Contreras he led the storming column, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry. He fought at Molino del Rey; was wounded in the storming of Chapultepec, and took part in the capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted major for gallantry at Chapultepec, and after his return to the United States, was engaged in coast defense and harbor improvement, being promoted captain in the corps of engineers, July 1, 1855, for fourteen years of continuous service. He served on various boards until Feb. 20, 1861, when he was made chief engineer in the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla. He was promoted major in the corps of engineers, Aug. 6, 1861, and on Nov. 23, 1861, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for services during the defense of Fort Pickens, and on the same date was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers; commanding the second brigade in Rickett's division, McDowell's corps. He fought at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; being brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for this battle; was engaged at Rappahannock station, Aug. 20 and 21; at Thoroughfare Gap, Aug. 28, and at Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862. In the engagement at Manassas, while moving to support Gen. R. C. Schenck, General Tower was wounded, and General Pope said: "I have always considered it a misfortune to the country that in this action, General Tower received a severe wound which disabled him from active service. He is a man of superior abilities, zealous and full of spirit, and might easily have expected to serve his country in a much higher position than the one he held on the field." General Tower was on sick leave of absence, 1862-64; was superintendent of the Military academy, July-September, 1864, and then became chief engineer of the defenses of Nashville. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Groveton, Va., and on the same date, major-general, U.S.A., for services in the field during the rebellion, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, June 12, 1865, for services during the rebellion. He was chief engineer of the military division of the Mississippi, and July, 1865, became chief engineer in the military division of Tennessee. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers, Nov. 11, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was engaged in har-

bor improvement, 1866-74, and was promoted colonel of engineers, and retired from the army, Jan. 13, 1874. After that, he interested himself in several important engineering undertakings. He was never married. He died in Cohasset, Mass., March 21, 1900.

TOWLE, George Makepeace, author, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 27, 1841; son of Dr. Nathaniel C. and E. M. Towle. He attended the Boston public schools, Lawrence academy, Groton, and Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1861, winning the Townsend premium for the best composition, and from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1863. He practised law in Boston, 1863-65; was associate editor of the *Boston Post*, 1865-66; U.S. consul at Nantes, France, 1866-68, and at Bradford, England, 1868-70. He was married, Sept. 16, 1866, at Paris, France, to Nellie Lane of Boston. He was managing editor of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, 1870-71; foreign editor of the *Boston Post*, and contributor of "American Notes" to the *London Graphic*, 1871-76, and associate editor of the *Youth's Companion*. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, 1888; a presidential elector, voting for Harrison and Morton in 1889, and a state senator, 1890 and 1891. He made his home in Brookline, Mass., where he served as a trustee of the public library. He edited Harvey's "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster" (1877); translated Gaborian's "Mystery of Oricalv" (1874); Jules Verne's "Tour of the World in Eighty Days," "Doctor Ox" and "The Wreck of the Chancellor;" Viollet Le Duc's "Story of a House" (1875-76), and in addition to his lectures, which were very popular, he is the author of: *Glimpses of History* (1865); *History of Henry V., King of England* (1866); *American Society* (2 vols., London, 1869); *Modern Greece, Romania and Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro* (a series of brochures, 1877); *Heroes of History* (6 vols., 1878-82); *Life of Disraeli and Modern France, 1851-79* (1879); *Certain Men of Mark* (1880); *England and Russia in Asia* (1885); *England in Egypt* (1885); *Young People's History of England* (1886); *The Nation in a Nutshell* (1886); *Young People's History of Ireland* (1887); *Heroes and Martyrs of Invention* (1890), and had completed two volumes of *The Literature of the English Language* and a part of a third volume at the time of his death, which occurred at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 9, 1893.

TOWNE, Charles Arnette, politician, was born in Oakland county, Mich., Nov. 21, 1858. He attended the district schools; worked on his father's farm, and by his own efforts earned a collegiate education, being graduated from the University of Michigan, Ph.B., 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1886; practised in Michigan,

1886-90, and afterward in Duluth, Minn. He took part in every congressional campaign from 1876, acquiring a local reputation as an orator; was a Republican representative from the sixth Minnesota district in the 54th congress, 1895-97, where he won the sobriquet of the "boy orator" by his famous speech on bi-metallism, Feb. 28, 1896; left the Republican party because of the gold-standard plank, in 1896; was a Fusion candidate for the U.S. senate, 1899; declined the nomination for Vice-President by the People's national convention in 1900, and by the Silver Republican national convention of the same year, and was appointed by Governor Ladd, Dec. 5, 1900, U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cushman K. Davis, serving from 1900 until Jan. 28, 1901, when he was succeeded by Moses Edwin Clapp. Mr. Towne was practising law in Duluth, Minn., in 1903.

TOWNS, George Washington (Bonaparte), governor of Georgia, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 4, 1801; son of John Towns, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. He was brought up on a farm, devoting his leisure to study, and in 1822 began merchandizing in Alabama, but gave it up for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and in connection with his law practice in Montgomery, was probably employed in editing a public journal. He returned to Georgia in 1826, settling in Talboton; was a representative in the state legislature, 1829-30; a state senator, 1832-34; was elected a Union Democratic representative from Georgia to the 24th congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to Sept. 1, 1836, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Julius C. Alford; re-elected to the 25th congress, serving, 1837-39, and to the 29th congress, to fill the unexpired term of Washington Poe, resigned, serving from Jan. 27, 1846, to March 3, 1847. He was defeated for re-election to the 30th congress by John W. Jones, and served as governor of Georgia, 1847-51, issuing a proclamation, Sept. 23, 1850, which called for a state convention the following December. After retiring from the office of governor, he resumed the practice of law. He was twice married; secondly to a daughter of John W. Jones, a native of Virginia. He died in Macon, Ga., July 15, 1854.

TOWNSEND, Edward Davis, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 22, 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1837, and commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery; served in the Seminole Indian war, 1837-38; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1838; was engaged in removing the Cherokee Indians to the west of the Mississippi, and was adjutant of the 2d artillery at the regimental headquarters, 1838-46. He was brevetted captain of staff, and became assist-

ant adjutant-general, Aug. 8, 1846; served on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1838-41; commanded the depot for recruits at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1841-46, and was attached to the adjutant-general's office, Washington, D.C., 1846-51. He was promoted captain, April 21, 1848; was assistant adjutant-general of the Pacific division, 1851-56; was promoted brevet major of staff and assistant adjutant-general, July 15, 1852, and served in the adjutant-general's office, Washington, D.C., 1856-61. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff and assistant adjutant-general, March 7, 1861, and served as chief of staff to General Scott, March-November, 1861. He was promoted colonel of staff and assistant adjutant-general, Aug. 3, 1861; served in the adjutant-general's office, 1861-63, and was acting adjutant-general of the army at Washington, D.C., 1863-80. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Sept. 24, 1864, for meritorious service during the war, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful services in the adjutant-general's department; and was retired, June 15, 1880. He is the author of: *Catechism of the Bible—the Pentateuch* (1859); *Catechism of the Bible—Judges and Kings* (1862), and *Anecdotes of the Civil War in the United States* (1884). He died in Washington, D.C., May 11, 1893.

TOWNSEND, Frances Hodgson. (See Burnett, Frances Hodgson).

TOWNSEND, Frederick, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1825; grandson of Solomon Townsend; great-grandson of Samuel Townsend, a member of the New York provincial congress for many years and of the committee appointed to prepare a form of government for the state of New York. His ancestor, Henry Townsend, immigrated to Massachusetts from Norfolk, England, in 1649, and settled at Jamaica, on Long Island, N.Y., removing to Oyster Bay. Frederick attended a private school at Albany and Bartlett Collegiate school at Poughkeepsie, and was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1844. He studied law under John V. L. Pruyn (q.v.); was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised in Albany, 1856-57, when he was appointed adjutant-general of New York, and devoted himself to military organization in the state. In 1861 he organized the 3d regiment, N.Y. volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and which he led in the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. He was appointed major of the 18th U.S. infantry, Aug. 19, 1861, and served under Generals Buell and Rosecrans in the west, taking part in the battles of Lick Creek, Miss.; in the siege and occupation of Corinth, April-May, 1862, and the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and at the battle of Stone's river, commanding the left wing of his (4th) brigade (Rousseau's division, Thomas's center),

arriving after Majors King and Slemmer had been wounded and Carpenter killed. The loss of his brigade in the fight was 94 killed, 497 wounded and 50 missing. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A.; was acting assistant provost-marshal-general at Albany, 1863-67, acting assistant inspector-general of the department of California, 1867-68; resigned his commission in 1868, and returned to Albany. He was appointed brigadier-general of state militia in 1878, and adjutant-general of the state in 1880. He was a trustee of Vassar college, and other institutions. He died at Albany, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1893.

TOWNSEND, George Alfred, author and journalist, was born in Georgetown, Del., Jan. 30, 1841; son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen, M.D., and Mary (Milbourne) Townsend; grandson of Stephen Townsend and of Ralph Milbourne, d. 1886, interpreter, and a descendant of John Townsend of Nassawadox, Va., who came to St. Mary's, Va., in 1686, as interpreter for the Indian chiefs from the eastern shore, and of Richard Townsend, who was indentured to Dr. John Potts of Jamestown; became burgess, councillor and assemblyman, and was of Claiborne and Ingle's party to reclaim Maryland; also of Gen. Jacob Milbourne, commander of New England, New York and Maryland, in 1688. He was graduated from the Philadelphia high school, A.B., 1860, becoming war correspondent for the New York *Herald* in 1862, and writing McClellan's Peninsular and Pope's Northern Virginia campaigns. He went to Europe, lecturing and writing, 1862-64; returned to the United States in 1864, and took his old position of war correspondent on condition that he might sign his articles. He was married in December, 1865, to Bessie E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Vandegrift) Rhodes. He lectured in this country until 1866, when he went to Europe as war correspondent for the *World*, to write up the Austro-Prussian war. In 1867 he began writing daily letters for the Chicago *Tribune*, under the name of "Gath." He started the village of Gapland at South Mountain, Md., by building his house on the battle-ground of Cramp-ton's Gap. He wrote: *The Bohemians* (1862); *Campaigns of a Non-Combatant* (1865); *Life of Garibaldi* (1867); *Real Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1867); *The New World Compared with the Old* (1868); *Poems* (1870); *Washington Outside and Inside* (1871); *Mormon Trials at Salt Lake* (1872); *Washington Rebuilt* (1873); *Bohemian Days* (1881); *Tales of the Chesapeake* (1883); *Poetical Addresses* (1883); *The Entailed Hat* (1884); *President Cromwell* (1885); *Katy of Catoctin* (1886); *Life of Levi P. Morton* (1888); *Messrs. Reynolds and Hamilton* (1889); *Columbus in Love* (1893); *Poems of Men and Events* (1900).

TOWNSEND, John Kirk, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1809. He attended the Friends school and the West Town boarding school, and became interested in natural history. When J. J. Audubon prepared his "American Ornithology", Townsend was selected by him as an associate. He accompanied Thomas Nuttall on his journey west of the Mississippi river, across the Rocky mountains to the Columbia river, and later went to the Sandwich islands and South America. He was in charge of the Ornithological department of the Smithsonian Institution, and was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He wrote: *A Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River* (1839); *Ornithology of the United States* (1839). He died in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1851.

TOWNSEND, Lawrence, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13, 1860; son of Henry Clay and Georgiana Lawrence (Talman) Townsend; grandson of John W. and Sibylla (Price) Townsend and of James Townsend and Mary Watson (Lawrence) Talman, and a descendant of Richard Townsend, who accompanied William Penn in 1682, on the ship *Welcome*, on his first visit to the colony, and settled at Westchester, near Philadelphia. Lawrence Townsend attended Mantua academy, 1872-77, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1881, but left at the close of his junior year, and owned and directed a large ranch in Plateau, Col., 1881-86. He was married, March 8, 1886, to Natalie, daughter of Louis and Sarah (Price) Hannau of Philadelphia; studied international law and history of diplomacy in Vienna, 1889, and was first secretary of the U.S. legation at Vienna, Austria, 1893-97, being promoted U.S. minister to Portugal, June 9, 1897, and transferred to Belgium, April 15, 1899.

TOWNSEND, Luther Tracy, author, was born in Orono, Maine, Sept. 27, 1835; son of Luther K. and Mary True (Call) Townsend. After his father's death he removed to New Hampshire, where he attended the common schools and worked on a farm. He entered the employ of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad in 1850, devoting his leisure to study; infrequently attended the New Hampshire Conference seminary, and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1859, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1862. He enlisted as a private in the 16th New Hampshire regiment in 1862; was promoted adjutant and assigned to the 19th army corps, and was mustered out of service in 1863, having acted as ordnance officer, surgeon, commissary and chaplain during his brief military career, and declined a colonelcy. He was ordained to the Methodist ministry, 1864, and on Sept. 27, 1865,

was married to Laura C., daughter of David T. and Sarah F. (White) Huckins, of Watertown, Mass. He was professor of Hebrew, Chaldee and New Testament Greek, Boston university, 1868-1870; of historical theology, 1870-72; of practical theology and sacred rhetoric, 1872-93, and thereafter professor emeritus, having resigned to devote himself to literary pursuits, in connection with which he became pastor of the Mount Vernon Place church, Baltimore, Md., 1893. He was a delegate to the ecumenical council in London, 1881, and to the World's Parliament of Religions, Chicago, 1893; dean of the Chautauqua School of Theology, 1882-85; member of the Victoria Institute, London, and in 1897 was graduate pastor of the Metropolitan M.E. church, Washington, D.C., in which city he resided. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university, 1866, and that of D.D. from Dartmouth college, 1871. In addition to his duties as a professor, he held several pastorates, both north and south, and was editorially connected with various daily, weekly and monthly publications. He is the author of: *Credo*, and *True and Pretended Christianity* (1869); *Sword and Garment* (1871); *God-Man* (1872); *Lost Forever*, and *Outlines of Theology* (1873); *Arena and Throne* (1874); *The Chinese Problem* (1876); *The Supernatural Factor in Revivals* (1877); *The Intermediate World* (1878); *Elements of General and Christian Theology* (1879); *Fate of Republics*, and *Studies in Poetry and Prose* (1880); *Art of Speech* (2 vols., 1880-81); *Studies in Eloquence and Logic and Mosaic Record and Modern Science* (1881); *Bible Theology and Modern Thought* (1883); *Faith-Work, Christian Science and other Cures*; *Hand-Book upon Church Trials*, and *The Bible and other Ancient Literature* (1885); *Pulpit and Rhetoric* (1886); *History of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers* (1896); *Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism* (1897); twelve discourses of the *Credo* series (1898); *Evolution or Creation* (1899); *Anastasis* (1900).

TOWNSEND, Martin Ingham, representative, was born in Hancock, Mass., Feb. 6, 1810; son of Nathaniel and Cynthia (Marsh) Townsend. He removed with his parents to Williamstown, Mass., in 1816, where he was brought up on a farm and attended the common schools. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836, and on May 13, 1836, was admitted to the New York bar. He commenced practice in Troy, where he was for many years in partnership with his brother, Randolph Wanton Townsend (A.B., Williams, 1836, A.M., 1839), and was district attorney of Rensselaer county, 1842-45. Until 1848 Mr. Townsend was a Democrat, but, influenced by the proceedings of the Democratic national convention of that year at Buffalo, he became a

strenuous opponent of the resolutions then passed upon slavery, and his home in Troy, N. Y., was raided on July 15, 1863, by an antidraft mob. He was a delegate from the state-at-large, to the constitutional convention, 1867-68; a Republican representative from New York in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875-79; U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York, 1879-87, and a member of the constitutional commission of 1890, by appointment from Governor Hill. He was employed by the U. S. government to attend and report upon the trial of Cadet Whitaker in New York city, which lasted two years, and which resulted in Whittaker's acquittal. He also acted for defence in the noted cases of Henrietta Robinson, Andrus Hall, Whitbeck and George E. Gordon. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1866, and was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1873-1903. He was married in 1836 to Louisa B. Kellogg of Williamstown, Mass., who died in 1890. Their daughter married Professor H. B. Nason of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y. He retired from practice in 1901, and died in Troy, N. Y., March 8, 1903.

TOWNSEND, Mary Ashley (Van Voorhis), author, was born in Lyons, N. Y., about 1836. At an early age she removed to New Orleans, La., attended school, and was married to Gideon Townsend of that city. One of their daughters married a son of Edwin M. Stanton. Mrs. Townsend first became known in the literary world by her publication in the New Orleans *Delta* of "Quillotypes," a series of humorous articles under the pen name of Xariffa. She made several visits to Mexico, where she was elected a member of the Liceo Hidalgo, a literary club of the city of New Mexico, and wrote original poems for the opening of the New Orleans Cotton expedition, 1884; the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, 1887, and for the dedication of the Harvard Memorial library, 1889. She is the author of: *The Brother Clerks* (1859); *A Georgia Volunteer*, poem, and *Poems* (1870); *The Captain's Story* (1874); *Down the Bayou, and other Poems* (1882); *Distaff and Spindle*, sonnets (1895). She died in Galveston, Texas, June 7, 1901.

TOWNSEND, Virginia Frances, author, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1836. She edited *Arthur's Home Magazine*, and is the author of: *While it was Morning, Buds from Christmas Boughs*, and *By and By* (1859); *Amy Deane* (1862); *The Battle Fields of Our Fathers* (1864); *One Woman's Two Lovers* (1872); *Only Girls* (1872); *Elizabeth Tudor* (1874); *A Woman's World* (1878); *Six in All* (1878); *Lenox Dare* (1881); *But a Philistine* (1884); *Darryll Gap* (1886); *A Boston Girl's Ambition* (1887); *The Hollands* (1890); *Max Meredith's Millennium*; *Prot-*

estant Queen of Navarre; *Janet Strong*; *Sirs, Only Seventeen*; *That Queer Girl*; *The Deerings of Medbury* (1890); *The Mills of Turbury* (1890); *Mostly Marjorie Day* (1892); *Dorothy Draycott's To-morrow* (1897); *Norton's Woods* (1898); and *Dorothy Draycott's To-days* (1899).

TOWNSHEND, Norton Strange, educator, was born in Clay-Coton, Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 25, 1815. He came with his parents in 1830 to Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, where he worked on a farm, but found no time to attend school. He read extensively, however, and in 1836 taught a district school in Avon. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of the State of New York, M.D., 1840. He was an active supporter of temperance and anti-slavery reforms, and when about to start for Europe to study in the hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh and Dublin, he was requested to carry the greeting of the temperance society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the temperance societies of Great Britain and Ireland, and also served as a delegate from the Antislavery Society of the State of Ohio to the World's Antislavery convention in London, in 1840. He returned to Ohio in 1841, and commenced the practice of medicine in Avon, subsequently removing to Elyria. He was elected to the state legislature from Lorain county by the antislavery party in 1848, and was influential in bringing about the repeal of the "black laws" of Ohio and the election of S. P. Chase as U. S. senator. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850; a state senator, 1852-53; a Democratic representative from Ohio district in the 32d congress, 1853-55. He presented a memorial in favor of establishing a state institution for the care and training of imbeciles, which measure was passed by the legislature, 1854, and Dr. Townsend was appointed one of the trustees, holding that position for twenty-one years. He was married first in 1843 to Harriet N. Wood of Ohio, who died in 1853; and secondly in 1854 to Margaret A. Bailey of Virginia. Having abandoned the medical profession, he returned to his farm at Avon, and in 1854 with Professors Fairchild and Dascomb of Oberlin, and Dr. John S. Newberry of Cleveland, he attempted to found an agricultural college in Ohio. Winter courses of lectures were given for three years, but the effort was not financially successful. He was a member of the state board of agriculture, 1858-64 and 1868-69; was medical inspector, U.S.A., with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1863-65, and in 1867 was appointed one of a committee to examine the wool appraiser's department of the New York, Boston and other custom houses, and to ascertain how imported wools were classified and appraised. About the same time he was associated with

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Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. John Torrey of New York in making the annual inspection of the coinage at the U.S. mint in Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of agriculture in Iowa Agricultural college, 1869, and in 1870 was appointed by Gov. R. B. Hayes a trustee of the projected Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio (Ohio State university, 1878) resigning that position in 1873, to accept the college professorship of agriculture, botany and veterinary medicine. In 1884 Dr. Townshend visited the agriculture and veterinary schools and botanic gardens of Great Britain and Ireland; attended the national fairs of Shrewsbury, Edinburgh and Ireland, and thereafter resumed the chair of agriculture in the Ohio State university. He died in Columbia, Ohio, July 14, 1895.

TOWNSHEND, Richard Wellington, representative, was born in Prince George county, Md., April 30, 1840. He attended public and private schools in Washington, D.C., served as a page in the national house of representatives, and removed to Fayette county, Ill., in 1858, where he taught school; was admitted to the bar, 1862, and began practice at McLeansborough. He was clerk of the Hamilton county circuit court, 1863-68; was prosecuting attorney for the twelfth judicial district, 1868-72, and in 1873 settled in practice in Shawneetown, Ill. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee, 1864-65 and 1874-75; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, 1872, and a Democratic representative from the nineteenth Illinois district in the 45th-50th congresses, 1877-89, serving in the last term as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He died in Washington, D.C., March 9, 1889.

TOY, Crawford Howell, educator, was born at Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1836; son of Thomas Dallam and Amelia (Rogers) Toy. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856; taught school, 1856-59; studied at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Greenville, S.C., 1856-60, and was professor of Greek in Richmond college, Va., 1860-61. He served in the Confederate army, 1861-63; was professor in the University of Alabama, 1864-65; studied at the University of Berlin, 1866-68; was professor of Greek in Furman university, Greenville, S.C., 1868-69, and was transferred to the chair of Old Testament interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. The seminary was removed in 1878 from Greenville to Louisville, Ky., and in 1879 Professor Toy resigned his chair, because of a change in his theological opinions, and became professor of Hebrew at Harvard in 1880. In 1888 he was married to Nancy, daughter of the Rev. R. M. Saunders of Norfolk, Va. He is the

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author of: *The Religion of Israel* (1832); *Quotations in the New Testament* (1884); *Judaism and Christianity* (1890); *Hebrew Text and English Translation of Ezekiel* (1899); *Commentary on the Proverbs* (1899).

TRACY, Albert Haller, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 17, 1793; son of Dr. Philemon and Abigail (Trott) Tracy, and brother of Phineas Lyman Tracy. He abandoned his preparation for the medicine and began the study of law with his brother at Madison, N.Y., being admitted to the bar in 1815, and commenced practice in Buffalo, N.Y. He was married to Harriet Norton. He was a Conservative Democratic representative from Erie county, in the 16th-18th congresses, 1819-25; declined a judgeship tendered him by Gov. Dewitt Clinton and a seat in the cabinet of President Adams, and was a state senator, 1830-37. He was defeated as a Whig candidate for U.S. senator by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge in 1833, and again declined a seat in the cabinet of President Tyler in 1841. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1859.

TRACY, Benjamin Franklin, cabinet officer, was born in Owego, N.Y., April 26, 1830; son of Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who was a pioneer settler of Tioga county, N.Y. He attended the common schools, and Owego academy; studied law; was admitted to the bar in May, 1851, and began practice in Owego, where he was married, in 1851, to Delinda E. Catlin. He was Whig district-attorney of Tioga county, 1853-59; an organizer of the Republican party; a member of the state assembly, 1861-62; recruited the 109th and 137th regiments of N.Y. volunteers, and was commissioned colonel of the former in 1862. During the Wilderness campaign his regiment was attached to Hartranft's 1st brigade, Wilcox's 3d division, Burnside's 9th corps, Grant's Army of the Potomac, Colonel Tracy being severely wounded. He took part, however, in the battles of Spottsylvania, May 8-10, 1864, thereafter surrendering his command to Lieut. Col. I. S. Catlin and continuing leave of absence until September, when he was commissioned colonel of the 127th U.S. colored troops. He commanded the military post at Elmira, N.Y., 1865-66; received a medal for gallantry and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., in 1865. He was U.S. district-



attorney for eastern New York, 1865-73; resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, N.Y., in the latter year; was associate justice of the New York court of appeals, 1881-82; candidate for the district-attorneyship of King's county, 1886, and secretary of the navy in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889-93. While holding the latter position, his residence in Washington was burned, and his wife and daughter perished in the flames. He continued practice in New York city after 1893; was president of the commission which drafted the new charter for Greater New York, and the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of Greater New York in 1897.

TRACY, Charles Chapin, missionary and educator, was born in East Smithfield, Pa., Oct. 31, 1833; son of Orramel and Cynthia (Kellogg) Tracy; grandson of Nehemiah and Lucy (Olmsted) Tracy and of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Kellogg, and a descendant of the de Tracis in English history of Norman French ancestry, and on the Rogers-Kellogg side, of the martyr of Smithfield. His first ancestor in America, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., settled there in 1640. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, and at Union Theological seminary, S.T.B. in 1867; and was ordained by the third New York presbytery in July of the same year. He was married, Aug. 14, 1867, to Myra A., daughter of Chester and Lemira (Fish) Park of Athens, Pa., and went as a missionary to Marsovan, Turkey-in-Asia. In 1870 he removed to Constantinople, and two years later returned to Marsovan, where he remained until 1875, when a serious illness obliged him to return to America. In 1878 he resumed his labors in Marsovan, being elected president of Anatolia college, Marsovan, in 1886, to the development of which institution his principal effort was devoted. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1894. He wrote a *Commentary on the Hebrews* and is the author of: *Letters to Oriental Families* (1872); *Myra, or a Child's Story of Missionary Life* (1876); *Talks on a Verandah in a Far-away Land* (1893).

TRACY, Uriah, senator, was born in Franklin, Conn., Feb. 2, 1855. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and began practice in Litchfield, Conn. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1878-93, serving as speaker, 1793, and was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 3d and 4th congresses, serving from Dec. 2, 1793, to Dec. 6, 1796, when he was elected U.S. senator to complete the unexpired term of Jonathan Trumbull, resigned, officiating for a short time as president *pro tem.* of the senate and serving until his death, when he was succeeded by Samuel Whittlesey Dana. His three

daughters married, respectively, Judge Gould of Litchfield, Judge Howe of Northampton, Mass., and Judge Metcalfe of Dedham, Mass. Senator Tracy served at one time as major-general of militia. His was the first body buried in the congressional burying-ground, Washington, D.C., in which city he died, July 19, 1897.

TRAIN, Elizabeth Phipps, author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 1, 1856; daughter of William Graham and Mary Elizabeth (Phipps) Train; granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah Putnam (Flint) Train and of William and Elizabeth Vinton (Stanford) Phipps. She removed to Roxbury, Mass., where she attended the common schools, 1866-70, and she was a student at Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., 1870-72. Her early literary work includes the following translations from the French: *The Apostate* (1889); *The Shadow of Roger Laroque* (1890); *The Court of the Tuileries* (1891). She is also the author of: *Dr. Lamar* (1891); *The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty* (1895); *A Social Highwayman* (1895); *A Marital Liability* (1895); *A Queen of Hearts* (1897); *Madam of the Ives* (1897). She was living in Duxbury, Mass., in 1903.

TRAIN, George Francis, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1829; son of Oliver and Maria (Pickering) Train; grandson of the Rev. George Pickering, a slave owner and Methodist preacher of Baltimore, Md. (who married Miss Bemis, daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Waltham, Mass., and subsequently resided on the Bemis farm); and a descendant of the Pickering of Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland. George Francis Train was taken to New Orleans, La., in 1832, and after the death of his mother and three sisters from yellow fever, in 1833,



George Francis Train

he was sent by his father to Waltham, Mass., and given over to the care of his maternal grandmother. His father probably became a victim of the fever soon after, but the son never ascertained the time or place of his death. He attended school, 1840-43; was a farmer until 1843; grocer's clerk, 1843-44; employed in the grocery business, Cambridge, Mass., 1844-45; as a shipping clerk by the firm of Enoch Train & Co., 37 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass., 1845-47; as manager of the same, 1847-50; was sent to Liverpool as agent of the firm, and was a member of that

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firm, 1849-53. He started forty clipper ships for California in 1849. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5, 1851, to a daughter of Col. George T. M. Davis, editor of the Louisville *Courier*. Mrs. Train died in 1877, leaving three children: Susan Minerva (born 1855), wife of Philip Dunbar Guelager, a resident of Stamford, Conn., in 1903; George Francis, Jr. (born 1856), in business in San Francisco, Cal., in 1903; and Elroy McHenry (born 1857), a resident of Chicago, Ill., in 1903. In 1853 Mr. Train established the firm of George F. Train & Co., agents for the "White Star" line, Melbourne, Australia, where he remained until 1858, returning that year to London for the purpose of placing the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. In 1859 he made his first efforts to introduce street railways into England, the United States and Australia. After his return to the United States in 1862, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he projected the Union Pacific railway, through the Crédit Mobilier trust, which was built, 1862-69, and owned real-estate consisting of 5000 lots valued at \$30,000,000, which property, despite foreclosure proceedings, continued to remain in his possession, although he was deprived of its occupancy and control, having been legally declared insane. In 1868 he built "Train Villa," in Newport, R.I. He was probably one of the organizers of the French commune, October, 1870, after his return from a trip "Around the World in Eighty Days," as recorded by Jules Verne in 1872. He was an independent candidate for President against Grant and Greeley, in 1871-72; was imprisoned for six months in 1874, for libellous publications during the Beecher-Tilton controversy; made a third trip around the world in 1890, and a fourth in 1892, accomplishing the feat in sixty days, then the shortest known record. In addition to his lectures, delivered in the principal cities of the world, he is the author of: *An American Merchant in Europe, Asia and Australia, and Young America Abroad* (1857); *Young America in Wall-Street* (1858); *Spread Eagleism, and Every Man His Own Autocrat* (1859); *Young America in Slavery, and Observations on Street Railways* (1860); *George Francis Train, Unionist, on Thomas Colley Grattan, Secessionist* (1861); *Train's Union Speeches* (1862); *Downfall of England* (1865); *Irish Independency* (1865); *Championship of Women* (1868), and *My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands* (1902). In 1903 Mr. Train was residing at Mills Hotel in New York city.

TREADWELL, John, delegate, was born in Farmington, Conn., Nov. 23, 1745. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770, and practised law in Farmington; was a represent-

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ative in the Connecticut legislature, 1776-85; and a member of the governor's council in 1785. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785-86; judge of the probate and supreme court of errors, 1789-1809, and judge of the court of common pleas for three years. He was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1798-1800; a delegate to the Hartford convention that ratified the U.S. constitution in 1788, and governor of Connecticut, 1809-11. He was president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1800. He died in Farmington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1823.

TREAT, Robert, colonial governor of Connecticut, was born in Pitminster, near Taunton, Somerset, England in 1622; son of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat. His parents settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635, removing in 1637 to Wethersfield, Conn. His father was deputy, 1644-53; governor's assistant, 1657-65, and one of the patentees named in the charter granted by Charles II. Robert removed to Milford in 1639, and became active in laying out the town lands; was lieutenant and captain of the train-band; a delegate to the general assembly of New Haven colony, 1653-59, and a member of the governor's council, 1659-64. He was elected magistrate of Milford and a substitute for one of the commissioners to the colonial council. He was a member of the committee to settle the difficulties between Massachusetts, New Haven and Connecticut. In 1666 he removed to Newark, N.J., and served as town clerk and deputy to the general assembly, but in 1671 he returned to Milford. He was major of a company of Connecticut dragoons, and in 1675 was appointed commander-in-chief of the colonial troops on the outbreak of King Philip's war. He also took part in the Narragansett war, engaging in the "fort fight", Dec. 19, 1675. He was appointed deputy governor, May 11, 1676, and on the death of Gov. William Leete, in 1683, he succeeded to the chair. He refused to give up the charter of the colony to Governor Andros, Oct. 13, 1687, and during a long discussion that lasted until dark, the candles were suddenly put out and when re-lighted the charter had disappeared. It was hidden in a hollow tree, afterward known as the "Charter Oak." Treat was later appointed colonel of the New Haven county militia, and on May 9, 1689, on the deposition of Andros, he continued in the office of governor, serving till 1693, when he became deputy governor, which office he held till 1708. He was twice married, first to Jane, daughter of Judge Edmund Sapp of Milford, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Abigail Powell of Boston. His son, Samuel Treat, 1648-72, was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1669, A.M., 1672,

and was ordained pastor of the parish of Eastham, on Cape Cod, Mass., in 1675. His pastorate included about 500 Indians, and he translated the "Confession of Faith" into the Nauset dialect for their use. Robert Treat died in Milford, Conn., July 12, 1710.

TREE, Lambert, Jr., diplomatist, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, 1832; son of Lambert and Laura M. (Burrows) Tree; grandson of John (soldier in the war of 1812) and Rebecca (Kern) Tree and of Joseph (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Sarah (Jeffers) Burrows, of Pennsylvania; great-grandson of Lambert (a soldier in the Revolutionary war) and Margaret (Donaldson) Tree, of Philadelphia, and of John (a soldier in the Revolution) and Sarah (Wood) Burrows, of New Jersey; and great-grandson of William Donaldson of Darby, Pa. (landed proprietor, who died, 1757) and Margaret Donaldson, his wife. He attended private schools; was graduated from the University of Virginia, LL.B., 1855; admitted to the bar in Washington, D.C., October, 1855, and in 1856 began practice in Chicago, Ill., where he was married, Nov. 24, 1859, to Anna J., daughter of H. H. and Maria (Meeker) Magie. He was president of the Chicago Law Institute, 1864; a judge of the Cook County circuit court, 1870-75; resided abroad, 1875-78; was Democratic candidate for congress, 1878 and 1882, a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, 1884; candidate for U.S. senator, 1885, against Gen. John A. Logan, being defeated by only one vote; U.S. minister to Belgium, by appointment from President Cleveland, 1885-88, and to Russia, 1888-89; a Democratic member of the monetary commission at Washington, D.C., 1891-92, and received a number of votes in the Democratic national convention for the nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1892. He served as president of the Illinois State Historical Library board; as a life trustee of the Newberry library of Chicago; was actively connected with various local business interests, and a member of several clubs at home and abroad.

TRELEASE, William, botanist, was born at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1857; son of Samuel Righter and Mary (Gandall) Trelease; grandson of William and Margaret (Doremus) Trelease, and of John and Mary (Tyler) Gandall. He was graduated from Cornell, B.S., 1880; and was special agent for the U.S. department of agriculture during his last year in college. He was assistant in the division of entomology in 1880 and in the same year instructor in botany at Cornell. He was instructor in botany in the University of Wisconsin, 1881-83; instructor at the summer school of botany at Harvard, 1883-84; professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin, 1883-85, and lecturer on botany at

Johns Hopkins university, 1883-84. He was married, July 19, 1882, to Julia Maria, daughter of Hiram and Maria (Briggs) Johnson of Madison, Wis. In 1885 he was made Engelmann professor of botany at Washington university at St. Louis, Mo., and director of the Shaw School of Botany, and in 1889 became director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. He was secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural society, 1882-85; was elected recording secretary of the Academy of Science of St. Louis; the directeur, Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique in 1896; the first president of the Botanical Society of America, 1894-95; vice-president (section of botany) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1900; secretary, The Round Table, St. Louis; president, American Society of Naturalists, 1903. He became associate editor of the *American Naturalist* for systematic botany, and of the *Botanical Gazette*; member of the editorial committee and chairman of the American board of editors of the *Botanisches Centralblatt*; and with Dr. Asa Gray, he edited the "Botanical Works of George Engelmann"; translated Poulsen's "Botanical Micro-Chemistry" and Salomonsen's "Bacteriological Technology." He received the degrees: Sc.D., Harvard, 1884; LL.D., honorary, Wisconsin, 1902; and LL.D., honorary, Missouri, 1903. He is the author of numerous botanical memoirs published in the *Reports of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, the *Proceedings of learned societies*, and the scientific journals.

TRENCHARD, Stephen Decatur, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 10, 1818; son of Capt. Edward Trenchard, U.S.N. He was appointed acting midshipman on the European squadron in 1832, and midshipman in the U.S. navy in October, 1834; was stationed on the receiving ship *New York*, 1835-37, and attended the naval school at Philadelphia, Pa., 1839-40. He was promoted passed midshipman, July 16, 1840, and detailed for duty on the sloop *Preble* of the West India squadron. He was a member of the coast survey, 1845-46, and was attached to the brig *Washington*, when she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1847; was assigned on the *Saratoga* in Mexico in 1847; served on coast survey duty, 1853-57, and rescued the British bark *Aden* off Gloucester, Mass., for which service he was presented with a sword by Queen Victoria of England. He was attached to the steam frigate *Powhatan* on the diplomatic cruise to China and Japan, 1857-60, serving as aide to Commodore Josiah Tatnall. On April 19, 1861, he was given command of the U.S. steamer *Keystone State*, and ordered to the Norfolk navy yard, where he assisted in rescuing the government property

from the fire. On June 19, 1861, he was transferred to the armed cruiser *Rhode Island* of the North Atlantic squadron. He was detailed to tow the *Monitor* from Hampton Roads to Beaufort, R.I., but the *Monitor* foundered off Hatteras. He was attached to the special West India squadron and later to the South Atlantic squadron. He was promoted captain in July, 1866; commodore, May 7, 1871; rear-admiral, Aug. 10, 1875, and was retired, July 10, 1880. He was a member of the examining board, 1871-72; and lighthouse inspector, 1873-75. He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1883.

TRENHOLM, George A., cabinet officer, was born in South Carolina in 1806. He was a prominent merchant of Charleston, dealing extensively in cotton. He joined the Confederate cause in 1861, and gave the use of his vessels to the government as blockade runners and in obtaining supplies from Nassau. He was appointed secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States in June, 1864, as successor to Christopher Gustavus Memminger, resigned, and in 1865 he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces, and was held until October, 1865, when he was pardoned. He died in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 10, 1876.

TRENT, William Peterfield, author, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1862; son of Dr. Peterfield and Lucy Carter (Burwell) Trent; grandson of Joseph and Ann (Reynolds) Trent and of Thomas and Ann (Carter) Burwell, and a descendant of Lewis Burwell who settled in Virginia before 1650. His father's ancestors settled in Virginia about 1750. He attended Norwood's University school, Richmond, 1873-80; was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.M., 1884; taught school and read law in Richmond, Va., 1885-87, and was a post-graduate student in history and politics at Johns Hopkins university, 1887-88. He was professor of English and history in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1888-1900, and dean of the academic department, 1894-1900, and in the latter year was appointed professor of English literature in Columbia university, New York city. He was married, Dec. 8, 1896, to Alice, youngest daughter of Frederic and Caroline (Willis) Lyman of East Orange, N.J. He edited the *Sewanee* (Tenn.) *Review*, 1892-1900; the "Select Poems of Milton" (1895); "Essays of Macaulay" (1897); "Poems and Tales of Edgar Allan Poe" (1898); Balzac's "Comédie Humaine" (1900), and (with B. W. Wells) "Colonial Prose and Poetry" (1901), and is the author of: *English Culture in Virginia*, in the "Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science" (1889); *The Period of Constitution Making in the American Churches* in "Essays in the Constitutional History of the United States," edited by J. Franklin Jameson (1889); *William*

Gilmore Simms in "The American Men of Letters" Series (1892); *Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime* in "Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics" (1897); *Robert E. Lee* in "Beacon Biographies" (1899); *Verses* (1899); and *John Milton, a Short Study of His Life and Works* (1899); *Authority of Criticism* (1899); *War and Civilization* (1901); *Progress of the United States of America in the Century* in "Linscott's Nineteenth Century Series" (1901); *A History of the United States* (with Charles Kendall Adams) 1903; and *A History of American Literature, 1607-1865*, in Gosse's "Literature of the World" series (1903).

TRESCOT, William Henry, diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 10, 1822. He was graduated from Charleston college in 1840; attended Harvard college for a time, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He engaged in planting on one of the islands near Beaufort, and in 1852 was appointed U.S. secretary of legation at London, and in June, 1860, was made assistant secretary of state, which office he held till the secession ordinance was passed, Dec. 20, 1860. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, 1862-66, and was selected by James L. Petigru to prepare the code of law for the state. In 1865 he went to Washington as a representative from South Carolina to adjust certain difficulties under the reconstruction act. He removed his law practice to Washington in 1875; was U.S. counsel before the fishery commission at Halifax in June, 1877; U.S. commissioner to revise the treaty with China in April, 1880; and U.S. representative during the Isthmus of Panama negotiations in February, 1881. In 1882 he was appointed with General Grant, a commissioner to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. He is the author of: *Thoughts on the Foreign Policy of the United States* (1849); *Diplomacy of the Revolution* (1852); *Letter to Andrew P. Butler on the Diplomatic System of the United States* (1853); *An American View of the Eastern Question* (1854); *Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams* (1857); *Addresses before the So. Carolina Historical Society* (1859). He died in Pendleton, S.C., May 4, 1898.

TRESSLER, David Loy, educator, was born in Loysville, Perry county, Pa., Feb. 5, 1839. He was graduated with honors from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, A.M., 1860, and was principal of Loysville academy, 1860-62. He raised a company of volunteers in 1862; was elected captain and served with his company in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and at Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and practised law until 1870, when he entered the Lutheran ministry. He was pastor at Lena, Ill., 1870-72; professor of ancient languages at Carthage college,

Ill., 1872-73, treasurer of the college the same year and president, 1873-80. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1876. He died in Carthage, Ill., Feb. 20, 1880.

TREUTLEN, John Adam, governor of Georgia. The place and time of his birth and data concerning his career up to 1761 appear to be unrecorded. He was a representative in the Georgia assembly, 1761-76, and he renounced his allegiance to Great Britain in 1775, and appeared as a representative from St. Andrew parish, in the first provincial congress of Georgia, that met at Savannah, July 4, 1775. In May, 1777, he was elected captain-general, governor and commander-in-chief in and over the state of Georgia, defeating Button Gwinnett, the signer, in the election. He was jealous of the rights of the state, and when William Henry Drayton of South Carolina proposed a union of the two states Governor Treutlen issued a proclamation dated, July 15, 1777, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for his apprehension and conviction, which proclamation was replied to by Mr. Drayton in a sarcastic letter which destroyed the force of the proclamation and ended the controversy. He was succeeded, Jan. 8, 1778, by John Houstoun (q.v.). Tradition says that he was murdered by Tories in Orangeburgh, S.C.

TRILLEY, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Rathmullen, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1838; son of Samuel and Ann (Sweeney) Trilley. He came to the United States in 1848; attended schools in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Baltimore, Md., and studied engineering in the Maryland Institute School of Design, 1856-58. He was appointed 3d assistant engineer, U.S.N., Aug. 11, 1860; 2d assistant engineer, July 30, 1862, and 1st assistant-engineer, July 20, 1864, participating during the civil war in the engagements at Fort Sumter, the burning of Norfolk navy yard, and at Acquia Creek, Hatteras Inlet, Hilton Head, Fernandina, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Mobile Bay. He was married, April 25, 1868, to Blanche, daughter of Gideon and Cliffordier (Hodges) Haynes of Charlestown, Mass. He served as 1st assistant engineer on the West India station, 1870-72; was promoted chief engineer, Jan. 31, 1873; serving on the European station, 1876-79; as fleet engineer on the China station, 1883-86; as chief engineer at the Portsmouth navy yard, 1888-91; as fleet engineer on the Pacific station, 1895-96; and as chief engineer of the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard, 1896-99. He was promoted captain in the line, March 3, 1899; and retired with the rank of rear-admiral, Sept. 25, 1899. He was residing in San Francisco, Cal., in 1903.

TRIMBLE, Allen, governor of Ohio, was born in Augusta county, Va., Nov. 24, 1783; son of

Capt. James Trimble, who removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1784, and died there in October, 1804. He removed to Highland county, Ohio, in 1805, and was clerk of the court and recorder, 1809-16. He commanded a regiment of state mounted militia under Gen. William Henry Harrison, 1812-13; was a representative in the state legislature, 1817-18; state senator for eleven terms, 1817-26, and speaker of the senate, 1819-26. He was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio, in 1822, but was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Ethan Allen Brown (elected to the U.S. senate) and served from Jan. 4, 1822, until the inauguration of Jeremiah Morrow in January, 1823. He was again defeated as the gubernatorial candidate in 1824, and elected in 1826 and 1828, serving, 1827-30. He retired to his farm in 1832; and established and was first president of the State Agricultural society. He was twice married: first, in 1806 to Margaret McDowell, who died, 1809; secondly to Rachel Woodrow. He died in Hillsboro, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1870.

TRIMBLE, David, representative, was born in Frederick county, Va., about 1782. He attended William and Mary college, and practised law at Mount Sterling, Ky., 1804-12. He served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and was a representative in the 15th-19th congresses, 1817-27. He engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron and in agriculture. He died at Trimble's Furnace, Ky., Oct. 26, 1842.

TRIMBLE, Isaac Ridgeway, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., May 15, 1802; son of John Trimble, who settled at Fort Sterling, Ky., in 1805. Isaac was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1822, and served on ordnance duty, 1822-23; in garrison at Fort Lafayette, N.Y., 1823-24; on topographical duty, 1824-30, and at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1830-31. He resigned his commission, May 31, 1832; was principal assistant engineer of the Boston and Providence railroad, 1832-35; chief engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 1835-38; of the York and Wrightsville railroad, Pa., 1836-38; chief engineer and general superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, 1842-53; chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central railroad, 1854-59, and of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, 1859-61. In May, 1861, he joined the Confederate States army as colonel of engineers, and constructed the field-works, and forts at Norfolk. He was promoted brigadier-general and constructed the batteries on the Potomac river at Evansport, thus effectually blockading the river during the winter of 1861-62. He commanded the 7th brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's command, Army of Northern

Virginia, and took part in the Western Virginia operations against Gen. John C. Frémont. He chose the ground for the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, and repulsed the Federal attack at that place; took part in the seven days' battles around Richmond, and on Aug. 27, 1863, he led the 21st North Carolina and the 21st Georgia regiments in a night attack on Manassas Junction, capturing supplies of provisions, clothing and ammunition. He commanded a brigade, 3d division of the left wing, or Jackson's corps, at the 2d battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded; was promoted major-general, April 23, 1863; commanded a division, 2d army corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the Chancellorsville campaign and commanded the Valley district, forming the left wing of the army at Chancellorsville. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, succeeding Gen. William D. Pender in the command of his division, and charging, with Generals Pickett and Pettigrew, on the third day. He was wounded in the leg, necessitating amputation, and was taken prisoner and confined on Johnson's Island until April, 1865, when he was exchanged. He returned to Baltimore, Md., after the war, and died there, Jan. 2, 1888.

TRIMBLE, Robert, jurist, was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1777. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1780, studied law and practised in Paris, Ky., 1803-08. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1803; was second judge of the court of appeals, 1808-10; chief justice of Kentucky, 1810-13; district judge of Kentucky, 1816-26, and was appointed associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1826. Trimble county, Ky., was named in his honor. He died in Paris, Ky., Aug. 25, 1828.

TRIMBLE, William A., senator, was born in Woodford county, Ky., April 4, 1786; son of Capt. James Trimble, and a brother of Gov. Allen Trimble of Mt. Sterling, Ky. He attended Transylvania university, and practised law in Highland, Ohio, 1811-12. He joined his brother Allen's regiment in the campaign against the Pottawattamie Indians in 1812; was promoted major of Ohio volunteers, May 7, 1812; took part in the surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812, and was taken prisoner. He was promoted major of the U.S. infantry, March 18, 1813; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 17, 1814, for gallantry at Fort Erie, where he was severely wounded; promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry, Nov. 30, 1814; was transferred to the 8th U.S. infantry, May 17, 1815, and resigned his commission, March 1, 1819. He was elected U.S. senator from Ohio in 1819, for a full term to expire, March 3, 1825, but died in office, Ethan Allen Brown completing his term. He served on the commission with Gen. Lewis Cass, to treat with the Indians

at Green Bay, Wis. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1821.

TRIPP, Bartlett, diplomatist, was born in Harmony, Maine, July 15, 1842; son of William (a soldier of the war of 1812), and Naamah (Bartlett) Trip; grandson of William (Revolutionary soldier) and Keziah (Thompson) Tripp, and a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He attended the common schools; the academies of Hartland and Corinna, Maine, where he was also an assistant teacher, and after a brief course at Waterville Classical institute, was a student at Waterville college (Colby university), 1857-61. He taught school in Salt Lake city, Utah, 1861-64, having meanwhile engaged in civil engineering in California, 1862; was graduated from the Albany Law school, 1866, and practised in Augusta, Maine, 1866-69, and subsequently in Yankton, S. Dak. He served as a member of the commission for codifying the laws of Dakota Territory, 1875-77; was the Democratic nominee for delegate to congress, 1878; president of the first constitutional convention of the Territory, 1883; chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota Territory, 1885-89, in which latter year the territory became a state, and was U.S. minister to Austria, 1893-97. He was married, first, Sept. 12, 1863, to Ellen M., daughter of Stephen D. and Charlotte (Emmerson) Jennings of Garland, Maine; and secondly, Nov. 6, 1887, to Marie Janet, daughter of Maj. Horatio N. and Charlotte (Cushman) Davis of St. Paul, Minn. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of South Dakota, 1892 (of which university he was one of the first regents), and from Colby university, 1898. He was a member of the city board of education of Yankton, S. Dak.: an incorporator of Yankton college; president of the Bar association of Dakota Territory and of South Dakota, and a member and chairman of the Samoan commission to settle questions between England, Germany and America, 1899.

TROBEC, James, R.C. bishop, was born in Billichgraz, Carniola, Austria. July 10, 1838; son of Mathew and Helen Trobec. He studied the classics, philosophy and theology in Laibach, Austria, and immigrated to America in 1864, with Father Pirc, a missionary to the Indians in Minnesota. He attended St. Vincent's college in Pennsylvania, where he finished his theological course; and was ordained priest, Sept. 8, 1865, by Bishop Grace, at St. Paul, Minn. He was engaged in missionary work at Belle Prairie, from November, 1865, till October, 1866, and on Oct. 20, 1866, he was stationed at Wabasha, Minn., where he remained till October, 1887. From there he was called to St. Paul, where he organized St. Agnes parish, of which he remained pas-

tor for ten years. He was elected bishop of St. Cloud, Minn., July 5, 1897, was consecrated at St. Paul, Sept. 21, 1897, by Archbishop John Ireland, assisted by Archbishop Katyer and Bishop Verlin. He was installed at the Cathedral of St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 28, 1897, by Archbishop Ireland.

TROOST, Gerard, mineralogist, was born in Bois-le-Duc, Holland, March 15, 1776; son of Everhard Joseph and Anna Cornelia (Van Heeck) Troost. He was graduated, M.D., from the university at Leyden, and Phar.M., from the university at Amsterdam. 1801; engaged as a pharmacist at The Hague, being also connected with the army; continued his studies under Abbé Haüy, Paris, 1807, subsequently traveling extensively through Europe for the purpose of collecting mineralogical specimens, and in 1809, by appointment from Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, became scientific attaché of a naval expedition to Java. He was taken prisoner by a British privateer, and after his release from Dunkirk, left La Rochelle for New York on an American vessel, which was captured by a French privateer. His release was this time effected by the disclosure of his identity, and in 1801 he left Paris for Philadelphia, Pa., planning to make a third effort to reach Java from there, but relinquished the attempt upon the surrender of that island to the British in 1811. He then made his home in Philadelphia, where he was married, Jan. 14, 1811, to Margaret Tage, who died in 1819, and secondly, to a Mrs. O'Reilly. He was actively associated with the organization of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, in 1812, serving as its president, 1812-17. He was the pioneer in establishing alum manufacture in the United States, locating his plant at Cape Sable, Md., 1814-16, and upon the failure of the undertaking, returned to Philadelphia, where he served as professor of mineralogy in the museum, 1821-25, and also as lecturer on mineralogy and chemistry at the College of Pharmacy. He settled in New Harmony, Ind., in 1825, in Robert Owen's community; removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1827; was professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy in the University of Nashville, 1828-50, and state geologist of Tennessee, 1831-49. He was a member of various scientific societies at home and abroad. His mineralogical and geological collections, which excelled any known individual collection at that time, were sold after his death to the Louisville public library. He translated into Dutch, Alexander von Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature," and is the author of: *Geological Survey of the Environs of Philadelphia* (1826), and nine *Annual Geological Reports of Tennessee* published, 1835-48. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1850.

TROTH, Henry, educationist, was born in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 4, 1794; son of Samuel and Ann (Berry) Troth; grandson of Henry and Sarah (Paschall) Troth, and great-grandson of William Troth, who settled in Maryland prior to 1670. After a few years of pioneer life in the wilds of northern Pennsylvania, he removed to Philadelphia about 1814, and subsequently engaged in the wholesale drug business. He was married in 1816, to Henrietta, daughter of Pierre Henri, a native of France. He was the founder of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1821, the pioneer institution of its kind in America, and continued its main support throughout his life. He presided over a branch of the city council for four years, the introduction of illuminating gas for city use being largely due to his advocacy; was treasurer of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery for thirteen years; a manager of the Society for the Colonization of Colored Freedmen, of the Society for Promoting Public Economy, the Franklin Institute and various local philanthropical organizations; a trustee of the Stephen Girard estate, and a founder of the Apprentices' library. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1842.

TROTTER, James Fisher, senator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., Nov. 5, 1803. His parents removed to eastern Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar in 1820. He established himself in practice in Hamilton, Mass., in 1823; served as a representative in the state legislature for several terms, and was judge of the circuit court of Mississippi, 1837-38. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1838 in place of John Black, who resigned in 1838; took his seat, Feb. 19, 1838, but resigned, July 10, 1838, to accept a seat in the court of appeals, Thomas H. Williams completing his term, March 3, 1839. In 1840 he resumed his law practice; was vice-chancellor of the northern district of Mississippi, 1855-57; professor of law at the University of Mississippi, 1860-62, and circuit judge in 1866. He died in Holly Springs, Miss., March 9, 1866.

TROUBETZKOY, Amelie (Rives), Princess, novelist, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1863; daughter of Alfred Loudon Rives; and granddaughter of William Cabell and Judith Page (Walker) Rives. She was educated under private tutors and in June, 1888, married John Armstrong Chanler of New York city, from whom she subsequently obtained a divorce. She was married a second time, Feb. 18, 1896, to Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy of Russia, portrait painter, and lived in London, England, several years, finally returning to her family estate, "Castle Hill," Albemarle county, Va. She evinced marked literary ability at an early age, her first story appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

TROUP

She is the author of: *A Brother to Dragons and Other Old Time Tales* (1888); *The Quick or the Dead* (1888); *Virginia of Virginia*; *Herod and Mariamne*; *Witness of the Sun*; *According to St. John*; *Barbara Dering*; *Athehold*; *Tanis*; *A Damsel Errant* (1897), and poems and magazine articles.

TROUP, George McIntosh, senator, was born at McIntosh Bluff, Ga., Sept. 8, 1780; son of— and Catharine (McIntosh) Troup. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; studied and practised law in Dublin, Ga., and was a representative in the state legislature, 1803-04. He was twice married; first, in 1803, to Ann Saint C. McCormick; and secondly in 1808 to Ann Carter of Virginia. He was a Jeffersonian Democratic representative in the 10th-13th congresses, 1807-15; was elected U.S. senator to complete the unexpired term of William W. Bibbs, serving, Dec. 12, 1816-March 3, 1817, and re-elected for a full term, but resigned in 1819, and was succeeded by John Forsyth. He was governor of Georgia, 1823-27; and was instrumental in obtaining from the Creek Indians the title to all their lands for the state in consideration of the payment of \$27,491. In 1829 he was re-elected to the U.S. senate, serving from Dec. 7, 1829, until his resignation, March 2, 1833, on account of failing health, and was nominated for the presidency by the States Rights party in 1833, and again in 1852. He died in Dublin, Laurens county, Ga., May 3, 1856.

TROUSDALE, William, governor of Tennessee, was born in Orange county, N.C., Sept. 23, 1790. He removed with his father to Sumner county, Tenn., in 1796, and on the outbreak of the war with the Creek Indians in 1813 enlisted in the militia and took part in the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega. He joined General Jackson's army as a lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans. He was state senator, 1835-36; was appointed major-general of volunteers in 1836; and served in the Seminole and Mexican wars, being brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant conduct at Chapultepec, where he was twice wounded. In 1840 he was presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket, and in 1849 was elected governor of Tennessee, defeating Gov. Neil S. Brown, the Whig candidate. In 1851 he was defeated for re-election, and in May, 1852, was appointed by President Fillmore, U.S. minister to Brazil. He returned to Tennessee in 1857, and retired from public life. He died in Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1872.

TROWBRIDGE, John, physicist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1843; son of John Howe and Adaline (Richardson) Trowbridge; grandson of John and Sally (Howe) Trowbridge, and of

TROWBRIDGE

James and Elizabeth Richardson, and a descendant of Chief-Justice Trowbridge of Cambridge colony, under George III. He attended the Boston Latin school, 1860, was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, S.B., 1866, and was tutor there, 1866-69. He was assistant professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1869-70, and also at Harvard college, 1870-80, and professor of physics at Harvard, 1880-88. In the latter year he became Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts and director of the Jefferson physical laboratory, which had its beginning in the laboratory course in physics established by him at Harvard in 1870, and became one of the finest equipped laboratories at home or abroad. He was a member of the international congress of electricians at Paris, 1883, and a delegate to the U.S. congress of electricians at Philadelphia, Pa., 1884. He was married in June, 1877, to Mary Louise, daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Thayer of Brookline, Mass. The honorary degree of S.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard college in 1873. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and its secretary, 1879-84, also one of its vice-presidents, 1901; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president of its physical section, 1884, and a member of the American Philosophical society. His scientific inventions include a new form of galvanometer, 1871, and of induction coil, 1875 (which is the present form of closed circuit transformer). His experiments of 1887-88 proved the presence of carbon and platinum in the sun, and he disproved the evidence brought forward by Dr. Draper to prove the existence of oxygen lines in the solar spectrum. In 1897 he completed an X-ray apparatus with a battery of 20,000 volts, a power greater than that of any other similar apparatus in the world, and by which he discovered, contrary to all previously established scientific theories, that under certain conditions a vacuum is a good conductor of electricity and that a discharge of lightning a mile long encounters no more resistance than a discharge of only a foot in length. Professor Trowbridge was an associate editor of "Annals of Scientific Discovery for 1869" (1870) and of the *American Journal of Science* from 1879. His works include: *Contributions from the Physical Laboratory of Harvard College*; *Animal Electricity* (1872); *On Telegraphing without a Cable*, and *The New Physics* (1884); *Niagara Falls Considered as a Source of Electricity* (1885); *The Electrical Boy* (1891); *Three Boys on an Electrical Boat* (1894); *What is Electricity?* (1896); *The Resolute Mr. Pansy* (1897), and *Philip's Experiments, or Physical Science at Home* (1899).

TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend, author, was born in Ogden, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1827; son of Windsor Stone and Rebecca (Willey) Trowbridge; grandson of Daniel and Prudence (Badger) Trowbridge and of Alfred and Olive

(Cone) Willey, and a descendant of Thomas Trowbridge, who brought his wife and two sons to America from Taunton, Eng., in 1634, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., removing to New Haven, Conn., 1639. His father was one of the first settlers of Ogden, Monroe county, N.Y., in 1812.



John T. Trowbridge attended the common

schools and worked on his father's farm; was self-taught in French, Latin and Greek, spending the winter of 1844-45 as a teacher in a classical school at Lockport, N.Y.; taught school and raised wheat in Lisle, Ill., 1845-46; and returning to Lockport taught in the district school, 1846-47. In May, 1847, he went to New York city, where he commenced writing for the press, making the acquaintance of Major Noah, through whose influence he became a contributor to the *Dollar Magazine* and other publications. He removed to Boston, Mass., in August, 1848, where he wrote for the *Olive Branch*, *The Yankee Blade*, *The Carpet Bag* and other weeklies; was editor of *The Yankee Nation*, published under the firm name of J. T. Trowbridge & Co., 1849-50, and afterward an associate editor of the *American Sentinel*, in which, during the temporary absence in 1851 of the proprietor, Ben : Perley Poore, he published an editorial on the fugitive-slave law that offended subscribers on both sides of the question, and helped to bring the paper to an untimely end. He published under the pen name of "Paul Creyton," his first book, *Father Brighthopes*, in 1853, and his first novel, *Martin Merrivale, his X-Mark*, in 1854. He visited Europe in 1855, writing, while in Paris, his second novel, *Neighbor Jackwood*, which was subsequently dramatized and produced at the Boston Museum, where his spectacular piece, *Sinbad the Sailor*, also had a successful run. He made a western journey in 1857, writing letters for the *New York Tribune* over the signature of "Jackwood;" was a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* from its first appearance in November, 1857, and also to *Our Young Folks* from 1863, and managing editor of the latter, 1870-73. He was twice married: first, May 9,

1860, to Cornelia, daughter of John Warren of Lowell, Mass., and secondly, June 4, 1873, to Ada, daughter of Alonzo E. and Sarah (Emery) Newton of Arlington, Mass., where Mr. Trowbridge made his permanent home in 1865. He was a regular contributor to *The Youth's Companion*, 1873-88, and again visited Europe, 1888-91. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1884. His poetry includes the volumes with the following initial poems: *The Vagabonds* (1869); *The Emigrant's Story* (1875); *The Book of Gold* (1877); *A Home Idyl* (1881); *The Lost Earl* (1888). Among his other publications are: *The Drummer Boy* (1863); *Cudjo's Cave* (1864); *The Three Scouts* (1865); *The South, a Tour of its Battle-Fields and Ruined Cities* (1866); *Neighbors' Wives* (1867); *Coupon Bonds and Other Stories* (1871); *The Jack Hazard Series* (1871-75); *The Silver Medal Series* (1877-82); *The Tide-Mill Series* (1882-87); *A Start in Life*, and *Biding his Time* (1888); *Adventures of David Vane* and *David Crane* (1889); *The Kelp Gatherers* (1890); *The Scarlet Tanager* (1891); *The Fortunes of Toby Trafford* (1892); *Woodie Thorpe's Pilgrimage* (1893); *The Satin-Wood Box* (1894); *The Lottery Ticket* (1895); *The Prize Cup* (1896); *Two Biddicut Boys* (1898), and *My Own Story* (1903), which first appeared serially in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

TRUITT, George, governor of Delaware, was born near Felton, Kent county, Del., in 1756. He was an extensive land owner; was four times a representative in the state legislature; state senator one term, and a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He was married to a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hodgson. In January, 1808, he was elected governor of the state to succeed Nathaniel Mitchell, serving till 1811. He died, Oct. 8, 1818.

TRUMBULL, Benjamin, historian, was born in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 19, 1735; son of Benjamin and Mary Trumbull; grandson of Benoni Trumbull, and a descendant of John and Ellenor (Chandler) Trumbull, of Rowley, Mass. He was graduated from Yale in 1759; studied theology under the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, and was married in 1760, to Martha Phelps. He was ordained in 1760, and was pastor of a church at North Haven, Conn., 1760-1820. During the Revolutionary war he joined the Continental army as chaplain. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1796. He published a pamphlet on the Wyoming controversy that influenced congress in the decision against the Susquehanna company, and is also the author of: *Twelve Discourses on the Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures* (1790); *General History of the United States of America* (3 vols., 1765-1810), only one volume being published, and *Complete*

History of Connecticut, 1630-1764 (2 vols., 1797-1819). He died in North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1820.

TRUMBULL, Henry Clay, author, was born in Stonington, Conn., June 8, 1830; son of Gurdon and Sarah Ann (Swan) Trumbull; grandson of John and Lucy (Springer) Trumbull and of Thomas and Fanny (Palmer) Swan, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, *Mayflower*, 1620. He attended Stonington academy and Williston seminary, and moved to Hartford, Conn., in 1851, where he engaged in the railroad business. He was married, in 1854, to Alice Cogswell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet of Philadelphia and Hartford. He was the missionary of the State Sunday-school association, 1858-62; and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1862, in order to become chaplain of the 10th Connecticut regiment. He was taken prisoner before Fort Wagner in 1863, and was confined in Charleston and Columbia jail and in the Libby prison. In 1865 he was elected New England secretary of the American Sunday School union, and later, conducted its normal work throughout the country. He was associated with John D. Wattles in the publication of *The Sunday School Times* at Philadelphia, 1875-93; and when *The Sunday School Times* company was incorporated, he was its president and editor in chief. He traveled in Egypt and the Holy Land, 1881; and became Lyman Beecher lecturer at the Yale Divinity school in 1888. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1866, and that of D.D. by Lafayette college in 1883, and by the University of the City of New York in 1884. He is the author of: *The Knightly Soldier* (1865); *A Model Superintendent* (1880); *Kadesh-Barnea* (1883); *Teaching and Teachers* (1884); *The Blood Covenant* (1885); *The Threshold Covenant* (1888); *Principles and Practice* (6 vols., 1889); *Hints on Child Training* (1890); *Friendship, the Master Passion* (1891); *A Lie Never Justifiable* (1893); *Studies in Oriental Social Life* (1894); *Prayer; Its Nature and Scope* (1896); *In Tribulation* (1896); *Teachers' Meetings* (1896); *War Memories of an Army Chaplain* (1898); *The Covenant of Salt* (1899); *Illustrative Answers to Prayer* (1900); *Individual Work for Individuals* (1901); *Old Time Student Volunteers* (1902); *My Four Religion Teachers* (1903); *How to Deal with Doubts and Doubters* (1903).

TRUMBULL, James Hammond, historian, was born in Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821; son of Gurdon and Sally Ann (Swan) Trumbull; grandson of John and Lucy (Springer) Trumbull, and of Thomas and Fanny (Palmer) Swan, and a descendant of John Trumbull, the immigrant, about 1637. He entered Yale, 1838, and was obliged to leave before his graduation, but in 1842 was given the degrees of A.B. and A.M., his

name being placed on record with the class of 1842. He assisted in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes and shells of Connecticut, 1842-43; removed to Hartford, Conn., and served as assistant secretary of state, 1847-52 and 1858-61, and as secretary, 1861-64. He was married, Aug. 6, 1855, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of David Franklin and Annie (Seymour) Robinson of Hartford. He was corresponding secretary of the Connecticut Historical society, 1849-53, and its president in 1863; was elected a member of the American Oriental society, in 1860; of the American Ethnological society, in 1867; of the American Philological association, in 1869, serving as its president, 1874-75; and of the National Academy of Sciences, in 1872. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale, in 1871, and by Harvard, in 1887, and that of L.H.D. by Columbia, in 1887. He prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to Eliot's "Indian Bible"; compiled a catalogue of the Brinley library, and is the author of: *The Colonial Records of Connecticut* (3 vols., 1850-59); *Historical Notes on some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes* (1860-61); *The Defense of Stonington against the British Squadron, August, 1814* (1864); *Roger Williams' Key to the Language of America* (1886); *Thomas Lechford's "Plain Dealing"* (1867); *The Origin of McFingal* (1868); *The Composition of Indian Geographical Names* (1870); *The Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages* (1871); *Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar* (1871); *Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut* (1872); *Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer* (1873); *On the Algonkin Verbs* (1876); *The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and the False Blue Laws invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters* (1876); *Indian Names of Places on the Border of Connecticut* (1881), and a *Memorial History of Hartford County* (2 vols., 1898). He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1897.

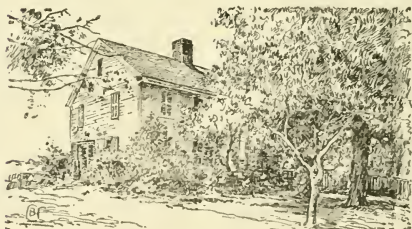
TRUMBULL, John, satirist, was born in Westbury, Conn., April 13, 1750; son of John and Sarah (Whitman) Trumbull; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Winchell) Trumbull; great-grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) Trumbull, and great-grandson of John, the immigrant, and Ellenor (Chandler) Trumbull. John Trumbull, Jr., was graduated from Yale in 1767; was a tutor there, 1771; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1771. He began his professional life in the law office of John Adams in Boston; practised in New Haven, Conn., 1774-76, and in Hartford, 1781-1801. He was married in November, 1776, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Leverett Hubbard of New Haven, Conn. He was state's attorney, 1789-1800; judge of the superior court, 1801-19, and judge of the court of errors in

1808. He was treasurer of Yale college in 1825, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1818. He commenced his literary work while in college, having written satirical essays for the New Haven and Boston journals. In 1775 he began a satire on the events during the Revolutionary war, called "McFingal," which was finished in 1782, and became vastly popular. Among his other works is *The Anarchiad*, written in collaboration with Lemuel Barlow, David Humphrey and Joel Hopkins. His poems were published in two volumes (1820). He died at Detroit, Mich., May 10, 1835.

TRUMBULL, John, historical painter, was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756; son of Gov. Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He attended Nathan Tisdale's school at Lebanon, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1773, devoting his leisure to painting, in which art he attracted much attention. He taught Tisdale's school, 1773-74, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war in 1775, went to Boston as adjutant of the 1st Connecticut regiment with Col. Joseph Spencer. When General Washington assumed command of the army before Boston, Trumbull, by creeping through the tall grass approached the enemy's works on Boston neck, and drew a plan of the fortification that so pleased Washington that he appointed him his second aide-de-camp. He was appointed adjutant on the staff of General Gates, in June, 1776, with the rank of colonel, and took part in the advance toward Crown Point, and in the subsequent retreat to Ticonderoga. In November, 1776, he joined Washington in New Jersey, and in 1777 resigned from the army on account of a misunderstanding regarding his commission. He resumed the study of art in Lebanon, and subsequently in Boston, and in 1780 went to London, where he became a pupil of Benjamin West. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1780, when the British government learned of the execution of Maj. André, and on his release in 1781, set sail for America, arriving at Boston in January, 1782. He returned to London in 1783, and continued his studies under Benjamin West, and at the Royal Academy. He conceived the idea of painting historical pictures of scenes of the American Revolution, and went to Paris, where he painted *The Declaration of Independence* and *The Sortie from Gibraltar*. He was private secretary to John Jay, 1794-96; was appointed commissioner to carry out the treaty negotiated by Jay, between the United States and Great Britain in 1796; was married in 1800, and in 1804 established himself in New York city as a portrait painter. Among his other historical paintings are: *The Battle of Bunker Hill*; *Battle of Quebec*; *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis*; *Surrender of Gen-*

eral Burgoyne; *Washington Resigning his Commission to Congress*, and *Peter the Great at Narva*. His portraits include, besides thirty-four of General Washington; Generals Putnam, Knox, Schuyler, Gates, Stark, Greene, Lafayette, Clinton, Montgomery, Lee, Moultrie, Pinckney and Arnold. He also produced portraits of John and Samuel Adams; Clymer; Franklin; Patrick Henry; Roger Sherman; John Jay; Alexander Hamilton; Timothy Dwight; Stephen Van Rensselaer; Jonathan Trumbull; Rufus King, Christopher Gore, and a portrait of himself. His religious paintings include; *Our Saviour with Little Children*, and *The Woman Accused of Adultery*. In 1831, being reduced to poverty, he arranged with Yale college to bestow upon the college his unsold paintings for an annuity of \$1,000 for the rest of his life. After his death, the proceeds of the exhibition of these paintings were used for the education of poor scholars at Yale. He died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1843.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, statesman, was born in Lebanon, New London county, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710; son of Joseph (d. June 16, 1755) and Hannah (Higley) Trumbull; grandson of Capt. John Higley of Windsor and Simsbury, and of John and Deborah (Jackson) Trumbull of Suffield, Conn., and great-grandson of John and Ellenor (Chandler) Trumbull. John Trumbull came to America about 1637, from Newcastle, upon Tyne, England, and settled first in Roxbury, and then in Rowley, Massachusetts Bay colony. Jonathan



JONATHAN TRUMBULL HOUSE.
LEBANON, CONN.

was graduated from Harvard in 1727; studied theology under the Rev. Solomon Williams at Lebanon, and was licensed to preach at Colchester, Conn. In 1731 he engaged in the mercantile business with his father, and in 1734, on the death of his elder brother, he joined his father in business. He studied law; was a delegate to the general assembly, 1733-40; speaker of the house, 1739-40; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the state militia in 1739, and was repeatedly elected governor's assistant. In 1743 he established an academy at Lebanon. He was deputy-governor, 1766-69, and was elected governor in 1769, serving until 1783, when he resigned

on account of advancing age. During the Revolutionary war, he was *ex-officio* chairman of the council of safety; did much toward raising troops for the prosecution of the cause, and was a staunch friend and adviser of General Washington, early assuring him of the loyal support of Connecticut to the cause of American independence, and upholding him throughout the war. Washington, when in doubt as to his course of action, frequently said, "Let us consult Brother Jonathan," thus giving rise to the name as representing the American people. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Governor Trumbull by Yale, in 1775, and by the University of Edinburgh, in 1787. He was married, Dec. 9, 1735, to Faith, daughter of the Rev. John and Hannah (Wiswall) Robinson of Duxbury, Mass., and of his children, Jonathan (q.v.) was governor of Connecticut, 1798-1809; Joseph (q.v.) was the first commissary general of the Continental army; David was commissary of the colony and assistant commissary under his brother; John (q.v.) became a noted historical painter; Faith married Gen. Jedidiah Huntington, and Mary married William Williams, the signer. In 1896, on the chimney above the fireplace in the old war office at Lebanon, the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution caused to be erected a bronze slab on which is inscribed: 1775-1783. *Lebanon War Office. During the War of the Revolution, Governor Jonathan Trumbull and the Council of Safety held more than eleven hundred meetings in this building, and here also came many distinguished officers of the Continental Army and French Allies. Their Monument is more Enduring than Bronze.* Governor Trumbull died in Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 17, 1785.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 26, 1740; son of Gov. Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He was graduated from Harvard in 1759; settled in Lebanon, and was married, March 26, 1767, to Eunice, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Dyer) Backus. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, and for several terms served as speaker of the house, and in 1775 he joined the Continental army as paymaster of the Northern department. On the death of his elder brother, Col. Joseph Trumbull, July 23, 1778, he resigned his office and devoted himself to the settlement of Joseph's public and private affairs. He was first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, under Roger Sherman's plan of organization in 1778; he was appointed secretary and first aide-de-camp to Gen. George Washington; was a Federalist representative in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789-95, serving as speaker of the house in the 2d congress, and was U.S. senator as successor to Stephen Nix Mitchell (who re-

signed, April 13, 1794), serving until his resignation in 1796, to become lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. In 1798 he succeeded Oliver Wolcott to the governorship, remaining in office until his death, in Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 7, 1809.

TRUMBULL, Joseph, first commissary-general of the Continental army, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 11, 1737; the eldest son of Johnathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759, and became associated with his father in business and in Revolutionary service. He was married in March, 1777, to Amelia, daughter of Eliphalet Dyer of Windham, Conn. He was appointed an alternate delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1774, but Roger Sherman, also an alternate delegate filled the vacancy. He joined the Continental army as commissary-general with the rank of colonel, July 19, 1775, and served in that capacity till Aug. 2, 1777, and was commissioner of the board of war, 1777-78, resigning his seat in April, 1778, on account of ill health. He died in the home of his father at Lebanon, Conn., July 23, 1778.

TRUMBULL, Joseph, governor of Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 7, 1782; son of David and Sarah (Backus) Trumbull; and grandson of Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull. He was graduated from Yale in 1801; admitted to the bar at Windham, Conn., in 1803, and practised in Hartford, Conn., 1804-28. He was president of the Hartford bank; a representative in the state legislature in 1832; was elected a Whig representative in the 23d congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William W. Ellsworth, serving, 1834-35, and was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43. He was returned to the state legislature in 1848, and again in 1851, and was governor of Connecticut, 1849-50. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1849. He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 4, 1861.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, senator, was born in Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mather) Trumbull; grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, the historian (q.v.), and a lineal descendant of Increase Mather, and of John Trumbull, the immigrant. He attended Bacon academy; taught school in Connecticut, 1829-33, and studied and practised law in Greenville, Ga., 1833-36; continuing his practice in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., 1837-40. He was a Democratic representative in the Illinois legislature in 1840; secretary of state in 1841; justice of the state supreme court, 1848-53; was elected a Democratic representative in the 34th congress in 1854, but before his term began, was elected U.S. senator, defeating James Shields, Governor Matteson and Abraham Lincoln in 1855, and was

twice re-elected, his last term of service expiring March 3, 1873. While in the senate he was chairman for twelve years of the judiciary committees before and during the war and in the reconstruction period, acting with the Republican party; was the author of the civil rights bill; framed the 13th and 14th amendments to the constitution, and voted against the impeachment of President Johnson, which last course cost him re-election to the senate. He established a law prac-



Lyman Truxbull

tice in Chicago; was a candidate for the nomination for President before the Republican national convention at Chicago, in 1860, and supported Abraham Lincoln's administration. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, and afterward acted with the Democratic party, being the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois in 1880. He was twice married: first, in 1843, to Julia Maria, daughter of Dr. Gershom and Sybil (Slater) Jayne of Springfield, Ill. She died in Washington, D.C., in 1868, and he was married, secondly, in 1877, to Mary, daughter of John Dickinson and Almira (Mather) Ingraham of Saybrook, Conn. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1896.

TRUXTUN, Thomas, naval officer, was born at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 17, 1755. His father died when he was very young, and his guardian, John Troup, allowed him to go to sea when only twelve years old. He served on a trading-vessel, on a British man-of-war, and again on a trading-vessel, rising to the position of captain in the merchant marine in 1775. In that year he was seized, while transporting powder to the colonies, and his vessel and cargo were condemned. He reached Philadelphia as the first private ships of war were being fitted out, and was commissioned lieutenant of the *Congress*. His ship sailed to the West Indies, and off Havannah captured several valuable Jamaica ships, one of which Lieutenant Truxton took to New Bedford, Mass. In June, 1777, he took command of the *Independence*, which he had helped to fit out in New York harbor. Admiral Howe's fleet blocked the Narrows, and Truxton navigated the *Philadelphia* through Hell Gate and Long Island sound, sailing to the Azores, where he took several prizes, and captured three valuable ships of the Windward Island convoy. He returned to

the colonies, fitted out the *Mars*, and sailed to the English channel, capturing some prizes. He next engaged in fitting out privateers from Philadelphia, and gave great assistance to the American cause by bringing supplies to the army. He carried Consul-General Thomas Barclay to France in the *St. James*, and on the way met and whipped a British privateer carrying twice as many men as he had. On his return, he brought to the colonies the most valuable cargo received at any American port during the war. One of the significant features of his service is that it was all outside the general naval establishment, and when war was over, he continued his interrupted commerce, trading with Europe, China and East Indies. Captain Truxton was one of the six captains appointed by Washington, in 1794, upon the reorganization of the naval establishment, and to him was entrusted the superintending of the building of the frigate *Constellation*. He guarded the interests of American commerce in the West Indies, and on Feb. 9, 1799, after a long chase, he overtook and captured the French frigate *Insurgent*. European naval authorities warmly commended the gallantry of Captain Truxton, who received addresses from all quarters, the merchants of Lloyd's Coffee House presenting him with a present of plate valued at 600 guineas, bearing an engraving of the action between the frigates *Constellation* and *Insurgent*. The *Constellation* put to sea again in a short time, and aided in clearing the sea of privateers and buccaneers. In January, 1800, learning that the French frigate *Vengeance*, a vessel in every way superior to the *Constellation*, was at Guadaloupe, Truxton boldly set out to engage her, and on Feb. 1, after a chase of twelve hours, he overhauled the Frenchman, and after an engagement lasting four hours, the enemy struck her colors after midnight, but Truxton's mainmast going by the board at this time, the French vessel was allowed to escape. Congress voted Truxton a gold medal, and passed complimentary resolutions. Captain Truxton was transferred to the *President*, promoted commodore and put in command of the West Indian squadron, and in 1802 was designated for the command of the expedition against Tripoli.

In his preparations, he asked for a captain for his flagship, and Jefferson, fearing that this tended toward an aristocratic establishment in the navy, accepted a resignation that had not been offered, and dropped Truxton's name from the navy list. Commodore Truxton retired to his farm in New



Jersey, later removing to Philadelphia, where he was high sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, 1816-19, and where he died, May 5, 1822.

TRUXTUN, William Talbot, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 11, 1824; grandson of Thomas Truxtun (q.v.). He entered the navy as a midshipman, Feb. 9, 1841, and on being graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, was advanced to passed midshipman in 1847. He served on board the *Brandywine*, and when he returned it was as prize captain of the *Independence*, a slave-ship captured off Rio de Janeiro, in 1848. He saw service in the Pacific, and assisted in laying the trans-Atlantic cable in 1853. He was commissioned master, Sept. 14, 1855, and the following day was promoted lieutenant. He was on the *Perry* during the threatened trouble with Paraguay in 1859, and after serving on the *Dale* as second officer, was promoted lieutenant-commander, and given command of his vessel in 1861. He served through the civil war, taking part in nearly all the naval operations around North Carolina; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, captain, Sept. 25, 1873, and commodore, May 11, 1882. He was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, 1885-86; and was nominated for rear-admiral, Feb. 18, 1886, but before his nomination was confirmed, he was retired, March 11, 1886. He died in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25, 1887.

TRYON, Dwight William, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1849; son of Anson and Delia O. (Roberts) Tryon; grandson of Isaac and Abigail (Shailer) Tryon, and of Jonathan and Ann (Hills) Roberts, and a descendant of William Tryon and Saint, his wife, who settled in Weathersfield, Conn., in 1663. He attended the common schools; was clerk in a book-store in Hartford, 1866-74, spending his leisure in the study of art, and having opened a studio in 1874, devoted himself to landscape-painting. He studied art in Paris under Chevreuse, Daubigny and Guillemet, and at the École des Beaux Arts, 1876-81, in the latter year exhibiting his *Harvest Time in Normandy* and *On the Maus at the Salon*. He settled in a New York city, 1881, became professor of art in Smith college, Northampton, Mass., in 1888, and was director of the Hartford School of Arts, 1885-87. He was married in 1874, to Alice H., daughter of Seabury and Celestia Belden of Hartford. He became a member of the National Academy of Design; also of the Society of American Artists, 1882, and of the American Water Color society, 1883. His works, nearly all of them landscapes, won many honors, including the following: medal at Boston, 1882; gold medal, American Art association, New York, 1886 and 1887; Hallgarten prize, National Academy of Design, 1887; Webb prize, Society of American Artists, 1889; Ellsworth prize, Chicago,

1889; Palmer prize, International State exposition, Chicago, 1889; 1st class gold medal, Munich International exposition; 13 medals, World's Columbian exposition, 1893; 1st prize, Cleveland exposition, 1895, and Nashville Centennial exposition, 1897; 1st prize gold medal and \$1500, Carnegie Institute, 1898; Chronological Medal, Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., 1899; gold medal, Pan-American exposition, 1901. Among his paintings are: *A New England Village*; *Moonlight* (1884); *A November Day* (1886); *Evening in Autumn*; *Night* (1886); *Daybreak*; *The Rising Moon* (1889); *The First Leaves* (1889), owned by Smith college; *Early Spring, New England* (1897); *May* (1898), owned by the Carnegie Art Institute; *New England Hills* (1901); *The Brook* (1902); *Clearing after Storms*, owned by the Corcoran art gallery; *Evening, Early Spring*, and *New Bedford Harbor*.

TRYON, George Washington, conchologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1838. He attended the Friends school, Philadelphia; engaged in business until 1868, and thereafter devoted himself to conchology. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in 1859, and in 1865 took the initiative toward the erection of a new building, which was completed in 1876, and to which he contributed \$3,000, as did also the conchological department. He served as curator of the academy, 1869-75, and conservator of the conchological section, 1875-88, raising its collection of specimens to a higher rank than that of any other similar institution at home or abroad. He was a member of various scientific societies; edited the *American Journal of Conchology*, 1865-71, and with William G. Binney, "The Complete Writings of Constantine S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology," 1864, and is the author of: *List of American Writers on Conchology*; *On the Molluscs of Harper's Ferry*, and *Synopsis of the Recent Species of Gastrochaniidae* (1861); *Monograph of the Order of Pholadacea* (1862); *Monograph of the Terrestrial Mollusks of the United States and Synopsis of the Species Strepomatidae* (1865); *Land and Fresh-Water Shells of North America* (4 vols., 1873); *American Marine Conchology* (1873); *Structural and Systematic Conchology* (3 vols., 1882); *Manual of Conchology*, including *Marine Shells*, 9 vols., and *Land Shells*, 3 vols. (1879-85). He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1888.

TRYON, William, colonial governor, was born in Ireland in 1725; a descendant of Abraham Tryon of Bulwick, Northamptonshire. He had held the commissions of captain and lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of foot-guards, before his appointment as lieutenant-colonel of North Carolina, where he arrived, June 27, 1764, having previously married a Miss Wake, a woman of

great wealth. Upon the death of Governor Dobbs, July 20, 1765, he succeeded him as governor of the state. On account of the attitude of the colonists toward the Stamp Act, Governor Tryon twice prorogued the assembly, so as to prevent the election of delegates from North Carolina to the Stamp Act congress. He was forced to surrender the two vessels seized in 1766, for lack of clearance papers duly stamped, and also to release William (not James, as generally stated) Houston, stamp-officer, whom he had sheltered. Houston was then forced to sign an oath against receiving stamp-paper. Governor Tryon's letter-book, which contains his reports to the British government concerning those troublous times in North Carolina, was purchased by Harvard college in 1845. Governor Tryon ran the boundary line between North Carolina and the Cherokees, May-June, 1767, and after the battle with the regulators at Alamance, May 16, 1771, hung six of the offenders. He was transferred to the governorship of New York, by effecting an exchange with the Earl of Dunmore, in July, 1772; returned to England in April, 1774, Cadwallader Colden acting as governor in the interim, and ordered back to his post in June, 1775. On his return to New York, the colony being in an open state of rebellion, he sought refuge in the sloop *Halifax*, and subsequently in the *Dutchess of Gordon*, remaining for nearly a year in the North river and off Sandy Hook. He re-entered New York in September, 1776; took command of a corps of provincial loyalists, April, 1777, and subsequently of the 70th (Surrey) regiment, being commissioned major-general "in America." He made a successful expedition into Connecticut in the summer of 1779; was left by Sir Henry Clinton in command of the New York district in the following winter, and in 1780 returned to England, having been released from the governorship at his own request and was succeeded by James Robertson (q.v.). Previous to his departure his lands were forfeited, and he was attainted by act of congress, Oct. 22, 1779. He was promoted lieutenant-general, Nov. 20, 1782. See: "Documents Relating to Colonial History of New York State" (1857; Vol. VIII.); "Dartmouth Papers" (Vol. II.); Sabine's "Loyalists of American Revolution" (1864; Vol. II.), and Wilson's "Memorial History of New York" (1892). Governor Tryon died in London, Dec. 27, 1788.

TUCKER, George, author and representative, was born in Bermuda, in 1775. He came to Virginia about 1787, where his early education was superintended by his relative, Judge St. George Tucker (q.v.). He was graduated from William and Mary college, A.B., 1797; and began the practice of law in Lynchburg, Va. He was a member of the state legislature for several years;

a Democratic representative in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819-25, and professor of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of Virginia, 1825-45. He is the author of: *Letters on the Conspiracy of Slaves in Virginia* (1800); *Letters on the Roanoke Navigation* (1811); *Recollections of Eleanor Rosalie Tucker* (1819); *Essays on Subjects of Taste, Morals, and National Policy* (1822); *The Valley of the Shenandoah*, a novel (1824) reprinted in England and translated into German; *A Voyage to the Moon*, under the pen-name of Joseph Atterley (1827); *Principles of Rent, Wages, and Profits*, *Public Discourse on the Literature of the United States*, and *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1837), the last reprinted in London; *The Theory of Money Banks Investigated* (1839); *Essay on Cause and Effect* (1842); *Essay on the Association of Ideas*; *Public Discourses on the Dangers most Threatening to the United States*, and *Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth in Fifty Years* (1843); *Memoir of the Life and Character of Dr. John P. Emmet*, and *Correspondence with Alexander H. Everett on Political Economy* (1845); *History of the United States from their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-sixth Congress in 1841* (4 vols., 1856-58); *Banks or No Banks* (1857), and *Essays, Moral and Philosophical* (1857). He died in Sherwood, Albemarle county, Va., April 10, 1861.

TUCKER, Henry Holcombe, educator, was born in Warren county, Ga., May 10, 1819; son of Germain and Frances Henrietta (Holcombe) Tucker; grandson of Isaiah and Sarah (Gibson) Tucker (the former settling in Georgia, 1761), and of the Rev. Henry Holcombe of Virginia (q.v.). He was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D.C., A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; was established as a merchant in Charleston, S.C., 1839-42; studied law; was admitted to the bar in Forsyth, Ga., 1846, and practised, 1846-48, abandoning the legal profession for that of the ministry. He was an instructor in Southern Female college, Lagrange, Ga., 1848-51, meanwhile studying theology at Mercer university; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, 1851; declined the presidency of Wake Forest college, N.C., 1853, and was appointed pastor in Alexandria, Va., in 1854, resigning soon afterward on account of his health. He was first married, in 1848,



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to Mary C. West, who died the same year, and secondly, Sept. 20, 1854, to Sarah Osgood, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Lemmon (Prentice) Stevens of Newburyport, Mass., and their son, Henry Holcombe Tucker, Jr., was graduated from the University of Georgia, A.B., 1876, and practised law in Atlanta. Henry H. Holcombe, Sr., was professor of belles-lettres and metaphysics in Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., from 1856 until its temporary suspension in 1862, and president of the university, 1866-71, the institution being moved during his administration to Macon, Ga. He was chancellor of the Georgia State university, 1874-78, and edited the *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Ga., 1878-89, having been previously connected with the publication in 1866, and becoming its proprietor in 1888. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbian university, 1860, and that of LL.D. from Mercer university in 1876. He was the founder of the Georgia Relief and Hospital association during the civil war, and is the author of: *Religious Liberty, Letters to Alexander H. Stephens* (1855); *The Gospel in Enoch* (1868); *The Position of Baptism in the Christian System*, a sermon (1882), subsequently translated into twelve European languages, and the *Old Theology re-stated in Sermons* (1884). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9, 1889.

TUCKER, Henry St. George, jurist, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 29, 1780; son of St. George (q.v.) and Frances (Bland) Tucker. He attended William and Mary college; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Winchester, Va., 1802. He served as a private in the war of 1812; was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815-19; chancellor of the fourth judicial district, 1824-31, meanwhile founding a law school in Winchester; president-judge of the court of appeals, 1831-41; and professor of law in the University of Virginia, 1841-45. He was married to Evelina, daughter of Moses Hunter of Jefferson county, Va. He declined the appointment of U.S. attorney-general offered by President Jackson, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1837. He is the author of: *Commentaries on the Law of Virginia* (2 vols., 1836-37); *Lectures on Constitutional Law* (1843), and *Lectures on Natural Law and Government* (1844). He died in Winchester, Va., Aug. 28, 1848.

TUCKER, Henry St. George, representative, was born in Winchester, Va., April 5, 1853; son of John Randolph (q.v.) and Laura (Powell) Tucker. He was graduated from Washington and Lee university, A.M., 1875, B.L., 1876, being admitted to the bar in the latter year, and commenced practice in Staunton, Va. He was married, Oct. 25, 1877, to Henrietta Preston, daughter

of William Preston (q.v.) and Rosa (Duncan) Johnston of Louisville, Ky. His wife died May 24, 1900. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Virginia district in the 51st-54th congresses, 1889-97, originating and introducing in the 52d congress a joint resolution providing a constitutional amendment for the election of U.S. senators by the people, which bill passed the house in both the 52d and 53d congresses. In the latter congress he framed a bill for the repeal of the Federal election law, which passed both houses, and by the signature of President Cleveland was enacted into a law without amendment, Feb. 8, 1894. At the close of his congressional career he was elected to succeed his father in Washington and Lee university as professor of constitutional and international law and equity; was made an associate trustee of the university in 1887; president of the alumni association in 1888, and was dean of the law school, 1899-1903. He was elected dean of the school of law and also of the school of diplomacy, Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1903. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1899 by the University of Mississippi. He edited his father's work, "Tucker on the Constitution" (1899).

TUCKER, John Randolph, naval officer, was born in Alexandria, Va., Jan. 31, 1812. He was not a kinsman of John Randolph Tucker (1823-1897). He attended the common schools of Alexandria; was warranted midshipman, U.S. navy, June 1, 1826, and promoted lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1837. As executive-officer of the brig *Stromboli* he took part in the Mexican war, becoming commander of the vessel toward the close of the war. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va., on the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, subsequently serving as ordnance-officer of the Norfolk navy yard; resigned, April 18, 1861, upon the secession of Virginia, and on April 21, entered the service of his native state as commander of the navy in charge of the defences of James river. In the early part of March, 1862, he commanded the *Yorktown* (*Patrick Henry*), James river squadron, and gallantly ran the shore batteries at Newport News under a heavy fire. Soon after, when Virginia was admitted to the Confederacy, he was transferred to the Confederate States service with the same



rank, and as commander of the steamer *Patrick Henry* was engaged in the Merrimac-Monitor conflict, March 9, 1862, and other engagements at Hampton Roads. He succeeded to the command of the wooden fleet, March 13, 1862, participating in the attack on Drewry's Bluff; was promoted captain, May 13, 1863, and commanded the Confederate flag-ship *Chicora* at Charleston, S. C., where he remained until the occupation of that city by General Sherman, Feb. 18, 1865, when he returned to Drewry's Bluff and organized the naval brigade. On April 6, 1865, at the battle of Sailor's Creek, he commanded the naval battalion and was attached to Gen. G. W. C. Lee's division, General Ewell's corps. General Lee was posted on the left behind rising ground on the west bank of the stream, Kershaw's division occupying the right, and Commodore Tucker was stationed behind Lee's right. In the assault that followed, every avenue of escape was cut off; General Ewell was forced to surrender; Generals Lee and Kershaw were captured, and Commodore Tucker and his marine brigade, numbering about 2000, who, under cover of a dense forest, had been passed by in the first onset, were also obliged to surrender to General Keifer soon after. He was promoted rear-admiral in command of the Peruvian navy, 1866, and in that capacity had charge of the naval operations of Peru and Chili in their war with Spain. He was subsequently made president of the Peruvian hydrographic commission of the Amazon, and explored and surveyed the upper Amazon and its tributaries. He returned to Petersburg, Va., where he died, June 12, 1883.

TUCKER, John Randolph, representative, was born in Winchester, Va., Dec. 24, 1823; son of Henry St. George (q.v.) and Evelina (Hunter) Tucker. He attended a private school and Richmond academy; was graduated from the University of Virginia, B.S., 1844; admitted to the bar, 1845, and commenced practice in Richmond, soon afterward returning to Winchester. He was married, Oct. 5, 1848, to Laura, daughter of Humphrey B. and Ann (Holmes) Powell of Loudoun county, Va. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852 and 1856; was elected attorney-general of Virginia in May, 1857, and remained in office until 1865, after which he resumed the practice of law. He was professor of equity and public law in Washington college (Washington and Lee university), 1870-75, and lecturer on constitutional law, 1875-88, and was a Democratic representative from the tenth Virginia district in the 44th-50th congresses, serving from 1875-87, when he resigned and practised law in Washington, D.C., until 1889. While in congress, he was for one year chairman of the ways and means committee, and in the 48th and

49th congresses served as chairman of the judiciary committee. He resumed his professorship of constitutional and international law in Washington and Lee university, and was subsequently appointed dean of the Law school, which positions he held until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry St. George Tucker (q.v.). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college, 1875; from Yale, 1877; Harvard, 1891, and Union, 1895. He was president of the American Bar association and is the author of several famous speeches, notably those on the Hawaiian treaty, 1876, the use of the army at the polls, 1879, and the Chinese immigration, 1883. His addresses include one before the Social Science association, 1887, and one before the Yale Law school in the same year. His congressional report on the "Treaty making power" was extensively quoted. He died in Lexington, Va., Feb. 13, 1897.

TUCKER, LUTHER, editor, was born in Brandon, Vt., May 7, 1802; son of Stephen and Olive (Green) Tucker; grandson of Stephen and Lois (Lyon) Tucker and of Charles Green, and a descendant of Robert Tucker, born in England, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., about 1635. He began to learn the printer's trade in Middlebury, Vt., in 1816, and in the following year removed with his employer to Palmyra, N.Y., being subsequently employed as a journeyman. In partnership with Henry C. Sleight he engaged in the printing business at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., 1825-26, and in October, 1826, founded the *Daily Advertiser*, Rochester, N.Y., of which he remained proprietor and publisher until 1839, having also founded *The Genesee Farmer*, Jan. 1, 1831, which in 1840 was merged into *The Cultivator*; a *Consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer*. He published the first number of *The Country Gentleman*, 1853, which was issued in combination with the *Cultivator* after 1866. He married, June 1, 1846, Margaret Lucinda, daughter of John C. and Lucy (Cleveland) Smith of New York. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1873.

TUCKER, Nathaniel Beverley, author, was born at Matoax, Chesterfield county, Va., Sept. 6, 1784; son of St. George (q.v.) and Frances (Bland) Randolph Tucker. He was graduated from William and Mary college, A.B., 1801; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Charlotte county, Va., the home of his half-brother, John Randolph, of Roanoke. In 1815 he removed to Missouri, serving as judge of the circuit court until 1830, when he returned to Virginia, and was professor of law in William and Mary college, 1834-51. He was married, April 13, 1830, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Gen. Thomas Adams Smith (U.S.A.) and Cynthia (White) Smith. His writings include: *The Part-*

isan Leader: a Tale of the Future, by Edward William Sydney (2 vols., 1836-37); republished as *A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy*, 1861; *George Balcombe* (1836); *Discourse on the Importance of the Study of Political Science as a Branch of Academic Education in the United States* (1840); *Discourse on the Dangers that threaten the Free Institutions of the United States* (1841); *Lectures intended to Prepare the Student for the Study of the Constitution of the United States* (1845); *Principles of Pleading* (1846), and unfinished biography of John Randolph. He died in Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851.

TUCKER, St. George, jurist, was born in Port Royal, Bermuda, July 10, 1752; son of Henry and Anne (Butterfield) Tucker; grandson of Henry and Frances (Tudor) Tucker, and of Nathaniel and Frances (White) Butterfield; and a descendant of George Tucker of Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, England, a leading member of the Warwick party in the Virginia company of London, whose oldest son, George, during the English civil war, emigrated to the Bermudas, of which his uncle, Capt. Daniel Tucker, had been commissioned governor, Feb. 15, 1615-16. St. George Tucker came to Virginia in 1771, as a student in the College of William and Mary; studied law under George Wythe (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar of the colony in April, 1774, and to practice in the general court in May, 1775. In June, 1775, he returned to Bermuda, where he was admitted to the bar the following month. In November, 1776, he came again to Virginia, bringing a cargo of salt, of which the country stood in great need, and threw his fortunes with the revolting colonies. Before leaving Bermuda he had been concerned in the seizure for the use of the colonies of the powder stored in the magazine at St. George's. From February to August, 1777, he was engaged in shipping indigo from Charleston, S.C., the home of his brother, Thomas Tudor Tucker (q.v.), to the West Indies for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the Virginia government. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Thomas Nelson in 1779; was commissioned a major in the Virginia forces, Feb. 25, 1781, served with General Greene in the south, and was wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 12, 1781, appointed a member of Governor Nelson's official family, September 16, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19. He became a member of the council of state, Dec. 1, 1781; was commissioned by Gov. Patrick Henry, county-lieutenant of Chesterfield, April 1, 1785; and was sent with James Madison and Edmund Randolph as a delegate from Virginia to the Annapolis convention of 1786 for the amendment of the Articles of

Confederation. He was a judge of the general court of Virginia from Feb. 21, 1788-1804; professor of law in the College of William and Mary, 1790-1804; a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, from Jan. 12, 1804, until Jan. 19, 1813, when he was appointed by President Madison, judge of the U.S. district court for the district of Virginia, which office he resigned June 30, 1825, having sat a judge upon the bench a period of thirty-seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of William and Mary, 1790, from which year he made his home in Williamsburg, Va. He is the author of several poems; among them the well-known *Resignation*, and of the satires: *The Probationary Odes of Jonathan Pindar, Esq., A Cousin of Peter's*, and *A Candidate for the Post of Poet Laureate to the C.U.S. In two parts* (Phil., 1796). His other works include: *Dissertation on Slavery, with a proposal for the Gradual Abolition of it in the State of Virginia* (Phil., 1796; N.Y., 1861); *Letters on the Alien and Sedition Laws* (1799); *How far the Common Law of England is the Common Law of the United States*, and an annotated edition of Blackstone's Commentaries in five volumes (Phil., 1804), with an appendix containing important disquisitions on the Constitution from the point of view of the state-rights school. He married, first, at Matoax, Chesterfield county, Va., Sept. 23, 1778, Frances, widow of John Randolph of Matoax, mother of John Randolph of Roanoke, and daughter of Col. Theodoric and Frances (Bolling) Bland of Cawsons, Prince George county, Va. He married, secondly, Oct. 8, 1791, Lelia, widow of George Carter of Corotoman, Lancaster county, Va., and daughter of Sir Peyton Shipwith of Prestwoud, 7th baronet. He died at Edgewood, near Warminster, Nelson county, Va., Nov. 10, 1827.

TUCKER, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 1, 1747. His father was a ship-master. In 1758 Samuel left home secretly in the *Royal George*, a British sloop-of-war, and in 1775, having risen to the rank of captain, returned to New England from London to escape service in the British navy. He was commissioned captain in the Continental navy, Jan. 20, 1776, by General Washington, and assigned to the *Franklin*. While waiting for his vessel to be fitted out he cruised in a small private schooner, with which he captured a British transport, and upon conveying his much-needed supplies to Washington, was thanked by the general and the army. He commanded the *Franklin*, and subsequently the *Hancock*, 1776, capturing at least thirty vessels. He was transferred to the *Boston*, March 15, 1777, and in 1779, on his return from France, whither he had carried Commissioner John Adams, in 1778, made five valuable captures.

The following June, having under his convoy from the West Indies, a fleet of merchantmen with army supplies from Holland, he forced the surrender of the British frigate *Pole*, and in August, 1779, captured the sloop-of-war *Thorn*, Captain Wardlaw. He was paroled on May 20, 1780, after the capture of the American squadron under Commodore Whipple at Charleston, S.C.; subsequently cruised in the *Thorn*, of which he became commander by exchange with Captain Wardlaw, and after taking several more valuable prizes, was himself captured near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river by the British frigate *Hind*, July, 1781, and held at Prince Edward island, whence he escaped to Boston, and after sending a written apology to the British officer in command was at his own request placed on parole. He was thanked especially by congress for his many services during the war, and for several years following he convoyed packets between the United States and Europe. He purchased a farm near Bristol (Bremen), Maine, in 1792, and after his brilliant capture in 1813, of the British privateer *Crown*, at that time harassing the coast of Maine, he retired from marine service. He was elected selectman of Bristol; was a member of the Massachusetts general court, 1814-18, and of the convention that framed the new state constitution of Maine, October, 1819, and was a presidential elector, 1820. His services in the navy were not duly recompensed, and his subsequent claim for arrears was ruled out by a statute of limitation, so that the last years of his life were passed in comparative poverty. He was awarded a pension of \$240 a year, dating from 1818, which was raised to \$600 the year previous to his death. His biography was written by John H. Sheppard (1868). Captain Tucker died in Bremen, Maine, March 10, 1833.

TUCKER, Thomas Tudor, delegate, was born in Port Royal, Bermuda, June 25, 1745; son of Henry and Anne (Butterfield) Tucker; and a brother of St. George Tucker (q.v.). He received a liberal education; studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently removed to South Carolina. He was married, July 3, 1774, to Esther, daughter of George Evans, of Charleston, S.C. He served as a surgeon during the Revolution; was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1787-88; a Federalist representative from South Carolina in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789-93, and served as U.S. treasurer from Dec. 1, 1801, until his death. He delivered an oration before the South Carolina society of the Cincinnati at Charleston, which was published (1795). He died in Washington, D.C., May 2, 1828, leaving no descendants.

TUCKER, Tilghman M., governor of Mississippi, was born in North Carolina. He was

liberally educated; removed to Hamilton, Miss., where he studied law under Daniel W. Wright; and practised in Columbus, Miss. He was a member of both houses of the state legislature for many years; governor of Mississippi, 1841-43, and a Democratic representative from the state-at-large in the 28th congress, 1843-45. He died in Alabama, April 30, 1859.

TUCKER, William Jewett, educator, was born in Griswold, Conn., July 13, 1839; son of Henry and Sarah White (Lester) Tucker; grandson of William and Sarah (Morgan) Tucker, and a descendant of Robert Tucker (1604-81-2), who came from England to Weymouth Mass., 1635. He removed with his parents to New Hampshire; attended the Plymouth and Meriden Kimball Union academies, was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1861, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1866, having meanwhile taught school in Columbus, Ohio, 1861-63. He preached at Fort Scott, Kansas, 1866; was pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational church, Manchester, N.H., from Jan. 24, 1867, to 1875, and of the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York city, 1875-79. He was Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological seminary, 1879-93, and after declining the presidency of Dartmouth college in 1892, was prevailed upon to accept the appointment in 1893. He was first married, June 22, 1870, to Charlotte Henry, daughter of John and Nancy (Russell) Rogers of Plymouth, N.H., and secondly, June 23, 1887, to Charlotte Barrell, daughter of Henry T. and Jane (Tyler) Cheever of Worcester, Mass. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1875, and was made a trustee of the college in 1878; the degree of LL.D. from Williams, 1894, and from Yale, 1896. Dr. Tucker founded the *Andover Review* in 1885, and was one of its editors until 1893, and also founded the Andover House social settlement in Boston, Mass. He was Phi Beta Kappa orator of Harvard university, 1883 and 1892; lecturer before the Lowell Institute, Boston, 1894; lecturer on the Winkley foundation, Andover Theological seminary, 1897, and on the Lyman Beecher foundation, Yale, 1889. Dr. Tucker is the author of: *The Making and the Unmaking of the Preacher*, Yale lectures (1898).

TUCKER, Willis Gaylord, chemist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1849; son of Luther (q.v.) and Margaret Lucinda (Smith) Tucker. He attended Albany academy and was graduated from Albany Medical college, M.D., 1870. He was assistant instructor in chemistry at the medical college, 1871-76; adjunct professor of materia medica and chemistry, 1876-77; professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and toxicology from 1877, and in 1903 was professor of chemistry and toxicology. He was professor of

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chemistry at the Albany high school, 1876-87, and was one of the founders of the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1881, serving as professor of chemistry from its foundation, and as president of its faculty from 1883. He was an organizer of the alumni association of Albany Medical college its secretary, 1875-97, and registrar of the college from 1882, and director of the bureau of chemistry, New York state board of health, from 1881. He was married, Sept. 17, 1879, to May, daughter of Charles and Mary (Page) Newman of Albany, N.Y. He was a member of the board of medical examiners, University of the State of New York, 1882-91, and a member of the medical council from 1901, being a member of the board of governors from 1884. He received the honorary degree of Ph.G. from the Albany College of Pharmacy and that of Ph.D. from Union college in 1882. He was elected a fellow of the Chemical society of London, and a member of various other scientific societies. He edited the *Albany Medical Annals*, 1882-87, and is the author of various contributions on chemical subjects to the leading scientific publications.

TUCKERMAN, Bayard, author, was born in New York city, July 2, 1855; son of Lucius and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Tuckerman; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Cary) Tuckerman and of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs, and a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, signer, and of John Tuckerman of Devonshire, England, who landed in Boston in 1650. He was graduated from Harvard in 1878; studied in Europe, and wrote on literary and historical subjects for periodicals. He was married, Sept. 26, 1882, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith of New York. He became lecturer on English literature in Princeton university in 1898, a position he still held in 1903. He is the author of: *History of English Prose Fiction* (1882); *Life of General Lafayette with a Critical Estimate of his Character and Public Acts* (1889); and edited with an introduction, "Diary of Philip Hone" (1889); *Peter Stuyvesant* (1893); *William Jay and the Abolition of Slavery* (1893); *Life of General Philip Schuyler* (1903).

TUCKERMAN, Charles Keating, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1821; son of Henry Tuckerman, and brother of Henry Theodore Tuckerman (q.v.). He was liberally educated and was the first U.S. minister resident in Greece, serving, 1868-72, and subsequently made his home in Europe. He received the decoration of the Order of the Saviour from King George, in recognition of his services in Greece. He edited: A. R. Rangabe's "Greece: Her Progress and Present Position" (1867), and is the author of: *The Greeks of To-day* (1873); *Poems* (London, 1885), and *Personal Recollections of*

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Notable People (1895). He died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 26, 1896.

TUCKERMAN, Edward, lichenologist, was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1817; nephew of Joseph Tuckerman (q.v.). He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; from Harvard college, LL.B., 1839, A.B., 1847, and from the Divinity school of Harvard in 1852, having spent the years 1841-42 in special study in Germany and Scandinavia. Upon his return from Europe he accompanied Asa Gray on a botanical excursion into New Hampshire, publishing an article descriptive of the specimens indigenous to that locality in the *American Journal of Science*. He was a lecturer on history in Amherst college, 1854-55, and 1858-73; professor of history, 1855-58, and of botany, 1858-86. Amherst conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him in 1875, and his name is perpetuated in the Tuckermania genus, so-called by Thomas Nuttall, and in "Tuckerman's Ravine," Mt. Washington, N.H. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and of Sciences in 1865; a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1868, and also held membership in various other scientific organizations at home and abroad. In addition to the examination and classification of the specimens collected by the U.S. exploring expedition, the U.S. geological surveys and those of the Pacific railroad, he assisted Samuel G. Drake in collecting material for his "Book of the Indians" and "Indian Wars," 1832-33. He edited John Josselyn's "New England's Rarities" (1860). His writings, largely on the subject of lichenology, of which he made a specialty, include: *Genera Lichenum* (1872); *A Catalogue of Plants growing without Cultivation within Thirty Miles of Amherst College* (1882); *A Synopsis of the North American Lichens* (Part I., 1882; Part II., posthumously, 1888), and contributions to the *Proceedings* of scientific societies; to the *New York Mercantile Journal* (1832), and to the *Churchman* (1834-41). A memoir of his life was published by William G. Farlow (1887). He died in Amherst, Mass., March 15, 1886.

TUCKERMAN, Henry Theodore, author, was born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1813; son of Henry Tuckerman, and grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Harris) Tuckerman, the former connected with the organization of the first fire insurance company of New England. He attended the public schools of Boston, and although prepared for college did not matriculate, owing to ill health. He spent the years 1833 and 1837-39 abroad, remaining nearly all the earliest year in Italy, and on the second trip visited Sicily, residing for some time in Palermo and later in Florence. He then returned to Boston and engaged in literature as a profession, his name soon be-

coming well known in many of the leading publications. He removed to New York city in 1845, and in 1853 re-visited England. He never married. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1850. He edited "The Boston Book" (1836); the poems of Wordsworth, with an introductory essay, (1849), and with William Smith, "A Smaller History of English and American Literature," (1870.) He is the author of: *The Italian Sketch-Book* (1835); *Isabel, or Sicily; a Pilgrimage* (1839); *Rambles and Reveries* (1841); *Thoughts on the Poets* (1846), translated into German (1856); *Artist Life: or, Sketches of American Painters* (1847); *Characteristics of Literature* (1849-51); *Life of Commodore Silas Talbot*, and *The Optimist*, essays (1850); *A Month in England, Memorial of Horatio Greenough, Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer, and Mental Portraits* (1853), the latter revised as *Essays, Biographical and Critical* (1857); *John Wakefield Francis* (1855); *Essay on Washington, with a Paper on the Portraits of Washington* (1859); *The Rebellion; its Latent Causes and True Significance*, letters (1861); *America and Her Commentators* (1864); *The Criterion* (1866); *Maga Papers about Paris*, and *Book of the Artists* (1867); *Life of John Pendleton Kennedy* (1871); *The Spirit of Poetry*; the well-known poems, *Love of Fame, Mary*, and *Apollo Belvidere* (1851), and *A Sheaf of Verse* (1864). The Redwood library, Newport, R.I., in which city Mr. Tuckerman spent several summers, contains a memorial set of his publications, the gift of his sister. He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1871.

TUCKERMAN, Joseph, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1778; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Harris) Tuckerman; grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Kidder) Tuckerman, and a descendant of John Tuckerman of England and Boston, Mass., 1650. He attended Phillips academy at Andover; studied under the Rev. Mr. Thacher of Dedham, and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1798, A.M., 1801, in the class with William Ellery Channing and Joseph Story. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, Nov. 4, 1801, as pastor in Chelsea, Mass., where he organized the first American Seaman's Friend society; went abroad in 1816 for his health, and resigned his pastorate, Nov. 4, 1826, when he removed to Boston, Mass., to begin the ministry-at-large, a city mission for the poor, conducted on a broad basis under the auspices of the American Unitarian association, which afterward became connected with the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, an organization of several parishes for cooperative charity. In this capacity by close and scientific investiga-

tion, he developed an original and successful system for administering toward the relief of pauperism, and in 1828 Friend Street chapel was erected for his use. During a visit to Europe, 1833-34, he assisted in establishing the ministry-at-large in London and Liverpool, his efforts in the latter city resulting in the Tuckerman institute. While in England he became the friend of the Scotch dramatist and poet, Joanna Baillie, and of Lady Byron, who was actively interested in charity reforms. His methods became the model for similar philanthropic work in France by Joseph Marie de Gerando, philosopher and politician. He was first married in June, 1803, to a daughter of Samuel Parkman of Boston, and secondly, Nov. 3, 1808, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Cary of Chelsea, Mass., who died in 1839, leaving one son, Joseph, Jr. (1810-1898), a millionaire of Newport, Mass., who married Lucy Keating Tuckerman, sister of Henry Theodore Tuckerman (q.v.), and their only son, Ernest, became a well-known artist in Paris. Joseph Tuckerman, Sr., received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard college in 1824. He is the author of several sermons, essays, tracts and reports, relating to philanthropy, and of: *Gleams of Truth; or, Scenes from Real Life* (1835), and *Principles and Results of the Ministry at Large in Boston* (1838), revised as *Elevation of the Poor* (1874). Memoirs of his life were written by William Ellery Channing (1841), and by Mary Carpenter (1849). Dr. Tuckerman died in Havana, Cuba, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, April 20, 1840.

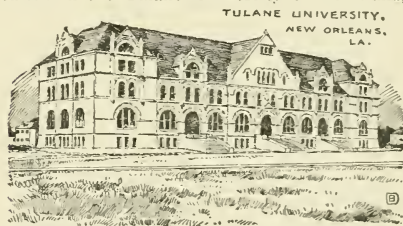
TUDOR, William, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1779; son of Col. William and Delia (Jarvis) Tudor; grandson of John and Jane (Varney) Tudor, and of Elias and Deliverance (Atkins) Jarvis, and great-grandson of William Tudor, whose wife (probably Mary) brought their son John from England to Boston, 1714-15. Colonel Tudor (1750-1819), Harvard, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772, was appointed judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel, serving on Washington's staff, 1775-78; was a member of the Massachusetts house and senate; secretary of state, 1809-10, and clerk of the supreme court, 1811-19. He is the author of various addresses, including "The Boston Massacre" (1779), and his memoir was published by the Massachusetts Historical society, of which he was a founder. His wife, Delia (Jarvis) Tudor (1753-1843), a Tory, wrote the memorial lines on the battle of Bunker Hill, published in the *National Intelligencer*, June 24, 1843, on the occasion of the completion of the Bunker Hill monument at Charlestown, Mass. Their son, William Tudor, attended Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799. He was soon after

sent by John Codman on a business commission to Paris, France; returned to Boston for a short time, and again visited Europe for pleasure and study. He was one of the founders of the Anthology club in 1805, and of its successor, the Boston Athenæum in 1807; went to the West Indies in the fall of 1805 with James Savage, in connection with his brother Frederic's business of the ice-trade, and visited France for the same purpose in 1807. In December, 1814, he originated the *North American Review*, its initial number appearing in May, 1815, and served as the first editor of the publication. He was subsequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature: U. S. consul at Lima, Peru, 1823-27, and chargé d'affaires at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1827-30. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and the originator and one of the founders of the Bunker Hill monument. He is the author of: *Letters on the Eastern States* (1820); *Miscellanies*, selected from his contributions to the *North American Review* and the *Monthly Anthology* (1821); *Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts* (1823); *Gebel Teir*, a political allegory (1829), and several addresses, including the 4th of July oration in Boston (1809). He died of yellow fever in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, March 9, 1830.

TUIGG, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Donoughmore, county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 19, 1820. He attended All Hallows missionary college, Drumcondra; immigrated to the United States as a volunteer missionary in December, 1849, and continued his studies in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, Pa., also assuming the duties of a professor. He was ordained, May 14, 1850, and appointed an assistant pastor of St. Paul's, Pittsburg, and secretary to the bishop. He established St. Bridget's congregation and began the erection of a church, 1853; was missionary pastor at Altoona, Pa., 1853-76, where he organized a school under the management of the Sisters of Charity; was made vicar-general of the eastern section of the diocese, 1869; consecrated bishop of Pittsburg, March, 19, 1876, by Archbishop Wood, assisted by Bishops Shanahan and Mullen, and also appointed administrator *Sede Vacante* of Allegheny to succeed Bishop Domet, resigned, 1877. The strenuous demands of the combined dioceses impaired his health, causing several strokes of paralysis in 1882, from which he recovered, however, and continued his labors until his death, which occurred in Altoona, Pa., Dec. 7, 1889.

TULANE, Paul, philanthropist, was born at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, N. J., May 10, 1801. His father emigrated from Tours, France, in 1792, to Santo Domingo, where he carried on a trade in lumber with France and the United States. His fortune was dissipated by the up-

rising of the Negroes and he escaped with his family and settled at Cherry Valley, where he cultivated a farm. Paul worked with his father and assisted the local grocer in his business. He made a three years' tour through the southwestern states as companion to a cousin from France, 1818-21, and in 1822 established himself as a merchant in New Orleans, La., where he rapidly acquired considerable wealth. In 1840 he went to France to visit his father, who persuaded him to invest his money in a free state, predicting that any slave state was liable to great loss in value by inevitable emancipation. He therefore made large investments in the neighborhood of Princeton, but continued his holdings and business in New Orleans, where he lived until 1873, when he removed to Princeton, having never married. He gave generously to charity in New Orleans, and the sufferers from the repeated plagues of yellow fever during his fifty-one years residence there were always objects of his bounty as were the soldiers and their widows and children in the civil war. In 1882 he gave all the real estate he owned in New Orleans to the Tulane education fund, and this benefaction resulted in the Tulane University of Louisiana,



built upon the foundation of the University of Louisiana. In his deed of gift he designated its purpose to be: "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral and industrial education among the white young persons in the city of New Orleans—for the advancement of learning and letters, the arts and the sciences—to foster such a course of intellectual development as would be useful and of solid worth, and not merely ornamental and superficial." In 1894 a new site for the university was provided opposite the historic grounds of Audubon Park and a stately university building with its attendant halls, library, museum and dormitories, resulted from his donation of about \$100,000. He died at Princeton, N. J., March 23, 1887.

TUNNELL, Ebe Walter, governor of Delaware, was born at Blackwater, Sussex county, Del., Dec. 31, 1844; son of Nathaniel and Maria (Walter) Tunnell; grandson of Scarborough and Comfort (Tingle) Tunnell and Ebe and Polly (Godwin) Walter, and a descendant of Scar-

borough Tunnell, who settled in Virginia. He attended the public schools at Milford and Lewes, Del.; engaged as a merchant in Blackwater; was a member of the state legislature, 1871, and removed to Lewes, 1872, where he was interested in the drug and subsequently the hardware business. He never married. He was clerk of peace for Sussex county, 1885-90; the unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1894, and governor of Delaware, 1897-1901. He became president of the Farmers' bank of Delaware, and a director of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad.

TUOMEY, Michael, geologist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1805; son of Thomas and Nora (Foley) Tuomey. His father was a highly respectable man of industrious habits and of no inconsiderable mechanical skill, and his mother was descended from a noble family. He immigrated to the United States at an early age; engaged in farming, and subsequently taught school in Somerset county, Md. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., B.N.S., 1835, and was for a time a civil engineer in North Carolina. He married in 1837, Sarah E. Handy of Maryland. He was state geologist of South Carolina, 1844-47; professor of geology, mineralogy and agricultural chemistry in the University of Alabama, 1847-54, and of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1856-57. In 1848 he became state geologist of Alabama, and in 1854 he resigned his professorship to devote himself wholly to the survey. This he did until the legislative appropriation was exhausted, when he returned to his professorship. He received the honorary degree of A.M.; was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. With Francis S. Holmes, he is the author of: *Pleocene Fossils of South Carolina* (1855-57). He published the following reports, besides a number of separate articles: *Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of South Carolina* (1844); *Geology of South Carolina* (1848); *First Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama* (1850), and a *Geological Map of Alabama* (1853). His *Second Biennial Report of Alabama*, edited by John W. Mallet, was published (1858). He died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 30, 1857.

TUPPER, Benjamin, soldier and pioneer, was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 11, 1738; son of Thomas and — (Perry) Tupper; grandson of Thomas and Mary Tupper; a descendant of Thomas Tupper (born in Sandwich, England, June 29, 1578), who came to America as early as 1635, possibly in 1624, resided in Saugus (Lynn), Mass., previous to 1637, where, with nine others, he settled Sandwich on Cape Cod, where he died, March 28, 1676; and maternal descendant of Ezra Perry of Sandwich, Mass. His father hav-

died when he was quite young, he served an apprenticeship to a tanner in Dorchester, Mass., and about 1754 went to live with Joshua Howard, a farmer at Easton. He served as a private in the company of his maternal uncle, Capt. Nathaniel Perry, during the French and Indian war; was clerk of a company in the eastern army, in the winter of 1756-57; was promoted corporal in 1757, and sergeant in 1759. He taught a district school in Easton, 1761; was married, Nov. 18, 1762, to Huldah White of Bridgewater (who died in Putnam, Ohio, 1812), and removed to Chesterfield, Mass., where as lieutenant of militia he dispersed the supreme court of the crown at Springfield, Mass. He was commissioned major of Colonel Fellows' regiment at Roxbury; took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in July, 1775, led an expedition to Castle Island, Boston Harbor, burning the light-house, and carrying off much property. When the British attempted to rebuild the light-house, Major Tupper attacked the guard, killed the officers and four privates, captured the rest of the troops, the total killed and captured being 53, and demolished the works, which act of gallantry won him the thanks of Washington in general orders and caused Jefferson to characterize the affair as an instance of "the adventurous genius and intrepidity of New Englanders." The British Admiral said that no one act in the siege caused so much chagrin in London as the destruction of the light-house. Tupper was sent to Martha's Vineyard to capture two vessels in August, 1775; made an expedition to Governor's Island, Boston harbor, in September, and commanded a number of gunboats on the Hudson river in August, 1776, participating in an engagement near Fort Washington. He served as lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Bailey's regiment in the northern army under Gates in 1777, becoming colonel of the 11th regiment of Continental troops in July, 1777; was at Valley Forge, 1777-78; engaged in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where his horse was killed under him; was appointed inspector in General Robert Patterson's brigade in September, 1778; served as aide to Washington; superintended the stretching of a chain across the Hudson river at West Point in 1780, and toward the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general. He was subsequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and a justice of the peace; was one of the signers of the petition of Continental officers for the laying out of a new state "westward of the Ohio." June 16, 1783, and in 1785, owing to Gen. Rufus Putnam's resignation as surveyor of the northwestern lands, accepted the vacancy, and in connection with General Putnam called a convention at Boston, Mass., March 1, 1786, which organized the Ohio company of Associates. General Tup-

per made a second survey in 1786, and on his return took charge of the military organizations at Springfield, Mass., during Shays's rebellion, repelling the insurgents' attack on the armory, and being immediately afterward discharged from active service. He removed to Ohio in the summer of 1787, arriving at Marietta, Aug. 9, 1788,



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where he was actively engaged in promoting the plans of the Ohio company. At the assembling of the first civil court of the Northwestern Territory, Sept. 9, 1788, with Rufus Putnam, he served as justice of the quorum, and thereafter, with the exception of one or two sessions, presided until his death. Of his children: Maj. Anselm Tupper, who was a "fine classical scholar, a good mathematician, and something of a poet," died in Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1808; Col. Benjamin, Jr., died at Putnam, Ohio, 1815; Gen. Edward W., who served under General Harrison in the war of 1812, died in Gallipolis, Ohio, 1833, and his daughter Rosoma married Gov. Winthrop Sargent, and died in Marietta, 1790. General Tupper was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the inventor of the screw propeller. He died in Marietta, Ohio, June, 1792.

TUPPER, Henry Martin, educator, was born in Monson, Mass., April 11, 1831; son of Earl and Permelia (Norris) Tupper; grandson of Ezra and Huldah (Spencer) Tupper, and of William and Susanna (Clapp) Tupper, and a descendant of Thomas Bay colony, arriving at Saugus, Mass., 1624 or 1635. Henry M. Tupper attended Monson academy; was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from Newton Theological institution, 1862. He enlisted as a private in the U.S. volunteer army, July 14, 1862; was ordained a few days later to the Baptist ministry, at Wales, Mass.; served as soldier and chaplain in the Army of the Potomac, 1862-65; and was missionary pastor, under the auspices of the A.B.H. M.S., of a colored church, Raleigh, N.C., 1865-74. He was married, Jan. 25, 1864, to Sarah, daughter

of Jacob and Betsey Ann (Leonard) Baker of Stafford, Conn. In addition to his pastoral duties, he also conducted a school and a theological class in the church building, which he had himself built with the assistance of his pupils. Out of this rude beginning, known as the Raleigh Institute, developed Shaw university, a co-educational institution for colored youth, of which Mr. Tupper was president, 1866-93. The university obtained its charter in 1870, consisting at that time of college, normal, theological and industrial departments, opened a medical department, 1880-81, and subsequently added medical and law departments, a school of pharmacy, and a missionary training course for women. Industrial training was from its institution an emphatic feature of the university curriculum. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wake Forest college, N.C., in 1886. See: "H. M. Tupper, D.D.,—A Narrative of Twenty-Five Years' Work in the South" (1890). He died in Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1893.

TURLEY, Thomas Battle, senator, was born in Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1845; son of Thomas J. and Flora (Battle) Turley. He served as a private in the 54th Tennessee regiment, C.S.A., through the civil war, being twice wounded; was graduated from the University of Virginia, LL.B., 1867, and began practice in Memphis. He was married in 1871, to Irene Rayner. He was appointed U.S. senator from Tennessee, July 20, 1897, to succeed Isham G. Harris, deceased; elected by the legislature, Feb. 14, 1898, and served until March 3, 1901, declining re-election and resuming the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn.

TURNBULL, Robert James, nullifier, was born in New Smyrna, Fla., in January, 1775. His father, an English physician, founded a Greek colony in Florida, 1772, which he named in honor of the birth-place of his wife, and subsequently removed to Charleston, S.C., having during the Revolutionary period been obliged to relinquish his titles by his support of the colonial cause. Robert James Turnbull was educated in England; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Charleston. In 1810 he purchased an estate in the country and retired from his profession. He was a prominent advocate of the nullification movement, publishing several pamphlets in its interest in 1827, subsequently collected and republished as *The Crisis*, and also *The Tribunal of Dernier Ressort* in 1830. He was a member of the Free-trade convention of Columbia and Charleston, 1831 and 1832, respectively; was a delegate to the South Carolina convention that passed the nullification ordinance in November, 1832, being the author of the address sent out by the convention to the citizens, and upon the issuing of President Jackson's nullification proc-

lamation, Dec. 11, 1832, joined the volunteers organized to oppose the constitutional government. In addition to the publications mentioned he also wrote a *Visit to the Philadelphia Penitentiary* (London, 1797; translated into French, 1809). A monument was erected to his memory in Charleston, S.C., where he died, June 16, 1833.

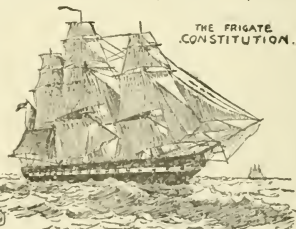
TURNER, Archelaus Ewing, educator, was born near Greenville, Ill., April 27, 1861; son of the Rev. William and Julia (Scott) Turner; grandson of Archelaus and Susan (Philips) Turner, and of Moses and Nancy (Daniel) Scott. He attended the common schools; was graduated from Lincoln (Ill.) university, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1884; was principal of Ashmore (Ill.) seminary, 1881-84; professor of natural science in Lincoln university, 1884-88, and president of the university, 1888-1900. He was married, June 23, 1887, to Nettie Irene, daughter of George and Elizabeth (McGary) Harry of Lincoln, Ill. In September, 1900, he became president of Waynesburg college, Pennsylvania.

TURNER, Charles Yardley, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1850; son of John Comegys and Hannah Bartlett (Turner) Turner; grandson of John and Sarah Allee (Comegys) Turner and of Joseph and Rebecca (Sinclair) Turner, and a descendant of ancestors who came to America from England with William Penn on the *Welcome* in 1682. He attended the common schools; was graduated from the art school of Maryland institute, 1871, and in the latter year removed to New York city, where he continued his studies at the Academy evening schools, and during the day worked in colors for various photographers. He was a pupil of Laurens, Munkacsy and of Bonnat in Paris, France, 1878-81; on his return taught painting in East Hampton, Long Island, for a short time, and was professor of drawing and painting in the Art Students' league (of which he was an incorporator), 1881-84, subsequently becoming president of the league. He became a member of the Water Color society, the Society of American Artists, and the National Society of Mural Painters (serving as its vice-president); an associate and afterward Academician of the National Academy of Design, being elected vice-president, 1903; secretary of the Society of American Etchers; president of the Salmagundi club, and was assistant director of decorations, Chicago exposition, 1892, and director of color at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., 1901. Among his best known oil paintings are: *Grand Canal, Dordrecht* (1881); *The Days that are No More* (1882); *Afternoon Tea* (1882); *Dorothy Fox* (1883); *Courtship of Miles Standish* (1883); *Preparing for Yearly Meeting* (1883); *Hannah Thurston* (1883); *Queen of the Montauks* (1886); the *Bridal Procession*

from "Miles Standish" (1886), the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; and *John Alden's Letter* (1887). His water-colors include: *Dordrecht Milkmaid* (1882); *Engaged* (1885); *Martha Hilton* (1886); *At the Ferry* (1887). His mural decorations include: frieze, *The Triumph of Manhattan*, at Hotel Manhattan, New York (1896); frieze at the Astoria hotel, New York (1897); decoration at Hotel Martinique, New York (1898); *Justice and Law*, court of appeals, New York (1900); *Barter with Indians for Land in Southern Maryland, 1643*, and decoration at chamber of commerce, N.Y. (1903).

TURNER, Daniel, naval officer, was born in Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., in 1794. He was warrant midshipman, Jan. 1, 1808; promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1813, and assigned to the brig *Caledonia*, in Com. Oliver H. Perry's newly built fleet, consisting of the flag-ship *Lawrence*, and nine gun-boats. In the naval battle on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, Commodore Barclay commanding the British flag-ship *Detroit*, Lieutenant Turner's 3-gun vessel was left to oppose the British *Hunter*, 10 guns. After the first disastrous encounter, Commodore Perry transferred his flag from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*; formed a new line of battle, and at the moment the *Niagara* dashed through the enemy's line, the *Caledonia*, *Scorpion* and *Trippe* broke it at other points, bringing the enemy between two fires. This second encounter lasted about seven minutes, the *Detroit* lowered her flag, and four of the six British vessels surrendered. For his gallantry on this occasion, Lieutenant Turner was presented with a silver medal from congress, and with a sword from the state of New York. The following year he was attached to the *Scorpion* and stationed on Lakes Huron and Superior, effecting several captures, his own vessel being captured, Sept. 5, 1814. In 1815 he was transferred to the *Java*, Commodore Perry, and participated in Decatur's operations against Algiers; was in command of the schooner *Nonesuch*, Mediterranean squadron, 1820-24; promoted master-commandant, March 5, 1825, and captain, March 3, 1835.

He commanded the *Constitution*, Pacific station, 1839-41; was commodore of the Brazil squadron, 1843-46, and in charge of the Portsmouth navy yard, 1846-49. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1850.



TURNER, Edward, jurist, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 25, 1778. He attended Transylvania university; studied law, and began practice in Natchez, Miss., in 1802. He served as aide-de-camp to Gov. William C. C. Claiborne, and subsequently as his private secretary; was clerk of the territorial house of representatives, 1802; register of the land-office, 1803; a representative from Warren county in the territorial legislature, 1811, and several times afterward from Adams county. He was city magistrate of Natchez and president of the board of selectmen, 1813; a member of the state legislature from its beginning in 1818 until 1822, with the exception of one term, when he served as attorney-general of the state, and was twice speaker of the house. He was judge of the criminal court of Adams county, 1822-24; of the supreme court of Mississippi, 1824-29; chief-justice, 1829-32; chancellor of the state, 1834-39; judge of the supreme court, 1840-43, and in the latter year a member of the state senate. He is the author of: *Statutes of the Mississippi Territory* (1816). He died in Natchez, Miss., May 23, 1860.

TURNER, George, senator, was born in Edina, Mo., Feb. 25, 1850. He received a common school education, practised law, and was U.S. marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabama, 1876-80. He was married, June 4, 1878, to Bertha C. Dreher of Montgomery, Ala. He was associate justice of the supreme court for the territory of Washington, 1884-86; and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1889. He was a Republican prior to 1896, when he supported Bryan for the presidency. In 1897 was elected U.S. senator by the People's party, composed of Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists, for the term ending March 3, 1903.

TURNER, Henry G., representative, was born in Franklin county, N.C., March 20, 1839; son of Archibald Adams and Mary A. (Howze) Turner; grandson of Vines and Anna (Adams) Turner, and of William and Elisabeth (Thomas) Howze. He attended the University of Virginia in 1857, and in 1858 removed to the south, and in 1859 to Brooks county, Ga., where he taught school. He joined the Confederate army as a private in 1861 and served throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of captain, and being severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. He was married in 1865 to Lavina Calhoun, daughter of James O. and Sarah A. (Bonney) Morton of Brooks county, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1865; was presidential elector on the Horace Greeley ticket in 1872; was a representative in the state legislature in 1874-75, 1876, 1878 and 1879, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876. He was a Democratic representative from the third congressional district of Georgia in the

47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1881-93, and from the eleventh district in the 53d and 54th congress, 1893-97.

TURNER, Henry McNeal, A.M.E. bishop, was born at Newberry Court House, S.C., Feb. 1, 1834; son of Hardy and Sarah (Greer) Turner, and grandson of David and Hannah Greer. He taught himself to read and write, and in 1849 entered a law office where he was assisted with his studies. He joined the M.E. church, south, in 1848, and was licensed to preach in 1853, and after traveling and preaching among the Negroes in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, he transferred his membership to the African M. E. church in 1858. He joined the Missouri annual conference; became an itinerant minister, and was transferred to the Baltimore annual conference. He studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew and theology at Trinity college for four years; was pastor of Israel church, Washington, D.C., in 1863; assisted in organizing the 1st colored regiment, U.S.A., and was the first colored chaplain of the U.S. troops ever commissioned. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and recommissioned by President Johnson a chaplain in the regular army, but declined and was detailed as officer of the Freedmen's bureau of Georgia. He resigned his commission in 1866, and resumed his ministry; was a member of the constitutional convention of Georgia in 1867; elected a representative in the state legislature in 1868 and 1870; and was successively, postmaster of Macon, inspector of customs and U.S. secret detective. At the general conference of the A.M.E. church, held in 1876, he was chosen manager of its publications at Philadelphia, Pa., and was elected bishop by the general conference held at St. Louis, Mo., 1880. He advocated the return of the Negro race to Africa, and organized four annual conferences there. He was married, first, Aug. 31, 1856, to Eliza Ann Peacher; secondly, Aug. 10, 1893, to Mrs. Martha E. DeWitt, and thirdly at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16, 1900, to Harriet E., widow of Bishop A. W. Wayman. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1872; that of D.D. by Wilberforce university in 1873, and that of D.C.L. by the Liberian college of West Africa. He is the author of: *Methodist Polity* and *Hymn Book of the A.M.E. Church*.

TURNER, James, senator, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 20, 1766. He removed with his family to northern North Carolina in 1770; joined the Patriot army in 1775, and served throughout the Revolutionary war in a company of North Carolina volunteers under Col. John Macon. He was a representative from Warren county in the state legislature, 1797-1800; state

senator, 1801-02; governor of North Carolina, 1802-05, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat in 1805 and 1811, serving Dec. 16, 1816, when he resigned on account of failing health and was succeeded by Montfort Stokes. His daughter married George E. Badger (q.v.). Senator Turner died in Bloomsbury, N.C., Jan. 15, 1824.

TURNER, John Wesley, soldier, was born in Saratoga county, N.Y., July 19, 1833. He removed to Illinois; was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and on Nov. 18, 1855, was commissioned 2d lieutenant. He served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1857-58, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1859-60. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 21, 1861, and on Aug. 3, 1861, became commissary of subsistence, with temporary rank of captain. He was appointed chief of staff of the department of the south, June 13, 1863, to rank as colonel, and commanded the artillery during the siege of Fort Wagner and the operations against Fort Sumter, July-November, 1863. He was brevetted major, Sept. 6, 1863, for services at Fort Wagner; was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 7, 1863, and commanded the 2d division of the 10th corps under Q. A. Gillmore, fighting at Bermuda Hundred and Drewry's Bluff, and at the siege of Petersburg, Va. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 30, 1864, for services at the explosion of the Petersburg Mine; was on sick leave of absence, Aug. 26-Nov. 30, 1864, and on Oct. 1, 1864, was brevetted major-general U.S.V., for service in the campaign. He was chief of staff in the department of North Carolina and Virginia, and of the Army of the James until Jan. 12, 1865, when he was transferred to the department of Virginia. On March 13, 1865, he received the brevets of colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., took command of the independent division of the 24th army corps, March 20, 1865, and participated in the capture of Petersburg, Va., and the pursuit of the Confederates. On Aug. 5, 1865, he became commander of the 24th corps and later of the department of Virginia. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, was depot commissary at St. Louis, and later served in the Indian department until Sept. 4, 1871, when he resigned his commission. He made his home in St. Louis, Mo., where he died, April 8, 1899.

TURNER, Samuel Hulbeart, Hebraist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1790; son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Mason) Turner. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., in 1807, A.M., 1810; studied theology under Bishop White, 1807-10; was admitted to the diaconate at St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1811, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop White in 1814. He was rector at

Chestertown, Md., 1813-17; superintendent of a theological school in Philadelphia in 1818; professor of historical theology at the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1818-21; and of biblical learning, 1821-61, and professor of Hebrew at Columbia college, 1830-61. In 1831 he delivered a course of lectures on the Hebrew language, which were afterward published. He was married to Mary Esther, daughter of Burrage Beach of Cheshire, Conn. He is the author of: *Notes on the Epistles to the Romans* (1824); translation of Planck's "Introduction to Sacred Philology" (1834), and of Jahn's "Introduction to the old Testament" (1827); *Companion to Genesis* (1841); *Essay on Our Lord's Discourse of Capernaum* (1845); *Biographical Notices on Jewish Rabbis* (1847); *Spiritual Things* (1849); *Prophecy* (1851); *Teachings of the Master* (1859); *The Gospel* (1861), and editions of Hebrews (1852), Romans (1853), and Ephesians and Galatians (1856). He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1861.

TURNER, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1808. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 21, 1825; advanced to passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and to lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1825, and was assigned to the frigate *Macedonian* on an exploring expedition, 1837-38. He was attached to the flagship *Columbia*, East India squadron, 1838-41, participating in the destruction of several Malay pirates' towns on the island of Sumatra, in 1839; was given command of the store-ship *Fredonia* of the Gulf squadron in June, 1847, and later in the year commanded the sloops *Albany* and *Reefer* in the attack on Tuspan, Mex., in April, 1847. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; commanded the sloop *Saratoga* of the Home squadron, 1858-60, and he captured the Mexican steamers *Miramon* and *Marques de Habana*, attempting a blockade of the port of Vera Cruz, March 6, 1860. He was promoted commodore, Dec. 13, 1862, and commanded the *New Ironsides*, South Atlantic squadron, in the attacks on the forts at Charleston, April 7, 1863; promoted rear admiral, June 24, 1868; commanded the South Pacific squadron, 1868-70, and was retired from active service, April 21, 1870. He died in Glen Mills, Pa., March 24, 1883.

TURNER, Thomas Goodwin, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Warren, R.I., Oct. 24, 1810; son of William and Abiah (Goodwin) Turner. He assisted his father, who was captain of the packet *Hannah* and *Nancy* plying between Warren and Newport. In 1824 he obtained employment as clerk in a dry-goods store in Newport, and later engaged in the dry goods and tailoring business in Warren. He was married, April 4, 1833, to Mary Pierce, daughter of Jonathan and Rosamond Luther of Warren. He removed to

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Providence in 1860; and became president of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance company, which office he held till 1875. He was a colonel of the state militia, taking part in the Dorr rebellion, 1842; a representative in the general assembly; state senator; twice a presidential elector; lieutenant-governor under Gov. Elisha Dyer, 1857-59, and governor, 1859-60. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1862-74, and a member of the Rhode Island Historical society. He died in Warren, R.I., Jan. 3, 1875.

TURNER, William Wadden, philologist, was born in London, England, Oct. 23, 1810; son of Robert Wadden and Elizabeth (Jamison) Turner. His father came to New York city in 1817, where he established himself as a lumber merchant. William received a liberal preliminary education, and in 1838 engaged in the printing business. In 1837 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., and made a special study of the ancient languages, mastering Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and cognate Oriental languages. He collaborated with Dr. Isaac Nordheimer in the publication of a "Hebrew Grammar" (1838), and printed the work on the Yale college press, at that time the only press having Hebrew type in the country. He was assistant librarian at Columbia college; was professor of Oriental literature at the Union Theological seminary, 1842-63, and organized the library of the patent office, Washington, D.C., in 1852. He was married, Sept. 13, 1855, to Mary Meade, daughter of Col. William B. Randolph of Virginia. He contributed to the *Transactions of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science*, of which he was secretary; and to those of the American, Oriental and Ethnological societies, and those of the Smithsonian Institution. He is the author of translations of Van Raumer's "America" (1845); Mackeldey's "Modern Civil Law." (Vol. I, 1845); Freund's "German-Latin Lexicon" (1851), and edited a "Vocabulary of the Trade Language of Oregon" (1851) and of the "Yoruba Language" (1858). He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, 1859.

TURNERY, Hopkins Lacey, senator, was born in Smith county, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1797; son of Peter and Frankie (Haynes) Turney and grandson of Henry Turney of France, later of Germany. His father was born in Germany, and on coming to America settled in Tennessee. He learned the tailor's trade, and joined a regiment of volunteers in the war with the Seminole Indians in 1818. In 1820 he began the study of law and later practised in Winchester, Tenn. He was married in May, 1826, to Teresa, daughter of Miller and Hanna (Henry) Francis of East Tennessee. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1828-38; was a Democratic representative in the 25th-27th congresses, 1837-43; and

TURPIE

U.S. senator from Tennessee, 1845-51. He died near Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1857.

TURNEY, Peter, governor of Tennessee, was born in Jasper, Marion county, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1827; son of Hopkins Lacy Turney (q.v.) and Teresa (Francis) Turney. He attended the common schools of Winchester, and the academy at Nashville, Tenn., studied law with his father, with W. E. Venable, and Judge Nathan Green of the supreme court; and practised law at Winchester, Tenn. 1848-61. He was defeated for attorney-general in 1854; was alternate presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860, and favored the secession of Tennessee in 1861. He was elected a delegate to the secession convention, Feb. 9, 1861, but the action of the convention was defeated by the popular election that followed. He raised a company of volunteers, being chosen its captain, and was elected colonel of the 1st Tennessee regiment on its organization. He served in Jackson's valley campaign, and was severely wounded at Fredericksburg. He commanded the eastern division of Florida, 1864-65, and surrendered his entire force, May 19, 1865. He returned to his law practice at Winchester; was judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1870-93; chief justice, 1886-93, and was elected governor of Tennessee to succeed John P. Buchanan in 1893, taking the office in January, 1893, and serving until 1897. He was twice married; first, in June, 1851, to Cassandra Webb, daughter of Thomas Heslop and Eliza (Vernon) Garner of Franklin county; secondly, in April, 1858, to Hannah Ferguson, daughter of John and Aletha Graham of Marion county.

TURPIE, David, senator, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 8, 1829. He was graduated from Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1848; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised at Logansport, Ind. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1853 and 1858; judge of the court of common pleas, 1854-56, and judge of the circuit court of Indiana, in 1856. He succeeded Joseph A. Wright as U.S. senator, completing the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, and serving from January to March 3, 1863. He was a member of the state house of representatives, 1874-75, serving as speaker, and was appointed one of the three constituting the board



David Turpie

of commissioners to revise the laws of the state, 1878-81; was U.S. district attorney, 1886-87; a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1888, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat in 1887, and re-elected, 1893, serving till March 3, 1899. He was chairman of the committee on the census and a member of the foreign relations, privileges and elections, and other committees.

TUTTLE, Daniel Sylvester, third bishop of Missouri and 84th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Windham, Greene county, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1837; son of Daniel Bliss and Abigail Clark (Stimson) Tuttle; grandson of Charles Tuttle, who removed from Wallingford, Conn., to New York state, and Sarah (Bliss) Tuttle, and of Ephraim and Polly Stimson, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle of New Haven, Conn., who landed from the *Planter* at Boston about the first of July, 1635, from England. He attended the public schools of Windham and the Delaware academy, Delhi, N.Y., and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and from the General Theological seminary, N.Y., in 1862. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Horatio Potter, Jan. 29, 1862, and advanced to the priesthood in Zion church, Morris, N.Y., July 19, 1863, and was pastor of Zion church, 1863-67. He was married, Sept. 12, 1865, to Harriet Minerva, daughter of George Lewis and Minerva (Tuttle) Foote of Morris, N.Y. He was appointed missionary bishop of Utah, Idaho and Montana, and was consecrated in Trinity chapel, May 1, 1867, by Bishops Hopkins, Potter and Odenheimer, assisted by Bishops Randall, Kerfoot, and Neely. He declined the bishopric of Missouri in 1868, but upon the death of Bishop Charles Franklin Robertson, May 1, 1886, he was again elected bishop of Missouri, and Sept. 1, 1886, was transferred to that diocese. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1866 and that of LL.D. by Washington university, St. Louis, in 1898.

TUTTLE, Herbert, journalist, educator and author, was born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 29, 1846; son of Charles J. and Eveline (Boynton) Tuttle, and a descendant of William Tuttle, who arrived in Boston in 1635 from England, and moved to New Haven in 1638. "The Tuttle family is of old English origin, and derives its name from Tothill or Totehill, signifying Look-out Hill, an eminence or high place of observation." Herbert Tuttle was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1869; was assistant editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, 1869-71, and after spending the year 1871-72 in Paris as student and correspondent, went to Geneva to report the session of the Alabama Claims to the

New York *Tribune*. In 1872 he settled in Berlin, Germany, where he served as correspondent of the London *Daily News*, 1872-79, and contributed to the Manchester *Examiner*, the Glasgow *Herald*, the *Nation*, and the New York *Tribune*. He was married, July 5, 1875, to Mary McArthur, daughter of James H. and Eliza Jane (Trimble) Thompson of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He also continued the study of international law and political and historical subjects while abroad, and upon his return to the United States was lecturer on international law at the University of Michigan, 1881-82; and non-resident lecturer on the same at Cornell university, 1882-83, with which latter university he was connected as associate professor of the history and theory of politics and of international law, 1883-87, as professor of the history of political and municipal institutions and of international law, 1887-90, at the same time giving instruction in English constitutional history, and as professor of modern European history, 1890-94. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1880, and that of L.H.D. in 1889. He was a member of the American Historical society; the American Copyright league, the Société pour l'Histoire Diplomatique, and other learned societies. While in Berlin, he wrote: *German Political Leaders* (1876), and also, having access through Count Von Moltke to the archives of Prussia, gathered materials for his *History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederick the Great, 1734-1740*, and its continuation, *History of Prussia under Frederick the Great, 1740-1757* (4 vols., 1884-96, the fourth volume, published posthumously, containing a biography of the author). He also contributed articles on political and historical subjects to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and other periodicals. His death occurred, June 21, 1894.

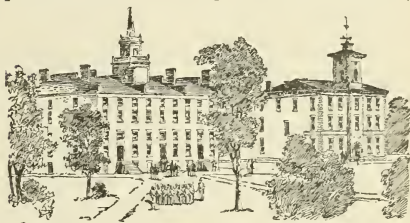
TUTTLE, Hiram Americus, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Barnstead, N.H., Oct. 16, 1837; son of George and Judith Mason (Davis) Tuttle; grandson of Col. John Tuttle and great-grandson of John Tuttle who settled in Barnstead in 1776. His first ancestor in America, John Tuttle, emigrated from England prior to 1641, and settled at Black River, Dover, N.H., and his maternal ancestor, Samuel Davis, was a soldier in the Revolution, and one of the first settlers in Barnstead. Hiram removed with his father's family to Pittsfield, N.H., in 1846, where he attended the public schools and Pittsfield academy; obtained employment in a clothing store at Concord, N.H., in 1854, and later was given charge of a branch store in Pittsfield, and increased the business until it ranked among the largest in the state. He was married in 1859 to Mary C., daughter of John L. French of

Pittsfield. He was elected town clerk on the Republican ticket in 1860; was a representative in the state legislature, 1873-74; a member of the staff of Governor Cheney, with the rank of colonel, in 1876; and was a member of the executive council, 1878-80. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1889; a candidate for nomination for governor in 1888; and in 1890 secured the nomination but failed of a popular election. He was elected governor by the state legislature in 1891, and served till 1893. He became a director of the Concord railroad, director and president of the Suncook Valley railroad, president of the Pittsfield and Manchester savings banks, and after 1888 engaged extensively in the lumber business.

TUTTLE, James Madison, soldier, was born in Summerville, Monroe county, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1832. He removed with his father to Iowa; worked on the farm and attended the district school, and in 1853 obtained employment in a store in Farmington, Iowa, eventually becoming owner of the business. He was sheriff of Farmington in 1855; recorder and treasurer, 1859, and in 1861 recruited a company, which was attached to the 2d Iowa volunteer regiment, and of which he was chosen captain. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, May 16, 1861, and took part in the attack on Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, where he led the charge; was the first to enter the Confederate works, and was severely wounded. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and succeeded Gen. W.H.L. Wallace in the command of the division. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 9, 1862, and commanded the 3d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. W.T. Sherman, during the siege of Vicksburg, May-July, 1863, and at the capture of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa in 1863 and 1864; resigned his commission, June 14, 1864, and was several times a representative in the legislature. He died in Casa Grande, Ariz., Oct. 24, 1892.

TUTTLE, Joseph Farrand, educator, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., March 12, 1818; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ward) Tuttle; grandson of Joseph and Esther Baldwin (Parkhurst) Tuttle; and a descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came over from England on the *Planter*, April, 1635. He was graduated from Marietta college, Ohio, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and from the Lane Theological seminary in 1844. He was tutor at Marietta, 1843-44; a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. and agent of Marietta college, 1844-45. He was married, Oct. 1, 1845, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. Barnabas King and Catharine Beach of Rockaway, N.J. He was ordained

by the presbytery of Marion in April, 1846; was pastor of churches at Delaware, Ohio, 1846-47, and at Rockaway, N.J., 1847-62, and was elected president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind.,



WABASH COLLEGE - 1860

in 1862, serving till 1892, when he was made professor emeritus. He was a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and a trustee of Wabash college and of Lane Theological seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Marietta college in 1860, and that of LL.D. in 1885. He is the author of: *Life of William Tuttle*; *The Way Lost and Found* (1870); *Self Reliance*, and *Annals of Morris county, New Jersey* (1882). He died in Crawfordsville, Ind., June 8, 1901.

TWIGGS, David Emanuel, soldier, was born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790; son of Gen. John and Ruth (Emanuel) Twiggs; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Bryan) Twiggs, and of David Emanuel. He volunteered in the U.S. army in 1812; was appointed captain of the 8th infantry, U.S.A. March 8, 1812; promoted major, and served against the Indians in Florida in the Black Hawk war, and during the Nullification act of 1832. He commanded the U.S. arsenal at Augusta, Ga.; was promoted colonel, and assigned to the 2d dragoons, June 8, 1836. He formed part of General Taylor's army in Texas, 1846, taking part in the capture of Point Isabel; was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de La Palma; commanded a division and was chief in command at Monterey; participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, and in November, 1847, was given command of the department of the west with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He commanded the department of Texas, 1857-61, and on Feb. 1, 1861, when the ordinance of secession was passed by the Texas convention, he was suspected of disloyalty and Col. C. A. Waite was sent to supersede him. On February 16, three days before Colonel Waite's arrival, General Twiggs surrendered to Col. Ben McCulloch, C.S.A., all the posts and stores in Texas, and left for New Orleans, where he was received with public honors. The number of posts surrendered was

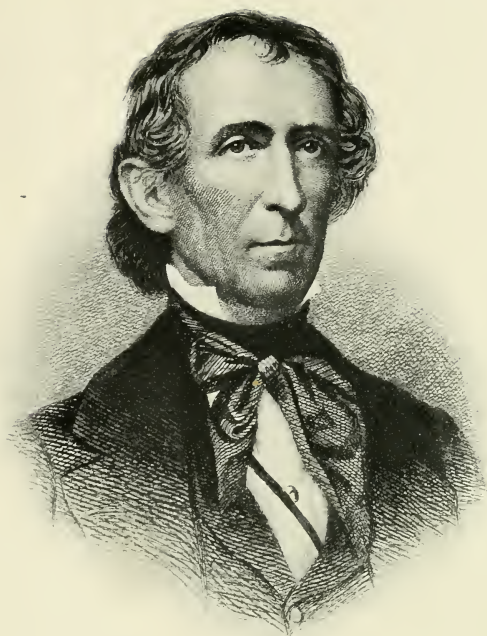
nineteen, and the troops "to be removed" in compliance with General Twiggs's agreement, were 2328; but on April 11, 1861, Col. Earl Van Dorn (q.v.) was sent by the Confederate authorities to intercept and prevent the movement of the U.S. troops from Texas, and he captured 815 officers and men. General Twiggs was dismissed from the U.S. army, March 1, 1861; was commissioned major-general in the Confederate service and ranking general in the army, and was placed in command at New Orleans. He was obliged soon after to retire from active service on account of infirmities due to his age. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Hunter of Virginia, and secondly, to a Mrs. Hunt. He died near Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1862.

TYLER, Bennett, educator, was born in Woodbury (now Middlebury), Conn., July 10, 1783. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; was principal of an academy at Weston (now Easton), Conn., 1804-05, and studied theology at Goshen, Conn., under the Rev. Ashael Hooker, 1805-07, being licensed to preach in 1806. He was pastor of the Congregational church at South Britain, Conn., 1807-22; president of Dartmouth college, 1822-28, supplying the college pulpit during his presidency and conducting a revival in 1826, and pastor of the Second Congregational church, Portland, Maine, 1828-33. He was president and professor of Christian theology (1834-57) of the Theological institute at East Windsor, Conn., founded by a union of conservative clergymen who opposed the "new school" of theology as expounded by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor. He was married to Esther Stone of Southbury, Conn. Their son, the Rev. Josiah E. Tyler, author of "Forty Years among the Zulus," died in Asheville, N.C., Dec. 20, 1895. Bennett Tyler was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1822-29, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury college in 1823. He is the author of: *History of the New Haven Theology* (1837); *Review of Day on the Will* (1837); *Sufferings of Christ* (1845); *Memoir of Dr. Ashael Nettleton* (1844); *New England Revivals* (1846); *Letters to Horace Bushnell* (2 vols., 1847-48), *Work of the Soul*, and *Lectures on Theology*, published posthumously (1859). He died in South Windsor, Conn., May 14, 1858.

TYLER, Daniel, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Feb. 22, 1799. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, as 2d lieutenant of light artillery in 1819, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry, on the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821. He served in garrison in New England, 1819-24; was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1st artillery, May 6, 1824; was adjutant of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., 1826-27, and superintendent of contract arms, 1830-33.

He resigned from the army, May 31, 1834; engaged in civil-engineering, 1834-61, and was connected with several railways as superintendent and president. He was commissioned colonel, 1st Connecticut volunteers, April 23, 1861; served in the defence of Washington, D.C., March-July, 1861; being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 10, 1861, and commanded the 1st division in the Manassas campaign, taking part in the action of Blackburn's Ford, Va., the battle of Bull Run, and in the defences of Washington, July-August, 1861. He was mustered out on the expiration of his term of enlistment, Aug. 11, 1861; was re-appointed brigadier-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1862, and served in the Mississippi campaign, April-June, 1862. He was on sick leave of absence, June-August, 1862; recruited regiments in Connecticut, August-September, 1862; commanded Fort Douglas, Ill., September-November, 1862, and served on the military commission, investigating General Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-63. He took part in the action at Martinsburg, Va., June 14, 1863; was in command at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and of the troops at Baltimore, Md., and of the District of Delaware, 1863-64. He resigned his commission, April 6, 1864, retiring to Red Bank, N.J.; founded Armistone, Ala., in 1872, and was president of the Mobile and Montgomery railway, 1873-79. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1882.

TYLER, David Gardiner, representative, was born in East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y., July 12, 1846; son of President John (q.v.) and Julia (Gardiner) Tyler. He entered Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1862, but left in 1863 to join the Confederate army, serving as a private in the Army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. He went to Europe in 1865, pursuing a course of classical studies at Carlsruhe, and on his return in 1867 again entered Washington college, from which he was graduated, LL.B., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and began practice in Charles City county, Va. He was married, June 6, 1894, to Mary, daughter of James Alfred and Mary (Lyon) Jones of Richmond, Va. He was a presidential elector on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket, 1888, member of the Virginia state senate, 1891-93, and a Democratic representative from the second Virginia district in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. He was again elected to the state senate in 1899, of which body he was still a member in 1903. He served as a member of the board of directors of the state asylum, 1884-87, and also served as a member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., continuously from 1874.



John Tyler

TYLER

TYLER, Erastus Barnard, soldier, was born in West Bloomfield, N.Y., April 24, 1822. He attended Granville college, Ohio, and engaged in business until April, 1861, when he joined the Federal army and was commissioned colonel of 7th Ohio volunteers. He took part in the Valley campaign, March 23-June 10, 1862, being engaged in the battles of Cross Keys, Winchester and Port Republic. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th army corps, center grand division, Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg, Va., where he was wounded, Dec. 13, 1862, and in the Chancellorsville campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general, May 14, 1862, and was mustered out of service, Aug. 24, 1865. He engaged in business in Baltimore, and died at Calverton, Md., Jan. 9, 1891.

TYLER, James Hoge, governor of Virginia, was born in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 11, 1846; son of George Tyler. He attended Minor's academic school, Albemarle county, Va., and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as a private, serving throughout the war. He was state senator in 1877; lieutenant-governor of Virginia, 1890-94, and was elected governor in 1897 for the term expiring in 1902. He then retired to his farm in Virginia and engaged in agriculture.

TYLER, John, governor of Virginia, was born in James City county, Va., Feb. 28, 1747; son of John and Anne (Contesse) Tyler; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Low) Tyler and of Dr. Louis and Mary (Morris) Contesse; great-grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Chiles) Tyler; great²-grandson of Henry and Ann (Orchard) Tyler and of Walter and Susannah Chiles, and great³-grandson of Col. Walter Chiles, a member of the council of state in 1652. His father, John Tyler, was marshal of the honorable court of the vice-admiralty of the colony of Virginia, and the last to hold that office under royal appointment in Virginia. His great²-grandfather, Henry Tyler, emigrated, it is believed, from Shropshire, England, about 1640, and located two hundred and fifty-four acres of land at Middle Plantation (now Williamsburg), Va., where he was justice of the peace for York county in 1652. His maternal grandfather, Louis Contesse, a French Huguenot, immigrated to America about 1715, and practised medicine in Williamsburg, Va. John Tyler, the governor, attended the grammar school of William and Mary college, 1754, studied law under Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer of Virginia, and in 1772 began practice in Charles City county. He was a member of the vigilance committee to prevent the use of merchandise shipped from Great Britain; led a company of volunteers to join Patrick Henry in reclaiming the powder for the colony, and on Sept. 11, 1775, was commissioned captain. He was appointed by ordinance of the

TYLER

convention of July 5, 1776, one of the judges of admiralty to pass upon cases under the ordinance for the seizure of the property of British subjects. He was married in 1776 to Mary, daughter of Robert Armistead, and a descendant of Col. Anthony and Hannah (Ellyson) Armistead of Elizabeth City county. He was a member of the house of delegates, 1778-81; speaker of the house, 1781-85, and in 1780 was elected a member of the governor's council, but declined the honor and remained in the legislature. He drew the last bill for paper money in Virginia, and in 1784 moved to amend the Articles of Confederation with the consent of the twelve states. In 1785 he secured the passage of a resolution to convene an assembly of delegates at Annapolis to revise the articles, and the convention met, Sept. 5, 1786. In December, 1785, he was elected judge of the admiralty court, and on June 2, 1788, was a member of the convention to amend the Virginia constitution, and was chosen vice-president of the convention. He was judge of the general court of Virginia, 1788-1803, and in the case of Kamper vs. Hawkins, he affirmed the power of the courts to overrule any legislative acts conflicting with the constitution. This principle was sanctioned by the supreme court of the United States in 1801. He served as governor of Virginia from 1808 till 1811, when he resigned to accept the office of judge of the U.S. district court of Virginia, made vacant by the death of Judge Griffin, and passed upon the first prize case in the war of 1812. He was a visitor of William and Mary college, and in 1809 secured the establishment of the literary fund. He died at "Greenway," Charles City county, Va., Jan. 6, 1813.

TYLER, John, tenth president of the United States, was born at "Greenway," Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790; son of Governor John (q.v.) and Mary (Armistead) Tyler; grandson of John and Anne (Contesse) Tyler, and of Robert and Anne (Shields) Armistead of York county, Va. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1807; admitted to the bar in 1809, and established himself in Charles City county, obtaining an extensive practice. He was nominated for representative in the state legislature, in 1810, but declined the honor until December, 1811, when, having reached his majority, he



was chosen a member of the house of delegates, where he proposed resolutions disapproving of the conduct of the senators from Virginia in favor of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States against instructions to the contrary. He was married, March 29, 1813, to Letitia, daughter of Robert and Mary (Browne) Christian of New Kent county., Va. When the legislature of Virginia adjourned, May 26, 1813, Tyler raised a company of riflemen for the defense of Richmond. He devised a system of drill for his corps, and served with the 52d regiment of Virginia militia at Williamsburg, but his command was not brought into action. He returned to the legislature and served by successive re-elections until 1816, and during the session of 1815-16 was elected one of the executive council. In November, 1816, he was elected a representative in the 14th congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Clopton. He was re-elected to the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21, where he favored the admission of Missouri without restriction, and opposed a protective tariff. He declined re-election in 1821, and returned to private life, having purchased the ancestral homestead "Greenway." In 1823 he was elected to the house of delegates, and was defeated for U.S. senator by Littleton W. Tazewell in 1824. He opposed the removal of William and Mary college to Richmond; was made successively



WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

rector and chancellor of the college; was elected governor of the state by a large majority in 1825, to succeed James Pleasants; unanimously re-elected in 1826, and served till March 3, 1827, when he was elected to the U.S. senate over John Randolph by a majority of five votes. In the senate he opposed the "tariff of abominations" of 1828, and the system of internal improvements; was a member of the Virginia convention for revising the state constitution, in February, 1830, and supported Andrew Jackson for President in 1832. While he did not favor nullification, he condemned Jackson's proclamation against South Carolina, and was greatly instrumental in influencing Henry Clay to introduce the compromise tariff, Feb. 12, 1833, and was the

only nay to thirty-two years, when the force bill was put to vote on its third reading and passage, Feb. 30, 1833. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the U.S. senate, March 3, 1835, and though opposed to the Bank of the United States, he disapproved of President Jackson's arbitrary method of dealing with the institution, and voted in the affirmative to Henry Clay's motion to censure the President. He was nominated for Vice-President on the States' Rights Whig ticket with Hugh L. White for President in 1836. Martin Van Buren, at the meeting of the electoral college in 1837, was elected President, when Mr. Tyler received 47 votes for Vice-President. There being no choice for Vice-President, the election devolved upon the U.S. senate, who chose Richard M. Johnson for the office. When Thomas H. Benton proposed his famous resolution "expunging" Henry Clay's censure of President Jackson, Tyler, refusing to obey instructions from the state legislature to vote in the affirmative, resigned his seat, Feb. 29, 1836, and returned home. He was chosen president of the Virginia African Colonization society at its seventh anniversary, Jan. 18, 1838, and in the same year was returned to the state legislature. In 1839 he was the candidate for re-election to the U.S. senate, against William C. Rives, but the election was postponed on account of a deadlock. In the Whig convention held at Harrisburg, Dec. 4, 1839, William Henry Harrison was nominated for President, and John Tyler for Vice-President. The Whig party at this time was a union of factions opposed to the Democrats, having no common party principles except the general one of reform. After an excitable campaign, popularly known as the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840, Harrison and Tyler were elected, and one month after the inauguration, President Harrison died and Tyler succeeded to the office of President. He retained the cabinet selected by President Harrison, and friction was caused by the proposed establishment of a national bank by Henry Clay, and its opposition by the President, who in his message to congress reserved the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which he thought conflicted with the constitution, or jeopardized the prosperity of the country. Clay, however, disregarded this warning, and on June 7, 1841, proposed in the senate the establishment of a national bank. The bill abolishing Van Buren's sub-treasury system passed both houses, and was signed by the President, and until a substitute could be provided the finances of the government were left in the naked keeping of the President. The substitute provided by Mr. Clay, a bill establishing a Bank of the United States, passed both houses, but was vetoed by the President, Aug. 16, 1841. Another bill, creating a

bank with the same national powers, passed the senate, Sept. 4, 1841, and the President's veto was read, Sept. 9, 1841. On Sept. 11, 1841, the entire cabinet with the exception of Daniel Webster, secretary of state, resigned, and on Sept. 13, 1841, the President appointed Walter Forward of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury, John McLean of Ohio, secretary of war, Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, secretary of the navy, Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, postmaster-general, and Hugh S. Legaré of South Carolina, attorney-general. At the next session the President proposed to congress a financial system which he called the exchequer, but congress would not agree to it, although it was highly endorsed by Mr. Webster, and thus the revenue continued in the hands of the President throughout his administration. At the second session of congress the tariff was the important subject under discussion. The revenue had steadily diminished since 1837, and the States were in debt \$200,000,000. A bankrupt bill, a loan bill for \$12,000,000, and a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were passed at the extra session in 1841, the distribution bill providing that the distribution should suspend when the tariff was raised above the twenty per cent. provided in the compromise tariff act. On June 25, 1842, a bill providing for a tariff above twenty per cent., and yet containing the distribution clause, passed congress, but the President vetoed it as contrary to the policy of the extra session. Another bill passed with the same objectionable features, and the President vetoed that also. A committee appointed by congress condemned this veto as an "unwarrantable assumption of power," and referred to the impeachment of the President. But after this the distribution clause was dropped, and the tariff bill, unencumbered with this provision, received the President's approval as a revenue measure. Congress passed the distribution bill, but the President disposed of it by a pocket veto, and on Aug. 31, 1842, congress adjourned. The elections in the fall resulted in a general rout of the Whigs, and after this time the condition of the country rapidly improved. The revenue soon exceeded the expenses, and the national debt was reduced. At the last congress of President Tyler's administration, the question of internal improvements was taken up, to which he had been opposed as he had been to the bank and protective tariff. Then two bills passed, the first of which, being for merely local improvements, he vetoed, and the second, being for the Mississippi river, the great common highway of the nation, he approved. The principal state affairs of his administration were the Ashburton treaty of 1842, by which an arbitrary line was adopted for the northeastern boundary, the Ore-

gon question, and the annexation of Texas, March 1, 1845. In 1843, after closing the Ashburton treaty, Daniel Webster resigned the portfolio of state and Hugh S. Legaré of South Carolina was appointed, May 9, 1843. On June 16, 1843, Mr. Legaré died, and the office was filled by Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, who served until Feb. 28, 1844, when John C. Calhoun of South Carolina succeeded. Other cabinet appointments made by President Tyler were: John C. Spencer of New York, to succeed John McLean of Ohio as secretary of war in 1841, and upon Spencer's appointment to succeed Walter Forward as secretary of the treasury in 1843, was succeeded by James M. Porter, and the latter by William Wilkins in 1844. George M. Bibb succeeded Spencer in the treasury, 1844; David Henshaw of Massachusetts succeeded Abel P. Upshur, as secretary of the navy, in 1843, and was succeeded by Thomas W. Gilmer of Virginia, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, in 1844, and John Nelson of Maryland succeeded Hugh S. Legaré as attorney-general in 1843. During President Tyler's administration the following diplomatic appointments were made: Edward Everett of Massachusetts, minister to Great Britain; Lewis Cass of Ohio, minister to France, until 1842, when Henry Ledyard of Michigan became chargé d'affaires, serving until the appointment of William R. King of Alabama, in 1844; Daniel Jenifer of Maryland, minister to Austria; Charles S. Todd of Kentucky, minister to Russia; Waddy Thompson, minister to Mexico; Washington Irving of New York, minister to Spain, and Caleb Cushing, minister to China. Mr. Tyler was nominated for President by a convention of his friends, held in Baltimore, May 27, 1844, and at the same time James Knox Polk was nominated for President, by the Democratic national convention held in the same city, for the purpose of securing the success of the Texas question. Mr. Tyler withdrew from the presidential contest in August, 1844, and threw his influence in favor of Polk, and after Polk's inauguration he removed to his estate "Sherwood Forest" on the James river. He was married, secondly, June 26, 1844, to Julia, daughter of David Gardiner of New York, and Juliana MacLachlan, his wife. A son by this marriage, Lyon Gardiner Tyler (q.v.), wrote "The Letters and Times of the Tylers" (3 vols., 1884-1896). In 1861 Mr. Tyler was appointed a commissioner from Virginia to visit President Buchanan and delay if possible any acts of hostility until the Washington peace congress, called for Feb. 4, 1861, had met, and he was chosen president of the convention. When that convention adjourned without any satisfactory solution of the troubles, Tyler, despairing of peace, advocated secession of the state in the convention of Virginia, held in

Richmond. After the passage of the ordinance of secession he was appointed chairman of the committee to confer with Alexander H. Stephens, the duly accredited commissioner for the Confederate States of America, on a union of Virginia with the Confederate States, and the articles adopted were ratified by the convention the next day, and by the people at the polls, May 23, 1861. When the Confederate provisional congress reassembled at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861, having adjourned at Montgomery to meet at the newly appointed capital, the Virginia delegation was headed by Mr. Tyler, and he was elected in November, 1861, a representative from Virginia, to the first regular Confederate States congress to assemble, Feb. 22, 1862. Before the regular congress met, Ex-President Tyler died, in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862.

TYLER, Lyon Gardiner, educator, was born at the family homestead, "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Va., in August, 1853; son of President John and Julia (Gardiner) Tyler. He attended private schools in Charles City county and in Staten Island, N.Y.; was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1875; subsequently studied law; was professor of belles-lettres in William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., 1877-78, and principal of a high school in Memphis, Tenn., 1878-82. He was married, Nov. 14, 1878, to Annie Baker, daughter of Col.



St. George and Elizabeth (Gilmer) Tucker of Charlottesville, Va. He began the practice of law in Richmond, Va., in September, 1882; was a member of the state legislature, 1887, and in August, 1888, became president of William and Mary college, and also professor of moral philosophy, and subsequently of American history and politics, still retaining the presidency in 1903. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college in 1895. Dr. Tyler was a founder of the Virginia Mechanics' institute in Richmond; a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical society; a member of the American Historical and Philosophical societies, and of various other historical and genealogical organizations, and of the state board of education in 1903. He became editor and proprietor of the William and Mary college *Quarterly Historical Magazine* at the time of its establish-

ment, 1892, and is the author of: *The Letters and Times of the Tylers* (3 vols., 1884-96); *Parties and Patronage* in Putnam's "Question of the Day Series" (1891); *The Cradle of the Republic* (1900), and of several pamphlets and addresses.

TYLER, Moses Coit, educator, was born in Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835; his middle name being adopted in 1862 at the request of his cousin, Dr. Daniel T. Coit. He removed to Detroit, Mich.; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1863, and attended Yale Theological seminary, 1857-58, and Andover Theological seminary, 1858-59. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Aug. 25, 1859, and was pastor at Owego, N.Y., 1859-60. He was married, Oct. 26, 1859, to Jennie H., daughter of Jessie Gilbert of New Haven, Conn. He was pastor at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1860-62, and traveled in Europe, 1863-66, lecturing, and writing for various American publications. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature at the University of Michigan, 1867-73; professor of English language and literature, 1873-81, and was chosen professor of American history and literature in Cornell university in 1881. He was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 16, 1881, by Bishop Harris, and ordained priest at St. John's, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1883, by Bishop Cox. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wooster university in 1875, and that of L.H.D. by Columbia in 1888. He was literary editor of the *Christian Union*, New York city, 1873-74, and is the author of: *Brownville Papers* (1868); *History of American Literature* (4 vols., 1878-98); *Manual of English Literature* (1879); *Life of Patrick Henry* (1888), and *Glimpses of England; Social, Political and Literary* (1898). He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

TYLER, Robert C., soldier, was born in Maryland. He accompanied Gen. William Walker on his Nicaragua expedition in 1859; subsequently settled in Memphis, Tenn.; entered the Confederate service in 1861 as quarter-master of the 15th Tennessee regiment, and was soon after transferred in the same capacity to the staff of General Cheatham. He was afterward promoted lieutenant-colonel, 15th Tennessee regiment, attached to the 1st brigade, Cheatham's 2d division, Polk's 1st army corps; was promoted colonel, and in the Chattanooga campaign commanded Bate's brigade, Breckinridge's division under Bate, Hardie's corps, being severely wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23-25, 1863. He was absent from the field for several months, and while invalided at West Point, Ga., was promoted brigadier-general. Upon the advance of Gen. O. H. La Grange with a brigade of General Wilson's cavalry to West Point, April 16,

1865, General Tyler organized a command of convalescent and Georgia militia, numbering 265 men in all, and undertook the defence of a small earth-work situated on an eminence and protected by an imperfect abatis, two 32-pounders and two field-guns. The fight was desperate, and General Tyler was killed early in the action. Of his command, 18 were killed, 28 severely wounded, and 200 captured. General La Grange's loss was 7 killed and 29 wounded. He died at West Point, Ga., April 16, 1865.

TYLER, Robert Ogden, soldier, was born in Greene county, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1831. He removed with his parents to Hartford, Conn., in 1838, and was appointed from that state to the U.S. Military academy. He was graduated and brevetted 2d lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1853; promoted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery, Dec. 24, 1853; 1st lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1856, and captain of staff and assistant quartermaster, May 17, 1861. He was depot quartermaster for the Army of the Potomac, May 23–Sept. 21, 1861, and took part in the defences of Washington, D.C., 1861–62; was commissioned colonel of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, Aug. 29, 1861, which in January, 1862, became the 1st heavy artillery, and took part in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, where he had charge of the siege batteries; the capture of Hanover Court House, and the battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; served in the Rappahannock campaign, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he commanded the left centre division of artillery, and was brevetted major, for gallant and meritorious services, Dec. 13, 1862. He commanded the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac, 1863–64; took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel, July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at that battle; served in the Rapidan campaign, participating in the combat at Rappahannock station and in the Mine Run operations; commanded a division, 22d army corps, Army of the Potomac, January–May, 1864, and a division of heavy artillery, 2d army corps, in the Richmond campaign, being brevetted colonel, May 17, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at Spotsylvania, Va. He commanded the 4th brigade, 2d division, 2d army corps, at Cold Harbor, Va., where he was severely wounded, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Aug. 1, 1864, for gallantry on that occasion. He was appointed U.S. commissioner for the disbursement of the cotton fund for the supply of Confederate prisoners, 1864–65; brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for services at Cold Harbor, and major-general for services in the field, March 13, 1865; commanded the dis-

trict of Delaware and the Eastern Shore department, September–December, 1865; the departments of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore, December, 1865–January, 1866, and was mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and deputy-quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866, and was chief-quartermaster of the departments at Charleston, Louisville, San Francisco, New York and Boston, 1866–74. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1874.

TYLER, Royall, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1757; son of Royall Tyler, a prominent citizen of Boston, who died in 1771. His name was originally William Clark Tyler, but on the death of his father, was by legislative action changed to Royall. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and joined the Continental army as a member of the staff of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. He studied law with Francis Dana at Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in 1779, and began practise at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, in 1779. He removed to Boston in 1781, and later settled in Braintree, Mass. He served again under General Lincoln in the suppression of Shays's rebellion in 1786; removed to Guilford, Vt., in January, 1791, and was married to Mary Palmer. He served as judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1801–07; and as chief-justice, 1807–12. He was register of probate for Windham county, 1815–21, and in 1820 retired from active law practice. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Yale in 1776, and that of A.M. by the University of Vermont in 1811. He is the author of: *Contrast*, a comedy, the first American play ever staged, which was played at the old John Street theatre, New York city, by Wignell, April 16, 1786. Among his other plays are: *May Day*; or *New York in an Uproar*, produced in May, 1786, and *The Georgia Spec.*, or *Land in the Moon* (1797). He also wrote: *Shop of Messrs. Colon and Spondee*, a parody; *The Algerine Captive* (2 vols., 1799); *The Spirit of the Farmer's Museum and Lay Preacher's Gazette* (1801), and *Trash* (1806), besides preparing the *Reports of the Supreme Court of Vermont* (2 vols., 1809). He died in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1826.

TYLER, Samuel, chancellor, was born in James City county, Va., 1766; nephew of Judge John Tyler (q.v.). He attended William and Mary college, Va., studied law and became prominent in his profession. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Bray Johnson of Charles City county, Va. He was elected a representative in the Virginia legislature in 1798; a member of the council in 1801, and was commissioned by Gov. James Monroe to report on the presidential canvass between Jefferson and Burr, reporting that if an attempt was made to elect

Burr, armed interference would be made. He was elected chancellor of the Williamsburg district to succeed Mann Page, Dec. 21, 1803, and died at Williamsburg, Va., March 28, 1812.

TYLER, Samuel, author, was born in Prince George county, Md., Oct. 22, 1809; son of Grafton Tyler. He attended Dr. James Carnahan's school, Georgetown; and Middlebury college, Vt., in 1827; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised in Frederick, Md. He was a member of the commission chosen to simplify the rules of pleading and practice in the state in 1852, and published a report on the subject, and was professor of equity jurisprudence, common law and equity pleadings, and of the law of evidence and of partnership, at Columbia college, Washington, D.C., 1867-78. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of South Carolina in 1858, and that of A.B. by Columbia college in 1859. He is the author of: *Discourse on the Baconian Philosophy* (1844); *Robert Burns, as a Poet and as a Man* (1848); *The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and Future* (1858; 2d edition, 1868), and a *Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney* (1872). He died in Georgetown, D.C., Dec. 15, 1878.

TYLER, William, R.C. bishop, was born in Derby, Vt., June 5, 1806. He received his primary education at a school kept by his uncle, the Rev. Virgil Barber, Claremont, N.H., and studied theology under Bishop Fenwick, by whom he was ordained at Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1828. He was stationed at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass., and later removed to Aroostook, Maine, but returned to Boston, and was appointed vicar-general. He was appointed first bishop of Hartford, Conn., Nov. 18, 1843, and was consecrated, March 17, 1844, at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, by Bishop Fenwick, assisted by Bishops Whelan of Richmond and Byrne of Little Rock. He resided at Providence, R.I., and governed his diocese with marked success, in his brief administration. The Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly became his successor in 1850. Bishop Tyler died in Providence, R.I., June 18, 1849.

TYNDALE, Hector, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1821. He joined his brother-in-law, Edward P. Mitchell, in partnership as successor to his father in the china and glassware importing business in 1845, becoming an expert in ceramic selection. He was one of the judges in the pottery section at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 and wrote an elaborate report of the display. He was a member of the first Republican committee in Philadelphia; was commissioned major of the 28th Pennsylvania volunteers in June, 1861; commanded the forces at Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, in August, 1861, being several times wounded, and was pro-

moted lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862. He was assigned to Banks's corps in the Shenandoah Valley campaign; served under Pope in the battles of Chantilly and second Bull Run; commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, at Antietam, where he was twice wounded, and was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., for conspicuous gallantry at that battle, Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded a brigade under Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, Army of the Potomac, in May, 1863, and was stationed near Yorktown until September, 1863, when he joined Hooker in the relief of Chattanooga. He led a bayonet charge at the battle of Wauhatchie, or Lookout Valley, Tenn., Oct. 28-29, 1863, thus relieving Gen. John W. Geary's division; commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 11th army corps, in Grant's Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, and in the relief of Knoxville. He resigned his commission in August, 1864, on account of disability, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., for services during the war, in March, 1865. He was defeated for mayor of Philadelphia in 1868. In 1872 his kinsman, Prof. John Tyndall of London, established a fund for the support of two American pupils who intended devoting their lives to the study of physics, and General Tyndale was one of the trustees of the fund. In 1885, finding that the fund did not yield the required results, the amount was increased and three scholarships were established in Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania, which latter was called the Hector Tyndale scholarship in physics. General Tyndale died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1880.

TYNER, James Noble, postmaster-general, was born in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826. He was graduated from the Brookville academy in 1844; engaged in business with his father, 1846-54; was admitted to the bar in 1857 and practised in Peru, Ind. He was secretary of the state senate, 1857-61; presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860 and special agent of the post-office department, 1861-66. He was a Republican representative in the 41st congress, succeeding Daniel D. Pratt (q.v.), elected to the senate, and was re-elected to the 42d and 43d congresses, serving, 1869-75. He was appointed by President Grant second assistant postmaster-general in 1875, and succeeded Marshall Jewell to the cabinet position of postmaster-general, serving, 1876-77. He was first assistant to Postmaster-Generals Key, Maynard, James and Howe, 1877-81, and was a delegate from the U.S. to the international postal congress held at Paris in 1878, and at Washington in 1897. He was assistant attorney-general for the post-office department, 1889-93; was re-appointed to the same position in May, 1897, and resigned in April, 1903.

TYNG, Stephen Higginson, clergyman and author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800; son of Dudley Atkins Tyng, and a descendant of James Tyng of Tyngsborough, Mass. His father (1760-1829) was U.S. collector of Newburyport, Mass.; reporter of the state supreme court until his death, and editor of "Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts" (17 vols., 1805-23). Stephen attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820; studied theology under Bishop Griswold at Bristol, R.I., 1819-21; was admitted to the diaconate in 1820, and advanced to the priesthood, March 4, 1821. He was rector of Georgetown parish, D.C., 1821-29; of Queen Anne parish, Md., 1823-29; St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1829-33; Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1833-45, and of St. George's, New York city, 1845-78, when he was retired as rector emeritus. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Knowledge society and of the American Church Missionary and the Evangelical Educational societies. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1832, and by Harvard in 1851. He edited the *Episcopal Recorder* and the *Protestant Churchman*, and is the author of: *Lectures on the Law and the Gospel* (1832); *Memoir of Rev. Gregory A. Bedell* (1835); *Sermons Preached on the Church of the Epiphany* (1839); *Recollections of England* (1847); *Christ is All* (1852); *The Rich Kinsman*; *the History of Ruth*, the *Moabitess* (1856); *Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools* (1860); *The Captive Orphan: Esther, the Queen of Persia* (1860); *The Prayer-Book Illustrated by Scripture* (8 vols., 1863-67); *The Child of Prayer, a Father's Memorial of D. A. Tyng* (1866), and *The Office and Duty of a Christian Pastor* (1874). He died at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1885.

TYNG, Stephen Higginson, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1839; son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Higginson Tyng. He was graduated from Williams, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from the Alexandria (Va.) Theological seminary, Va., in 1861; was admitted to the diaconate, May 8, 1861, and advanced to the priesthood, Sept. 11, 1863. He assisted his father at St. George's church, New York city, 1861-63; was rector of the Church of the Mediator, New York, 1863-64; served as chaplain of the 12th N.Y. volunteer regiment in 1864, and in 1865 organized the parish of Holy Trinity, New York, a new church being erected by the parish in 1873. He was tried by an ecclesiastical jury in 1867 for preaching in a

Methodist church in New Jersey, and censured by Bishop Potter; became interested in the Moody and Sankey revival methods in 1875, and in 1876 held services in a tent near his church. He resigned his pastorate in April, 1881, and became the Paris director-general of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association, and president of the American chamber of commerce in Paris. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1872-84, and received the degree of D.D. from that college in 1882. He edited: *The Working Church* and the *Christian at Work*, and is the author of; *The Square of Life* (1876); *He Will Come* (1877), and *The People's Pulpit*. He died in Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1898.

TYSON, James, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1841; son of Dr. Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) Tyson; grandson of Cornelius and Hannah Tyson and of John Haviland, and a descendant of Cornelius Tyson, who emigrated from Crefeld, Germany, to Germantown, Pa., between 1683 and 1703. Dr. Tyson was educated at public and private schools in Reading, Pa., and at the Friends Central school, at Philadelphia, and was graduated from Haverford college, A.B., 1860, A. M., 1865, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He was acting medical cadet in the U.S. military hospitals at Philadelphia, 1862-63; was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., in 1863; was resident physician in the Pennsylvania hospital, 1863-64, and established himself in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1864. He was married, Dec. 5, 1865, to Frances, daughter of Auguste Jean Baptiste and Fannie Hortense Von Leo Bosdevex. He was physician to the Philadelphia hospital, 1872-89, and again, 1893-1903, when he resigned; became professor of morbid anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876; was dean of the medical school, 1888-92; chosen professor of clinical medicine and physician to the University hospital, and professor of medicine in 1899, and physician to the Pennsylvania hospital in 1902. He was also a manager of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and a trustee of the Rust Hospital for the treatment of consumption. He was made a member of the American Philosophical society; the American Medical association; Association of American Physicians, and of numerous local medical societies of Philadelphia. He edited the publications of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia (4 vols., 1871-77), and is the author of numerous important papers and books on medical subjects.

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UHL, Edwin Fuller, diplomatist, was born in Rush, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1841. He removed with his parents to Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1844; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865; was admitted to the bar, 1864, and began practice in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, 1871-72; removed to Grand Rapids, 1876; was mayor of the city, 1891-92; a delegate to several Democratic national conventions; and was appointed assistant secretary of state in October, 1893. Owing to the illness of Secretary Gresham he was for a time *de facto* secretary of state. He conducted the arbitration of the boundary between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. He was also in charge of the *Alliance* affair in March, 1895, when he promptly demanded from Spain non-interference with American merchant vessels in the Caribbean sea, and Spain apologized for the act. His efficient service on that occasion was recognized by the President and Secretary Gresham. He was appointed U.S. ambassador to Germany in February, 1896, as successor to Theodore Runyon, deceased, which position he retained until succeeded by Andrew D. White, in 1897. He resumed the practice of his profession in Grand Rapids, and was elected president of the National Bank of Grand Rapids in January, 1898. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17, 1901.


UHLER, Philip Reese, naturalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1835; son of George Washington and Anna Maria (Reese) Uhler; grandson of Philip and Mary (Botner) Uhler and of Capt. John and Mary (Zachariah) Reese; great-grandson of Capt. Frederick Reese, an officer in the early part of the Revolution, and great-grandson of Diedrich Uhler who came from England to America with William Penn in 1699. His grandfathers both participated in the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814, Capt. John Reese being wounded. He was educated at Daniel Jones's Latin school, Baltimore, Md., and under private tutors, and attended Harvard college. He was assistant librarian of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, 1862-63; assistant to Professor Louis Agassiz in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, and also librarian, 1864-67; returned to the Peabody Institute in the latter year as librarian, devising the new methods adopted in its great catalogue, and in 1891 became provost of the Institute, a position he still held in 1903. Professor Uhler was married, first, Dec. 5, 1867, to Sophia, daughter of John and Emelia (Ratten) Werdebaugh of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1883; and secondly, April 29, 1886, to Pearl Berry, daughter of William Berry and Julia Ann (Dutton) Daniels of Baltimore, Md.

He was appointed an associate in natural sciences in Johns Hopkins university in 1876; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from New York university in 1900; was president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, 1873-75, 1882-1903; and a member of the University club. He translated and edited, with a glossary, Dr. H. A. Hazen's "Synopsis of Neuroptera of North America" (Smithsonian Institution, 1861), and is the author of numerous papers on geology, entomology, archaeology and libraries, contributed to the *Transactions* of various scientific societies.

ULLMANN, Daniel, soldier, was born in Wilmington, Del., April 28, 1810; son of John James and Jean F. (Le Franc) Ullmann. His father first visited the United States about 1774; subsequently returned, and settled permanently in Wilmington. Daniel was graduated from Yale in 1829; studied law under Henry R. Storrs of Nyack, N.Y., and began practice in 1831; was master in the court of chancery, 1839-44; the Whig candidate for attorney-general of New York, 1851, and candidate of the American (Know-Nothing) party for governor of New York in 1854. In 1861 he raised and equipped the 78th regiment, New York volunteers, of which he was colonel, and participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, April 19, 1862, and in the Shenandoah and Piedmont campaigns. After the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, he was captured and sent to Libby prison and exchanged in October, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, Jan. 13, 1863, and by order of President Lincoln went to New Orleans, La., where he selected white officers for a brigade of Negro soldiers made up of five regiments, afterward increasing to 17,000 men. The following April he raised and equipped in New Orleans the Corps d'Afrique, which took part in the siege of Port Hudson, La., July, 1863, and in the Red River campaign. He commanded Port Hudson, and also the West Mississippi district, 1864, was ordered to Cairo in March, 1865, and subsequently to New York city, where he was promoted major-general and mustered out of service. He retired to Grand View, N.Y., where he devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits, going frequently abroad. He married a daughter of the Rev. William Berrian, rector of Trinity church, New York. She died in Brunnen, Switzerland, April 21, 1890. General Ullmann's work on the *Philosophy of History as Developed by the American Rebellion* was brought to a close by an almost entire loss of sight. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colgate university in 1861. He died in Nyack, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1892.

UNDERWOOD, Francis Henry, author, was born in Enfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1825. He was a student at Amherst college one year, 1843-44; taught school and studied law in Kentucky, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1848, and in 1849, realizing that his antislavery sentiments were a handicap to his success, abandoned the law and returned to Massachusetts, serving as clerk of the senate, 1852-54. He then became associated with Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston publishers, as literary adviser. In this capacity he was the original projector of the *Atlantic Monthly*, first proposing the plan of the magazine to Mr. Phillips. Through the influence of William Lee, junior member of the firm, the plan was accepted in 1857 and Mr. Underwood was engaged by the house to open correspondence with leading writers with a view to securing their contributions. When the project finally took shape, a dinner was given by the firm at the Parker House, Boston, among others, Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell being present, and upon Mr. Underwood's suggestion, James Russell Lowell was elected editor-in-chief. He also suggested that the magazine be called *The Orient*, but the name *Atlantic*, proposed by Dr. Holmes, was finally adopted. Mr. Underwood was assistant editor until 1859, when the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co. ceased to exist and the magazine became the property of Ticknor & Fields. Mr. Underwood served as clerk of the superior criminal court of Boston, 1859-70; was U.S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, 1885-89, and while in Scotland was married a second time, and in 1893 was appointed consul at Edinburgh. He was a lecturer of wide reputation, and his subjects include a course in American literature originally delivered at the Peabody institute, Baltimore, 1878, and subsequently in Scotland. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1871 and that of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1888, and served for thirteen years on the school board of Boston. He is the author of: *Handbook of English Literature* (1871); *Handbook of American Literature* (1872); *Cloud Pictures* (1872); *Lord of Himself* (1874); *Man Proposes* (1880); *The True Story of Exodus*, an abridgement of the work by Brugsch-Bey (1880); biographical sketches of Longfellow (1882), Lowell (1882), and Whittier (1883); *Quabbin*; *Builders of American Literature*; *The Poet and the Man*, a biography of Lowell, the first of a contemplated series of American biographies to be called "A Northern Constellation," but which was not completed at the time of his death. He also left a finished MS. entitled *Dr. Gray's Quest*. He died while serving as United States consul in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 7, 1894.

UNDERWOOD, Joseph Rogers, senator, was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1791; son of Capt. John and Frances (Rogers) Underwood; grandson of Col. Thomas and Ann (Taylor) Underwood and of George and Frances (Pollard) Rogers, and great-grandson of Thomas William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Underwood, all of Virginia. In 1802, when eleven years old, he made his home with his uncle, Edward Rogers, a Revolutionary soldier, who had settled in what became Barren county, Ky. He was graduated from Transylvania college in 1811; studied law under Robert Wyckliffe in Lexington; was lieutenant in the 13th Kentucky infantry, taking part in the battle with the Indians and British opposite Fort Meigs and in Dudley's defeat, May 5, 1813, when, in command of his company, he was wounded, taken prisoner while covering the retreat, and was forced to run the Indian gauntlet. On being paroled he made the journey in a canoe and on foot to his uncle's home in Barren county, the first white man to make the water trip across Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1813; practised in Glasgow, Ky., and represented his county in the state legislature, 1816-19. He was married, March 26, 1817, to Eliza M. McCown, daughter of John and Chalia (Rice) Trotter of Glasgow, Ky. She died, July 17, 1835. He removed to Bowling Green in 1823, and represented Warren county in the state legislature, 1825-26; again in 1846, when he was speaker, and in 1861. He also served in the presidential elections of 1824 and 1844, as an electoral candidate on the Whig ticket. He was the Whig candidate for lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, 1828; judge of the court of appeals, 1828-35; a Whig representative from Kentucky in the 24th-27th congresses, 1835-43; declining re-election in 1842, and resumed the practice of law. He was married, secondly, Feb. 27, 1839, to Elizabeth Threlkeld, daughter of Col. John and Jane (Threlkeld) Cox of Georgetown, D.C. He was U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1847-53, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864. He died at his seat "Ironwood," near Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 23, 1876.



J. R. Underwood

UNDERWOOD, John Cox, lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 12, 1840; son of Joseph Rogers and Eliza-

both Threlkeld (Cox) Underwood. He attended school at Bowling Green, Ky., and Jacksonville, Ill., and was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, C.E., 1862. He was appointed on the staff of Gen. S.B. Buckner as aide-de-camp



Luc C Underwood

in Tullahoma, Tenn., and sent to Atlanta, Ga., and to Richmond, Va., 1862; was promoted 1st lieutenant, engineer corps, C.S.A., in 1863, and was advanced to lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He was a prisoner in U.S. military prisons for about one year, 1863-64, and in 1864 was released on

parole by order of President Lincoln. He was married, May 16, 1867, to Drue Ann, daughter of Joseph Dillard and Jane (Covington) Duncan of Bowling Green, Ky. He was a civil engineer and architect at Bowling Green, 1866-73, during which time he was also city, county, and consulting state engineer; mayor of the city, 1870-72; lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, 1875-79; chairman of the Kentucky agricultural and mechanical college commission, 1878-79, and prepared plans for a state university. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Centre college, Ky., 1876. He was major-general of the United Confederate veterans, 1891-96; was instrumental in raising the funds for and erected the monument to Confederate dead in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, Ill., dedicated May 30, 1895; was superintendent and secretary of the Confederate Memorial association, 1896-1903, and secured over \$200,000 for Confederate memorial purposes.

UNDERWOOD, Lucien Marcus, botanist, was born in New Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 26, 1853; son of John Lincklaen and Jane H. (Smith) Underwood. He was brought up on a farm; was graduated from Syracuse university, Ph.B., 1877, Ph.M., 1878, and Ph.D., 1879; was principal of Morrisville (N.Y.) Union school, 1877-78; instructor in natural science, Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., 1878-79; professor of natural science, Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1879-80, and professor of geology and botany, Illinois Wesleyan university, 1880-83. He was married, Aug. 10, 1881, to Marie Antoinette Spurr of Oakland, Cal. He was instructor in geology, zoölogy and botany, Syracuse university, 1883-86; professor of biology, 1886-91; professor of botany, De Pauw university, Indiana, 1891-95; professor of biology, Alabama

Polytechnic institute at Auburn, 1895-96, and professor of botany in Columbia university, New York city, from 1896. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1885, and vice-president, 1894; a delegate to the International Botanical congress, Geneva, Italy, 1892; a member of the Botanical Society of America, and its president in 1898; a member of the Torrey Botanical club, and editor of its "Bulletin"; a member of the Biological society of Washington; the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and was director of the Indiana Biological survey, 1892-95. He edited the *Annals of Syracuse University*, 1877-86, and its *Register* of 1887, and is the author of: *Our Native Ferns and How to Study Them* (1881); *Systematic Plant Record* (1881); *Our Native Ferns and their Allies* (1882); "The Underwood Families of Massachusetts," in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (1884), and various papers in the *Canadian Entomologist* and other scientific periodicals.

UNDERWOOD, Oscar Wilder, representative, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1862; son of Eugene and Frederica Virginia (Smith) Wilder Underwood; grandson of Joseph R. Underwood (q.v.), and of Jabez and Mary Lawrence (Walthall) Smith. He attended Rugby school, Louisville, and the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1884, and commenced practice in Birmingham, Ala., in September, 1884. He was married in October, 1885, to Eugenia, daughter of Dr. Thomas Eugene and Mary (James) Massie. He served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the ninth congressional district of Alabama, 1892, and was a representative from that district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1895-1905. He was chosen chairman of the campaign committee of the Democratic party of Alabama in 1901, and in that year successfully conducted the campaign for the ratification of the new constitution of Alabama; was the Democratic whip of the house of representatives in the 56th congress, and one of the two Democratic members of the rules committee in the 57th congress.

UNDERWOOD, Warner Lewis, representative, was born in Goochland county, Va., Aug. 17, 1808; son of Capt. John and Frances (Rogers) Underwood; grandson of Col. Thomas and Ann (Taylor) Underwood and of George and Frances (Pollard) Rogers, and great-grandson of Thomas William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Underwood, all of Virginia. He received his early education in Virginia; removed to Kentucky in 1825; was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B. and LL.B., 1829, and began the practice of law in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1830. He was married in 1831 to Lucy Craig, daughter of Matthew Winston Henry of Clarksville, Tenn. He re-

moved to Texas in 1834; was appointed by President Lamar, attorney-general for the eastern district of Texas; declined a place in General Houston's cabinet; returned to Kentucky, and located permanently near Bowling Green in 1838. He was a representative from Warren county in the state legislature, 1848; a state senator, 1849-53; was elected a representative from the third Kentucky district, as an American, to the 34th and 35th congresses, serving, 1855-59, and was U.S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by appointment from President Lincoln, 1862-65. On his return he temporarily practised law in San Francisco, Cal., but in 1866 made his home at "Mt. Air," near Bowling Green, Ky., where he died, March 12, 1872.

UPDEGRAFF, Thomas, representative, was born in Tioga county, Pa., April 3, 1834; son of William and Rachel (Smith) Updegraff; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rothrock) Updegraff and of Alexander and Rebecca Smith, and a descendant of Abram Updegraff (Opden-Graeffe), born at Crefeldt on the lower Rhine, who settled at Germantown, Pa., under the auspices of William Penn in 1683. He attended private schools; one term at University of Notre Dame, Ind., and one year with a private tutor, and at an academy at Binghamton, N.Y., and was clerk of the district court of Clayton county, Iowa, 1856-60. He was married, first, June 1, 1858, to Laura A., daughter of Levi and Abigail Platt of Huron county, Ohio, who died in January, 1865; secondly, Oct. 2, 1867, to Florence Eliza, daughter of Charles and Mary (Ray) Haight of Glens Falls, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1860, and commenced practice in McGregor, Iowa. He was a member of the state legislature, 1878, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, and was a Republican representative from the third Iowa district in the 46th and 47th, and from the fourth Iowa district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1879-83 and 1893-99. He was a member of the board of education of McGregor, for many years, and city solicitor for several terms, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, Ill., 1888. In 1903 Mr. Updegraff was made chairman of the department of archaeological, historical and statistical information, Iowa Louisiana Purchase exposition commission.

UPFOLD, George, first bishop of Indiana and 50th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Sheneley Green, Surrey, England, May 7, 1796. The family came to the United States in 1804, settling in Albany, N.Y. George Upfold was graduated from Union college in 1814, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1816. He subsequently studied theology, and was admitted to the

diaconate by Bishop Hobart in Trinity church, New York city, Oct. 1, 1818, and advanced to the priesthood, July 13, 1820, in Trinity church, Lansingburg, N.Y. He was rector of Trinity, 1820-22; of St. Luke's, New York city, 1822-30; of St. Thomas's, 1830-31, and of Trinity, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1831-49. He was chosen bishop of the newly erected diocese of Indiana and was consecrated in Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16, 1849, by Bishops Smith, McIlvaine and Kemper assisted by Bishop Haroks. He assumed the rectorship of St. John's church, Lafayette, Ind., which place he made the see city, 1850-57, and in 1857 removed to Indianapolis. Bishop Upfold received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia, 1831; and that of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1856. He is the author of: *The Last Hundred Years*, a lecture (1845); *Manual of Devotions for Domestic and Private Use* (1863), and several sermons. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1872.



UPHAM, Warren, geologist and librarian, was born in Amherst, N.H., March 8, 1850; son of Jacob and Sarah (Hayward) Upham; grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Pratt) Upham and of William and Dorcas (Townsend) Hayward, and a descendant of John (died, 1681) and Elizabeth (Slade) Upham, who came from England in 1635, settled first in Weymouth, Mass., and subsequently in Malden, Mass. He attended the district schools; assisted on the home farm, and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1871. He was connected with the Concord (N.H.) water-works as civil engineer and engaged in railroad surveying in New Hampshire, 1872-74; served as assistant on the geological survey of the latter state, 1875-78; on that of Minnesota, 1879-85; and in the U.S. geological survey, 1885-95. He was appointed librarian of the Western Reserve Historical society in April, 1895, but resigned in the following November to become secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical society at St. Paul. He was married, Oct. 22, 1885, to Addie Minerva, daughter of John and Malinda (Schagel) Bixby of Aurora, Minn. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America, 1889, and a member of the Victoria Institute, London, 1890. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1894. He became associate editor of the *American Geologist* in 1892, edited the *Glacialists' Magazine*, London, 1893-96, and contributed extensively to the "Geology of New Hampshire" (Vol. I., 1874; Vol. III., 1878), and to the "Geology of Minnesota" (Vol. I., 1884; Vol. II., 1888; Vol. IV., 1899); and also bulletins No. 39 and No. 72 of the U.S. geological survey (1887 and 1891). In addition to various

other geological papers, relating chiefly to glacial subjects, in scientific magazines, he is the author of: *The Ice Age in North America* (with G. Frederick Wright, 1889); *The Glacial Lake Agassiz* (Monograph XXV., U.S. Geol. Survey, 1896); *Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic* (with Professor Wright, 1896), besides many papers on the early French exploration of Minnesota for the Minnesota Historical society, whose *Historical Collections* he edited after 1895.

UPHAM, William H., governor of Wisconsin, was born in Westminster, Mass., May 3, 1841; son of Alvin Uphem. He removed to Niles, Mich., in 1852, and to Racine, Wis., in 1853. He joined the 2d Wisconsin infantry, Maj. A. W. Williams, Colonel Richardson's brigade, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler's division, in 1861, and served at first Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was shot through the lungs and reported dead. He was held a prisoner for six months; was appointed to the U.S. Military academy by President Lincoln, and graduated, June 18, 1866, being promoted 2d lieutenant, 5th artillery, and transferred to the 4th artillery, Oct. 23, 1866. He served in garrison at Pensacola harbor, Florida, Oct. 24, 1866-March 28, 1867, and at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 11, 1867. He resigned in 1875, and engaged in the lumber business, furniture manufacturing and banking at Marshfield, Wis. He served on the staff of Department-Commander Fairchild, G.A.R., with the rank of major, and as state commander. He was Republican governor of Wisconsin, 1895-97.

UPJOHN, Richard, architect, was born in Shaftesbury, England, Jan. 22, 1802. After attending the common schools he learned the builder's and cabinet-maker's trade, in which he evinced remarkable skill. He immigrated to the United States with his family in 1829. He was established as a master mechanic at New Bedford, Mass., 1829-33, and in Boston, 1833-39, where he was engaged in designing a part of the city court-house and



the gateways to the common. In 1829 he removed to New York city, where he built the new Trinity church edifice, which was completed in

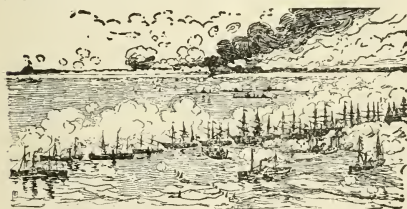
1846, (see illustration) and established his reputation as an architect. Other churches of his design, chiefly Gothic in style, include the following in New York city: St. Thomas's; Ascension; the Holy Communion, and Trinity Chapel; in Brooklyn, N.Y.: Grace and Christ churches, and the church of the Pilgrims, and St. Philip's church in the Highlands, near Garrison's-on-the-Hudson. As examples of his civic architecture, which followed the style of Italian renaissance, may be mentioned among others, the Trinity building and the Corn Exchange bank, New York city. Mr. Upjohn was president of the American Institute of Architects, 1857-76. He died at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson N.Y., Aug. 16, 1878.

UPJOHN, Richard Mitchell, architect, was born in Shaftesbury, England, March 7, 1828; son of Richard Upjohn (q.v.). He came with his parents to the United States in 1829, and attended the common schools until 1846, when he began the study of architecture with his father, whose business he conducted during the latter's absence abroad, 1850-51. He studied in Great Britain and Europe, 1851-52; was in partnership with his father, 1853-71, and after that date established independently. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects from its inception, and president of the New York chapter; a member of the Architectural league of New York, and of the architectural department of the Brooklyn institute. The churches of his design include the Madison Square Presbyterian church, N.Y.; St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y. (1859); St. Paul's, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Central Congregational church, Boston, Mass. (1864), and the cathedral at Fond du Lac, Wis. His other works include: Mechanic's bank, N.Y. (1858); Banking and Insurance Co.'s bank, Newark, N.J.; entrance to Greenwood cemetery, N.Y. (1861); several school buildings; the library building of Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., and the capitol at Hartford, Conn., which latter structure is considered his most notable work.

UPSHUR, Abel Parker, cabinet officer, was born in Northampton county, Va., June 17, 1790. He was admitted to the bar in 1810 and practised in Richmond, Va., 1810-24; was a representative in the state legislature, 1824-26; judge of the general court of Virginia, 1826-29; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1829, and was elected judge of the re-organized general court, serving till 1841. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler, and on the resignation of Daniel Webster he succeeded to the portfolio of state. He was killed by the explosion of a large wrought-iron gun on board the *Princeton*. He is the author of: *Brief Inquiry into the True Nature and Character of Our Fed-*

eral Government: Review of Judge Joseph Story's Commentaries on the Constitution (1840). He died near Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1844.

UPSHUR, John Henry, naval officer, was born in Northampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1823; son of John and Elizabeth Parker (Upshur) Nottingham, and grandson of Lytleton and Mary Upshur, and a descendant of Arthur Upshur, who settled on Upshur's neck, Accomac county, Va., 1628. He attended the grammar school of William and Mary college, 1834-41; entered the U.S. navy, Nov. 4, 1841, and assumed his mother's maiden name in order to perpetuate the line of Upshurs so prominent in naval history. He served on the sloop *St. Mary's* as a midshipman during the Mexican war, 1843-46; served in the naval battery in 1847, and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy and promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847. He was married in 1851 to Kate, daughter of Major and America (Peter) Williams of Georgetown, D.C., and a great²-granddaughter of Martha Washington. He was promoted master, April 18, 1855; lieutenant on the Perry expedition in opening Japan to commerce; was flag-lieutenant on the frigate *Cumberland* in the suppression of the African slave trade, 1858-59, and was instructor at the Naval academy, 1859-61. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron and took part in the capture of Fort Hatteras; was Senior watch officer of the steam frigate *Wabash*, at the capture of Port Royal, and took part in Commander C.R.P. Rodgers's expedition in the inland coast waters. He commanded the steamer *Flambeau* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862-63; was promoted lieutenant commander, July 16, 1863; assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-64, and took part in both engagements at Fort Fisher while in command of the



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

blockade runner *Frolic*. He commanded the *Frolic* on the Mediterranean station, 1865-67, was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and captain, Jan. 31, 1872; was a member of the board of inspectors, 1877-80, and the board of examiners, 1880-82. He was promoted commodore, July 11, 1880; was commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1882-84; was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 1,

1884; was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, 1884-85, and was retired at his own request, June 1, 1885, after which he made his residence in Washington, D.C.

UPSON, Anson Judd, educationist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1823; son of Dana Judd and Mary Fairbanks (Clarke) Upson; grandson of Mark and Merab (Judd) Upson of Southington, Conn., and of Capt. William and Beulah (Allen) Clarke of Utica, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Upson, who came from England to Southington, Conn., about 1610, and of Hazel Clark, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., about 1640. Capt. William Clarke being fifth in descent. He was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; studied law in Utica, N.Y., 1843-45; was tutor at Hamilton, 1845-49; professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric there, 1849-53, and of logic, rhetoric and elocution, 1849-70. He was married, at Sandy Hill, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1860, to Lydia Weston, daughter of the Rev. James Warren and Adeline (Morgan) Farlin. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1868; pastor of the Second church at Albany, N.Y., 1870-80; professor of sacred rhetoric, Auburn Theological seminary, 1880-87, and professor emeritus, 1887-1902. He was regent of the University of the State of New York, 1874-1902; vice-chancellor, 1890-92, and chancellor, 1892-1902. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton, 1870, of which college he served as trustee, 1872-74; the degree of LL.D. from Union, 1880, and that of L.H.D. from Colgate, 1895. Dr. Upson is the author of numerous literary and historical lectures, sermons, addresses and articles in leading periodicals. By the terms of his will, his estate, left to his wife, was after her death to be divided as follows: \$8000 to Auburn Theological seminary; and \$5000 each to Hamilton college and to the Utica Free library, the income to be used for the purchase of books for those institutions, the rest of the estate to be given to friends and relatives. He died in Glens Falls, N.Y., June 15, 1902.

UPTON, Emory, soldier, was born at Batavia, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1839. He attended Oberlin college, Ohio, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, in 1861, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 5th artillery, May 14, 1861. He took part in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the action of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861; and the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was wounded. He commanded a battery, Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, March-August, 1862; and the battles of Yorktown, West Point, Gaines's Mill and Glendale. He commanded the artillery brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps,

Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and the march to Falmouth. He was promoted colonel of 121st New York volunteers, Oct. 23, 1862; and served at Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, and Gettysburg, where he commanded a brigade, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted major, Nov. 8, 1863, for gallantry at Rappahannock Station, Va. He commanded his brigade at the battles of the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania, where he led the assaulting column and was severely wounded, May 10, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 10, 1864, for gallant services at Spottsylvania, and was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 12, 1864. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the defense of the capitol at Washington and commanded the 1st division in the battle of Opequan, where he was wounded. He was brevetted colonel, Sept. 19, 1864, and major-general, U.S.V., Oct. 19, 1864, for services at Winchester; was promoted captain, 5th artillery, Feb. 22, 1865; commanded the 4th cavalry division in Gen. J. H. Wilson's operations in Alabama and Georgia, March-May, 1865; and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion. He commanded the 1st cavalry division, district of eastern Tennessee, July-August, 1865; commanded the district of Colorado, 1865-66; and was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He was commandant of cadets of the U.S. Military academy, 1870-75; went on a tour of inspection abroad, 1875-77; was assigned to the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe in 1877, and was promoted colonel, 4th artillery, in 1880 and stationed at the Presido, San Francisco, Cal., 1880-81. He is the author of: *System of Military Tactics*, adopted by the U.S. army in 1867; *Tactics for Cavalry and Artillery*, adopted in 1873, and a manuscript of *The Military Policy of the United States*. He died by his own hand in San Francisco, March 14, 1881.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; son of Daniel Putnam and Lydia (Noyes) Upton; grandson of Ebenezer and Polly (Putnam) Upton, and of Benjamin and Lydia Noyes, and a descendant of John Upton and Eleanor Stuart, who came from Scotland and settled in Salem Village, Mass., now Danvers, in 1652. He attended the Roxbury Latin School and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1855; was connected with the *Native Citizen*, 1855-56; was editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, 1856-61; musical critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, 1862-81, and became editorial writer of the *Tribune* in 1872. He was war correspondent, 1862-63. He was married, in 1862,

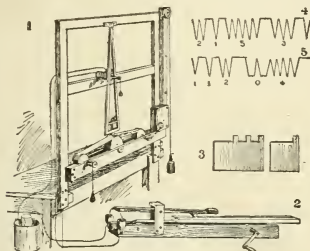
to Sarah E. Bliss, who died in 1876; and secondly, in 1880, to Georgiana S., daughter of James H. and Harriet (Sheldon) Wood of Toledo, Ohio. He organized the Apollo musical club in 1872, and served as its first president. He is the author of: *Letters of Peregrine Pickle* (1869); *The Great Fire* (1872); *Woman in Music* (1880); *The Standard Operas, their Plots, their Music and their Composers* (1885); *The Standard Oratorios* (1886); *The Standard Cantatas* (1887); *The Standard Symphonies* (1888); *The Standard Light Operas and Musical Pastels* (1903). He also translated Max Müller's "Memories, a Story of German Love" (1879), and Nohl's lives of Hayden, Liszt and Wagner (3 vols., 1883-84).

UPTON, Winslow, astronomer, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 12, 1853; son of James and Sarah Sophia (Ropes) Upton; grandson of Robert and Lucy (Doyle) Upton and of James and Lucy (Groe) Ropes, and a descendant of John Upton who emigrated to America about 1635, and died in 1699, at Reading, Mass. James Upton (1813-1879) was a prominent merchant of Salem, and a liberal contributor to Brown university, Newton Theological Institution and the Essex Institute. Winslow was graduated A.B. from Brown in 1875, and A.M., University of Cincinnati, for a graduate course in astronomy in 1877; was assistant at the astronomical observatory, Harvard, 1877-79; assistant engineer, U.S. lake survey, 1879-80; computer at the U.S. Naval observatory, 1880-81, and computer and assistant professor of meteorology in the U.S. signal office, 1881-84. He was married, Feb. 8, 1882, to Cornelia Augusta, daughter of William Henry and Penelope (Andrews) Babcock of Lebanon Springs, N.Y. He was elected professor of astronomy at Brown university, 1884; and was also made director of the Ladd observatory in 1900, being dean of the faculty, 1900-01. He was a member of the U.S. eclipse expeditions of 1878 and 1883, and of three private eclipse expeditions in 1887, 1889, and 1900. He received a leave of absence from Brown, and was attached to the southern station of the Harvard observatory at Arequipa, Peru, 1896-97. He was made a member of several foreign and American scientific societies; furnished the astronomical calculations of the *Providence Journal Almanac* from 1894, and is the author of: *The Star Atlas*, for schools (1896), and of numerous contributions to scientific papers, including: *Photometric Observations* (1879); *The Solar Eclipse of 1878* (1879); *Report on Observations made on the Expedition to the Caroline Island, to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of May 6, 1883* (1884); *An Investigation of Cyclonic Phenomena in New England* (1887); *Meteorological Observations during the Solar Eclipse of Aug. 19, 1887* (1888); and *The Storm of March, 11-14, 1888* (1888).

V.

VAIL, Alfred, inventor, was born in Morristown, N.J., Sept. 25, 1807; son of Judge Stephen (1780-1864) and Bertha (Young) Vail. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, 1836, but was obliged by ill health to abandon the idea of entering the Presbyterian ministry. On Sept. 2, 1837, he attended the exhibition of the telegraph apparatus of Professor S. F. B. Morse at the University, his interest in the invention resulting in an agreement with Professor Morse by which Vail was to receive a one-fourth interest in the invention in the United States, on condition that he construct at his own expense and exhibit before a congressional committee, one of the instruments and procure the necessary United States patents. Vail persuaded his father to advance the required funds, and began the construction of the new instrument in a locked room of one of his father's shops at Speed-

sion of the National Museum, Washington, D.C. Among other important improvements which Vail devised, were the axial magnet, with working drawings of ampère meter, in which its principle was to be utilized, and an original vibrating circuit breaker. Although the original conception of the electro-magnetic telegraph belonged to Morse, and although he actually constructed a working recording apparatus, the first available Morse machine was the work of Vail, and the modern telegraph is mainly that of Vail and of Professor Joseph Henry (q.v.). Alfred Vail was married, first, July 23, 1839, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of James Cummings of New York city, and granddaughter of John Nugent, an English officer stationed in the West Indies; she died, June 10, 1852, and he was married secondly, Dec. 17, 1855, to Amanda O., daughter of Jonathan Eno and granddaughter of General Eno, who participated in the war of the Revolution. They had three sons: Stephen, James Cummings and George Rochester. For thirty years Mrs. Vail, who died in Hartford, Conn., in 1894, had endeavored to secure for her husband proper credit for his share in the invention of the magnetic electric telegraph, and at the Chicago exposition in 1893, the name of Alfred Vail was displayed in letters of light among the names of eminent electricians. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1848, and is the author of: *American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph* (1845). He died in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 19, 1859.



MORSE PENDULUM INSTRUMENT - 1837

well, N.J., with the aid of his assistant, William Baxter. The first alteration which Vail made in the Morse machine was the substitution of a fountain-pen for the recording pencil; this, however, not proving successful, he invented the armature lever having a vertical motion, so that it could be brought down upon the record strip instead of being carried across it. He also made the entirely new telegraphic alphabet of dots, dashes and spaces, still erroneously called the Morse code. On Jan. 6, 1838, a successful demonstration of the machine was made at Speedwell over three miles of wire, "A patient waiter is no loser," being the message sent by Judge Vail and correctly recorded. Exhibitions followed at Columbia college, New York city, and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. On Feb. 23, 1843, congress appropriated \$30,000 for an experimental line from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., and on May 23, 1844, the famous message, "What hath God wrought!" was sent by Morse from Washington and received by Vail at Baltimore, the instrument by which the message was taken at the latter city being now in posses-

VAIL, Thomas Hubbard, first bishop of Kansas and 73d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 21, 1812. He was graduated from Washington (Trinity) college, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1835. He was admitted to the diaconate, June, 1835; was assistant at St. James's church, Philadelphia, Pa., and at St. Paul's, Boston, Mass.; was advanced to the priesthood in Grace church, Boston, by Bishop Griswold, Jan. 6, 1837; was rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., 1837-39; St. John's, Essex, Conn., 1839-41; Christ church, Westerly, R.I., 1844-57; St. John's, Taunton, Mass., 1857-63, and Trinity, Muscatine, Iowa, 1863-64. He was elected first bishop of Kansas and was consecrated, Dec. 15, 1864. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1858 and that of LL.D. from the University of Kansas in 1875. He edited the Rev. A. F. Lyte's "Buds of Spring," poems, with a memoir of the author and with additional original poems (1838), and is the author of: *Plan and Outline, with Selection of Books, of a Public Library in Rhode Island*

(1838); *Hannah, a Sacred Drama* (1839); *The Comprehensive Church* (1841); educational reports, addresses and letters. Bishop Vail died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Oct. 6, 1889.

VALENTINE, Edward Virginius, sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1838; son of Mann Satterwhite and Elizabeth (Mosby) Valentine; grandson of Batchelder and Ann (Satterwhite) Valentine, and of Benjamin and Anne (Winston) Mosby, and great-grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Batchelder) Valentine, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bacon) Mosby. He was educated in private schools and by private tutors; studied anatomy two sessions at the Medical College of Virginia, and drawing in Paris under Couture. He subsequently studied under Jouffroy in Paris; Bonaiuti in Florence, and Kiss in Berlin, where he also attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, and was a member of the "Kunstverein." Upon his return, in 1865, he opened a studio in Richmond. He was married, Nov. 12, 1872, to Alice Churchill, daughter of William and Octavia (Jennings) Robinson of Benville, King and Queen county, Va. He was made president of the Richmond Art club, vice-president of the Virginia Historical society, member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and an honorary member of the Lee Camp Confederate Veterans. His works include bronze busts of Com. Matthew F. Maury; Prof. John B. Minor; J. Randolph Tucker; Henry Timrod; Generals John S. Mosby and Albert Sidney Johnston; Col. William Preston Johnston; William Wirt Henry; the bronze figures of John C. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky. (1887); Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, Lexington, Va., unveiled, July 24, 1891; Gen. W. T. Wickham, at Richmond, Va., unveiled, Oct. 29, 1891; and the following marble figures: recumbent figure of Gen. Robert Lee, Memorial chapel, Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., unveiled, June 28, 1883; Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson hotel, Richmond, Va. (1895); the classic group of *Andromache and Astyanax*, *The Blind Girl*, *Judas*, *Grief*, *The Penitent Thief* and *The Woman of Samaria*.

VALENTINE, Milton, educator and author, was born near Uniontown, Md., Jan. 1, 1825; son of Jacob and Rebecca (Picking) Valentine; grandson of Jacob and Mary (Freese) Valentine, and a descendant of George Valentine, who came from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., A.B., 1850, and from the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, 1852, serving as tutor in Pennsylvania college, 1850-52. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in October, 1852; preached at Winchester, Va., 1852; at Allegheny, Pa., 1853-54; at Greensburg, Pa., 1854-55, and was principal of

Emaus institute, Middletown, Pa., 1855-59. He was married, Dec. 18, 1855, to Margaret Grayson, daughter of Sterling and Margaret (Grayson) Galt of Taneytown, Md. He was pastor of St. Matthew's church, Reading, Pa., 1859-66; professor of ecclesiastical history, Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., 1866-68; president of Pennsylvania college, 1863-84, and professor of systematic theology and chairman of the faculty of the Lutheran seminary, from September, 1884, to Sept. 1, 1903, when he resigned. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania college, 1866, and that of LL.D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, 1886. He was joint editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, 1871-76, 1880-85, and from 1898, and is the author of: *Natural Theology, or Rational Theism* (1885); *Theoretical Ethics* (1897); *Christian Truth and Life* (1898), and many pamphlets and contributions to reviews and leading periodicals.

VALLANDIGHAM, Clement Laird, representative, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820; son of the Rev. Clement (1778-1839), and Rebecca (Laird) Vallandigham; grandson of Col. George (an officer in the American Revolution) and Elizabeth (Noble) Vallandigham and of James (1748-1803), and Margaret Jane (Sproat) Laird, and a descendant of Michael and Jane Van Landeghem, Huguenots, who emigrated from France to Stafford county, in 1690, and subsequently removed to Northumberland county, Va. His father (Jefferson college, A.B., 1804), was pastor of a Presbyterian church in New Lisbon, Ohio, 1807-39. Clement L. Vallandigham attended a classical school conducted by his father, and subsequently by his brother, James (q.v.), and was a student at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., 1837-38, leaving to become principal of Union academy at Snow Hill, Md., where he remained until 1840. He re-entered Jefferson college for a short time in 1840; studied law in New Lisbon, 1841-42; was admitted to practice in the supreme and other courts of the state, Dec. 5, 1842, and entered into partnership with his elder brother in New Lisbon. He was a member of the state legislature, 1845-46. He was married, Aug. 27, 1846, to Louisa Anna, daughter of William and Sarah McMahon of Cumberland, Md., and in August, 1847, removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he continued his law practice, and was part owner and editor of the *Western Empire* until 1849. He was the defeated candidate for judge of the court of common pleas in 1849; for lieutenant-governor in 1851, and for Democratic representative in congress in 1852 and 1854. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856, and a Democratic representative from Ohio in the 35th congress, having successfully

contested the seat of Lewis D. Campbell, and in the 36th and 37th congresses, serving from May 25, 1858, to March 3, 1863. While in congress he incurred the hatred of the North by his persistent opposition to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Although in public and private Mr. Vallandigham professed his devotion to the Union, he maintained that it could not, in the nature of things, be preserved by force of arms, which peculiar attitude won for him the Confederate sobriquet of "Union shrieker" and caused the majority of loyalists to denounce him as a "Copperhead." He was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia in 1857; was secretary of the Democratic national committee, 1860, and a delegate to the convention at Charleston, S.C., in the same year. On May 5, 1863, by order of General Burnside, he was seized at his home in Dayton, Ohio, tried for treasonable utterances by court-martial and sentenced to confinement at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until the close of the war, a sentence changed by President Lincoln to banishment beyond the southern lines. He applied to the supreme court, in February, 1864, to review by *certiorari* the proceedings of the military commission, claiming to have been unlawfully convicted, but the supreme court maintained the decision of the commission on the ground that it had no power to review proceedings ordered by a general officer of the United States army. Mr. Vallandigham went from Wilmington to Bermuda and thence to Windsor, Canada, where he arrived the following August. Two of his nephews were also driven into the southern Confederacy, one having been banished with the McKaig family from Cumberland, Md., and the other, after a short imprisonment in Fort McHenry, fled to Europe, and subsequently ran the blockade and joined the Confederate army. In February, 1864, he was visited at Windsor by agents of the Order of American Knights, who represented to him that the organization was purely political and self-defensive in character and had no relations with the southern Confederacy. Upon this representation, and upon condition that he be permitted to modify the constitution of the order, he subsequently allowed himself to be invested as Grand Commander, although no copy of the revised constitution was shown to him, by which the title of the order was changed to the Sons of Liberty. Under his leadership 200,000 new members were added to the organization in a few months. He declared that if he could control the Sons of Liberty, no shot should be fired save with the understanding "that the idea of permanent disunion were completely abandoned" by the Confederacy; and furthermore, should there be an attempt on the part of the order to rise in aid of

the Confederacy, unpledged to future reunion with the North, he would himself report the intended rising to President Lincoln. During his exile he became the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio, but was defeated by John Brough. In June, 1864, without any opposition on the part of the government, he returned to Ohio, where he learned that an uprising had been planned by the Sons of Liberty for August 16, knowledge of which had been kept from him as Grand Commander, but he refused to be in any way drawn into the movement. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868, being chosen as a substitute at the latter; a member of the Philadelphia convention of 1866, from which, however, he withdrew, and was the unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1868. He became editor of the Dayton *Ledger*, 1868; formed a law partnership with Judge Daniel A. Haynes in 1870, and was a delegate to the state convention of 1871, acting as chairman of the committee on resolutions. He admitted that his theory that the South could not be coerced into the Union had been disproved by the logic of events. In the defense of Tom McGehegan, who was accused of homicide and had been his political enemy, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, while endeavoring to illustrate in the court-room at Lebanon, Ohio, how the shooting had occurred. His biography was written by his brother, James Laird Vallandigham (q.v.). The date of his death is June 17, 1871.

VALLANDIGHAM, James Laird, clergyman, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, March 13, 1812; son of the Rev. Clement and Rebecca (Laird) Vallandigham, and brother of Clement Laird Vallandigham (q.v.). He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1830; taught school, 1830-36; studied law, and practised in New Lisbon, 1837-43. He was married, Sept. 24, 1839, to Mary E., daughter of Lemuel Purnell and Elisa (Trideaux) Spence of Snowhill, Md. He subsequently prepared for the ministry with the Rev. Dr. A. O. Patterson; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Lisbon, April 16, 1845; ordained by the presbytery of Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1850, and was pastor at Princess Anne and Rehoboth, Md., 1850-54; at Newark, Del., 1853-60; White Clay Creek, Del., 1853-75, Head of Christiana, Del., 1853-93, and at Odessa, Del., 1894-95. During the civil war he shared the hatred which all those of his name incurred; was placed under arrest, and made to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Delaware college, 1874, and that of LL.D. from Westminster college, Columbia, Mo., 1881. He was made a member of the Delaware society,

Sons of the American Revolution. He is the author of: *Life of Clement L. Vallandigham*; (1872); *Evils of Intemperance*, and several contributions to the "Delaware Encyclopedia," including *History of Head of Christiana Church* and history of all the Presbyterian churches in Delaware. In 1903, although in his ninety-second year, he was still active and vigorous, and an occasional preacher in neighboring pulpits.

VAN ALLSTYNE, Frances Jane (Crosby), hymn writer, was born in Southeast, N.Y., March 24, 1820. When an infant she became blind through maltreatment of the eyes for some slight affection. She was graduated from the Institution of the Blind, New York city, in 1844; remained in the institution as a teacher of English grammar and rhetoric, and Greek, Roman and American history. 1847-58, and was married in 1858, to Alexander Van Allstyne, a music-teacher of New York city, who was also blind. She herself was a proficient performer on the guitar and piano. Her gift for rhyming showed itself at an early age, and while engaged in teaching, she wrote words to many songs for George F. Root, the well-known composer, "There's Music in the Air" being one of the most popular. In 1864, at the request of William B. Bradbury, composer of sacred music, she began to write Sunday school hymns, and in this occupation found her real life work. Her first hymn, "We are going, we are going, To a home beyond the skies," appeared Feb. 5, 1864, and in 1903 the total number of her hymns was estimated at 5000, for some of which she composed the music. She wrote a poem of welcome to Henry Clay, on the occasion of his visit to the Institution for the Blind, New York city, and was selected to read a poem in the senate chamber, being the first woman to speak there in a public capacity. Her earlier work includes: *The Blind Girl and Other Poems* (1844); *Monterey and Other Poems* (1849); *A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers* (1858), and the cantatas, *Flower Queen*, and *Pilgrim Fathers* with George F. Root (1854). Among her hymns, many of which have been translated into various languages, some of the most notable are: *Safe in the Arms of Jesus*; *Rescue the Perishing* (1869); *Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross*; *Keep Thou My Way*; *O Lord*; *The Bright Forever* (1871); *Close to Thee* (1873); *O Come to the Saviour* (1874); *Saviour More than Life to Me* (1875); *I am Thine O Lord*; *So Near to the Kingdom*; *O My Saviour, Hear Me*. She published: *Bells at Evening and Other Poems* (1898), and was residing in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1903.

VAN BOSKERCK, Robert Ward, artist, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 15, 1855; son of Lucas J. and Catharine Zabriskie (Anderson) Van Boskerck; grandson of John (1791-1855) and Elea-

nor (Banta) Van Boskerck and of John Zabriskie and Harriet (Meyer) Anderson; great-grandson of Lucas (1760-1831) and Hannah Van Boskerck and of John and Catherine (Zabriskie) Anderson, and great²-grandson of John (1730-1791) and Mary Van Boskerck. His first ancestor in America came from the Netherlands in 1645. He was graduated from the school of mines, Columbia university, C.E., 1877; studied art under R. Swain Gifford and A.H. Wyant, and first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1880. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1877, and an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1897. He received a silver medal at the Pan-American exhibition, Buffalo, N.Y., 1901. His later pictures include: *A Rhode Island River* (Paris exposition, 1889); *Huckensack Meadow* (World's fair, Chicago, 1893); *Looking Eastward, Tower Hill, Narragansett* (Paris exposition, 1900); *Forest of Fontainebleau* (National Academy, 1901); *Champ de Mars, Nemours* (Society of American Artists, 1903). His pictures are owned by the Milwaukee art gallery, the Hamilton club, Brooklyn, and the Union League club, New York city.

VAN BUREN, James Heartt, first bishop of Porto Rico and 209th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in Watertown, N.Y., July 7, 1850; son of James S. and Harriet A. (Stebbins) Van Buren; grandson of Peter and Abigail (Mudge) Van Buren and of—and Ruth (Allen) Stebbins. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1873; ordained deacon, 1876; priest, 1877, and held the successive charges of Milford and Seymour, Conn., Englewood, N.J., Newburyport, and Lynn, Mass., in which latter city he was rector of St. Stephen's church, 1890-1901. He was married, April 11, 1877, to Annie M., daughter of Asa and Emma (Hands) Smith of Norwalk, Conn. He was appointed resident missionary to Porto Rico in 1901; elected missionary bishop of that jurisdiction in April, 1902, and consecrated the following June 24, in St. Stephen's church, Lynn, Mass., by Bishop Peterkin, assisted by Bishops Lawrence, Hall, Brewster, Codman and Vinton. Bishop Van Buren made his residence in San Juan, his diocese consisting of 4 clergy, 3 parishes and missions and 175 communicants. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Berkeley Divinity school in 1902.

VAN BUREN, Martin, eighth President of the United States, was born in Kinderhook, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1782, son of Abraham and Mary (Hoes) Van Buren. His father was a farmer and tavern-keeper, and Martin attended the district schools and Kinderhook academy; entered the law office of Francis Sylvester in 1796, and in



77 van Buren

1802 removed to New York city, where he completed his law studies under William P. Van Ness. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and joined James J. Van Alen in a law partnership at Kinderhook in 1803. He was married in February, 1807,



M. Van Buren

to Hannah Hoes, a relative on his mother's side, who died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1819. He succeeded James J. Van Alen as surrogate of Columbia county, Feb. 20, 1808, and was re-elected in 1815. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, N.Y., was elected to the state senate in 1813, and became a member of the court for the correction of errors,

which court was composed of the chancellor, judges of the supreme court, lieutenant governor and thirty-two senators. He succeeded Abraham Van Vechten as attorney-general of the state in February, 1815, and held the office until July, 1819. He removed to Albany in 1816, and took into partnership Benjamin F. Butler. He was one of the original members of the "Albany regency", which exercised a controlling influence on state politics; opposed the policy of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and in consequence was removed from the office of attorney-general by the Albany council, acting in Clinton's interest, in 1819. In 1820 he opposed the re-election of Clinton and was tendered the office of attorney-general, which he declined. He was an adroit party manager, being popularly styled the "Little Magician," and was instrumental in securing the re-election of Rufus King as U.S. senator from New York, in 1820. In February, 1821, he was elected to the U.S. senate over Nathan Sanford, and took his seat, Dec. 3, 1821, his term expiring March 3, 1827. He was a member of the committee on the judiciary and finance, and chairman of the former for several years. He was opposed to the law of imprisonment for debt, and advocated its abolition; voted for the protective tariff of 1824; advocated a constitutional amendment, touching the election of the President, under which, if there were no majority choice of the electors, the choice should not rest with the house, but that the electors should be reconvened, and themselves choose between the two highest candidates, but the amendment was not passed. In 1828 he was elected governor of the state of New York, and opposed the free banking system; and recommended the separation of the Federal from state elections.

In 1829, on the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, he was appointed secretary of state in Jackson's cabinet. He terminated the controversy between the United States and England in regard to the West India trade. On April 11, 1831, he resigned the portfolio and was appointed U.S. minister to England, but returned to the United States after the senate refused to confirm his nomination in 1832. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Andrew Jackson for President in 1832; was nominated for President, May 20, 1835, by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, with Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President, and was elected in 1836, over William H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White and Willie P. Mangum by a plurality of 24,893 popular votes, and 57 electoral votes. In making up his cabinet he retained John Forsyth of Georgia as secretary of state; Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire as secretary of the treasury; Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey as secretary of war, all of whom remained during the entire administration; Amos Kendall of Kentucky as postmaster-general, succeeded in 1840 by John M. Niles of Connecticut; Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina as secretary of war, and Benjamin F. Butler of New York was continued as attorney-general, being succeeded in 1838 by Felix Grundy of Tennessee, who was in turn succeeded by Henry D. Gilpin of Pennsylvania, in 1840. The President appointed Lewis Cass of Michigan as minister to France; Henry A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania as minister to Austria and Austria-Hungary, and on his resignation in 1840, J. R. Clay of Pennsylvania, as chargé-d'affaires; George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, as minister to Russia, who was succeeded in 1839 by W. W. Chew of Pennsylvania as chargé-d'affaires until the appointment of Churchill C. Cambreleng of New York, in 1840, and John H. Eaton of Tennessee as minister to Spain, who was succeeded in 1840 by Aaron Vail, of New York, chargé-d'affaires. The administration of President Jackson had been one of wild speculation and inflation, and the disastrous panic of 1837, and the depression which necessarily followed, occupied the whole attention of Van Buren's administration. He held to a policy of non-interference until the inflated values had found their level, and urged congress to pass the sub-treasury bill, under which the government was to keep and circulate its revenues without the agency of any bank. He was re-nominated at the Democratic national convention, May 5, 1840, which met at Baltimore, but was defeated in the election by Gen. William Henry Harrison, receiving only 60 electoral votes to 234 awarded Harrison, the latter's popular plurality being 146,315. Van Buren retired to his country seat,

"Lindenwald," Columbia county, N.Y., and was nominated for President by a "Barnburner" convention held at Utica, N.Y., in June, 1848, which nomination was confirmed by the Free-Soil national convention of Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1848. He received 291,262 popular votes against 1,360,101 for Zachary Taylor, but his candidacy caused the defeat of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was opposed to the Wilmot proviso. Van Buren supported Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan in 1852 and 1856, and although opposed to President Lincoln, he gave the administration his hearty support during the civil war. He is the author of: *Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States* (1867). He died in Kinderhook, N.Y., July 24, 1862.

VANCE, Joseph, governor of Ohio, was born in Washington county, Pa., March 21, 1781; of Scotch-Irish descent. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1788, and thence to Urbana, Ohio. In 1802 he was married to Mary Lemen of Urbana. He was made captain of a rifle company in 1809; was engaged in Indian warfare prior to 1812, during which year he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests of Fort Meigs; was a representative in the state legislature, 1812-14, 1815-16 and 1819-20. He subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Urbana and Fort Meigs (Perrysburg); laid out the town of Findlay; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820, and a Democratic representative from Ohio in the 17th-23d congresses, 1821-35. He was governor of Ohio, 1836-38; was defeated for re-election, 1838, by Wilson Shannon; was re-elected to the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47, serving as chairman of the committee on claims; was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848, and to the state constitutional convention of 1850, where he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He died on his farm near Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1852.

VANCE, Robert Brank, soldier and representative, was born in Buncombe county, N.C.; son of David Vance, and grandson of David Vance, who removed from Winchester, Va., to North Carolina; settled on the French Broad river, and took part in the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780. Robert B. Vance attended the common schools; became a farmer, and served as clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, 1848-56. He was elected captain of a company raised for the Confederate States army in 1861; was twice elected colonel of the 29th North Carolina regiment, serving with the regiment in Tennessee from Nov. 17, 1862, and therefore took no part in the defense of his native state when invaded by Burnside. Upon the death of Gen. James E. Rains, while leading a charge at the first battle of

Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862. Colonel Vance assumed command of the brigade, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1863. He was captured and imprisoned until paroled by President Lincoln, when he was sent North to obtain clothing and money for the relief of suffering Confederate prisoners. He was a representative from North Carolina in the 43d-48th congresses, 1873-85, and in the latter year was appointed U.S. commissioner of patents. He died in Asheville, N.C., Nov. 28, 1899.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, senator, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., May 13, 1830; son of David Vance. He was named for Zebulon Baird, a Scotchman, who immigrated to New Jersey, removing thence to North Carolina previous to 1790, and taking with him the first wagon seen in Buncombe county. Zebulon B. Vance attended Washington college, Tenn., and the University of North Carolina, 1851-52; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began practice in Asheville. He served as solicitor for Buncombe county, 1852; was a member of the state legislature, 1854; was a representative from North Carolina in the 35th congress, having been elected to complete the unexpired term of Thomas L. Clingman, elected U.S. senator; and was re-elected to the 36th congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1858, to March 3, 1861. He raised a company in the 14th North Carolina regiment in May, 1861; was appointed captain; was promoted colonel of the 26th North Carolina regiment in August, and served throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was governor of North Carolina, 1862-66, and during his administration, through the purchase of a foreign steamship fitted out as a blockade runner, he provided both the state troops and the Confederate government with clothing, arms and general supplies. In consequence of his position as governor after the occupation of the state by the U.S. troops, he was arrested in May, 1865, taken to Washington, D.C., and was soon after released on parole. He was pardoned by President Johnson in April, 1867. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1868; re-elected to the U.S. senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, resigning in January, 1872, and in the same year was the defeated Democratic nominee for senator, although congress had removed his political disabilities. He practised his profession in Charlotte, N.C., until his re-election as governor of the state in 1876, and was elected U.S. senator without opposition in 1878, and again in 1884 and 1890, serving from March 18, 1879, until his death. He introduced the sub-treasury bill in the 51st congress, and at the time of his death was a member of the committees on privileges and elections, finance, national banks, the University of the United States, and woman suffrage.

He was succeeded by Thomas Jordan Jarvis. He has been classed with Murphy and Macon as one of the three great statesmen produced by the state of North Carolina. He was married, first, to Harriet Newell, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Empsy, who died, Nov. 3, 1878; and secondly, in June, 1880, to Mrs. Florence (Steele) Marten, daughter of Samuel Steele of Kentucky, who survived him. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Davidson college, in 1867. Senator Vance died in Asheville, N.C., April 14, 1894.

VAN CLEVE, Horatio Phillips, soldier, was born in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 23, 1809. He attended the College of New Jersey, 1826-27; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 51st U.S. infantry, July 1, 1831; served on frontier duty in Wisconsin, 1831-35, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1834, resigning, Sept. 11, 1836. He engaged in farming near Monroe, Mich., 1836-39; near Ann Arbor, 1842-54, and in Minnesota, 1856-61, meanwhile teaching school in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1840-41; serving as civil engineer for the state of Michigan, 1855, and as U.S. surveyor of public lands in Minnesota, 1856. He was commissioned colonel, 2d Minnesota volunteers, July 23, 1861, and participated in the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, Jan. 19, 1862, where his regiment pushed back the enemy. For his gallantry in this combat he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He served in the Army of the Ohio, in the siege of Corinth, and in pursuit of Bragg's army, and commanded the 5th division, McCook's corps, at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. His division became the third under McCook at Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. On the first day of the battle he made the initial movement, crossing the lower ford at 6 A. M., but was recalled to take a position on the turnpike facing toward the woods on the right, where his line could not open fire, since the soldiers of McCook's beaten regiments were flying in terror between them and the enemy, but later in the day he made a charge at close quarters upon the enemy and was in the thickest of the fight until most of the lost ground had been retaken. On the following day, Jan. 1, 1863, owing to a severe wound in his foot, General Van Cleve gave over the command of his division to Col. Samuel Beatty, but he was able to take part in the skirmishes at Ringgold and near Gordon's Mills, Ga., Sept. 11 and 13, 1863, and in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, where on the first day his division, attached to Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden's corps, was repulsed by Stewart, and on the second day, while marching to the aid of Major-General Thomas, was suddenly thrown into disorder, and its further use-

fulness in that battle destroyed. He was in command of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863-Aug. 21, 1865; was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865; mustered out of the volunteer service on August 24, and by special act of congress restored to the regular army and retired. He was adjutant-general of Minnesota, 1866-70 and 1876-82. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1831. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., April 24, 1891.

VAN CORTLANDT, Philip, representative, was born in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester county, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1749; son of Pierre (q.v.) and Joanna (Livingston) Van Cortlandt. He attended Coldenham academy and was graduated in the first class from King's (Columbia) college, A.B., 1758, A.M., 1761. He gave his attention to surveying until his commission as lieutenant-colonel, 4th battalion, New York infantry, in June, 1775; was promoted by Washington, colonel of the 2d New York regiment, Nov. 30, 1776, to succeed Colonel Ritzema, who had abandoned the American cause; participated in the battle of Bemis Heights, being present at Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17, 1777; served with Gen. John Sullivan in his campaign against the Six Nations, 1779, and for his gallant conduct at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, was subsequently promoted by congress brigadier-general. He was a delegate to the state convention which adopted the Federal constitution in 1788; a member of the state assembly, 1788-90; state senator, 1791-93, and a Democratic representative from New York in the 3d-10th congresses, 1793-1809. He devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his farm, and in 1824 accompanied General Lafayette on his tour through the United States. He served as treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati, New York, for several years. He died at Cortlandt Manor, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1831.

VAN CORTLANDT, Pierre, lieutenant-governor of New York, was born in Cortlandt Manor, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1721; son of Philip and Catharine (De Peyster) Van Cortlandt, and grandson of Judge Stephanus Van Cortlandt (q.v.) and of Abraham de Peyster. Owing to the early death of three of his brothers and to the death of Stephen, the eldest, in 1756, whose son was serving in the British army, he assumed charge of the manor in the latter year. He was married to Joanna, daughter of Gilbert Livingston. He served as representative of the manor in the colonial assembly, 1768-75; supported the colonies in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the provincial convention, 1775; of the council of safety, 1776; and of the state constitutional convention, 1777. He was appointed first lieutenant-governor of New York in 1777, holding the position until his resignation in 1795. His

sons, Philip (q.v.) and Pierre, Jr. (1762-1848) were soldiers in the Revolution; the latter graduating from Rutgers, 1783, and receiving the honorary degree LL.D., 1843, also serving as a representative in congress, 1811-13. Lieutenant-Governor Van Cortlandt died at Cortlandt Manor, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1831.

VAN CORTLANDT, Stephanus, jurist, was born in New Amsterdam (New York city), May 4, 1643; son of Oloff (or Oliver) and Annetje Loockermans. His father (1600-1684) immigrated to New Netherlands from Holland as an officer on the *Héring* of the West India Company in 1638; served as commissioner of cargoes, 1839; customs officer, 1643-48; burgomaster of New Amsterdam, 1655-64, and was a merchant of great wealth. Stephanus Van Cortlandt pursued his studies under the Dutch clergymen of New Amsterdam; engaged in merchandising, and upon the establishment of English government in New York city in 1664, became a member of the court of assizes. He was commissioned ensign in King's county regiment in 1668; promoted captain and colonel; was mayor of New York city, 1677-1700; a member of the governor's council, 1683-1700; commissioner of the revenue, 1686; and also served as deputy auditor and deputy secretary of New York city. In 1688, during Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson's absence in England, at the time of Gov. Jacob Leisler's revolt, Van Cortlandt, with Frederick Philipse, was left in charge of the government. He was judge of the court of common pleas in King's county, for several years; a justice of the supreme court of the province, 1693, and appointed chief-justice in 1700, serving until his death in November of the same year. His estate on Croton Bay was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt by patent of William III. June 17, 1697. He died in New York city Nov. 25, 1700.

VAN DEPOELE, Charles J., electrician, was born in Lichtervelde, Belgium, April 27, 1846. He was apprenticed to a wood-carver in Paris, France, in 1861, and continued to follow the trade, devoting all his leisure, however, to electrical experiments, for which he had shown a decided ingenuity from childhood. In 1871 he came to the United States and established himself in the wood-carving business in Detroit, Mich., the control of which he subsequently consigned to his father, and against the latter's wishes gave his entire time to the study of electricity. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1880; organized a company for lighting the streets of that city, constructing his own dynamo, which proved a successful experiment, and in 1883 gave an exhibition of street railway cars run by electricity. This was followed by exhibitions at Toronto, Ontario, of a conduit road, 1884, and of

the overhead trolley system, 1885, which system he introduced into thirteen cities, 1885-88. In the latter year he sold his patents and business to the Thomson-Houston company of Lynn, Mass., of which company he became electrician. He also invented the electric percussion drill for mining. He died in Lynn, Mass., March 18, 1892.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius, financier, was born in Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., May 27, 1794; son of Cornelius and Phoebe (Hand) Vanderbilt. His first ancestor in America, Jan Aertsen Van der Bilt, emigrated from Holland, and settled on a farm near Flatbush, L.I., N.Y. about 1650. His father removed to Stapleton, L.I. and Cornelius attended the common schools and worked on the farm until 1811, when, with one hundred dollars borrowed from his mother, he purchased a boat and engaged in ferrying the laborers at work on the government fortifications between Staten Island and New York. In 1813 he married, and removed to New York city. In 1815, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Capt. John DeForest, he built the schooner *Charlotte*, and in 1817 became captain of a steamboat plying on the canal between New York and Philadelphia. He removed to Elizabethport, and later to New Brunswick, where he conducted the hotel in connection with the steamboat, and in 1827 leased the Elizabethport and New York ferry, which he successfully managed. He established steamboat lines on Long Island Sound and on the Hudson river, and in July, 1851, established a route to San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. In 1853 he sold his steamers to the Nicaragua Transit company, and in 1855 established a line of steamers between New York and Havre. In May, 1862, when the government was in need of fast steamers for cruising the Atlantic in search of blockade runners and Confederate commerce destroyers, he offered to sell the *Vanderbilt*, the fastest steamer afloat, which had cost him \$800,000, to the government, and when the navy department hesitated to make an offer for the vessel, owing to the fact that the machinery was placed above deck, he suggested in a letter to W. O. Bartlett dated May 14, 1863, that Com. Robert F. Stockton, retired, and two active commanders in the U.S. navy determine a valuation, adding: "If this will not answer, will the gov-



VANDERBILT

Tenn., at a cost of \$1,000,000, which gift was liberally supplemented by gifts from his son and grandsons. By his will, he bequeathed to his eldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, nine-tenths of his entire fortune, leaving \$11,000,000 to the latter's four sons, and \$4,000,000 to his own daughters. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877), was one of the six named in "Class B, Business men," and received 29 votes, the largest number in the class. He died in New York city, Jan. 4, 1877.



come of \$1,000,000 placed in trust, and his other son and his two daughters received equal shares of \$7,500,000 each. He died in New York city, Sept. 12, 1899.

VANDERBILT, William Henry, capitalist, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., May 8, 1821; son of Cornelius and Sophia (Johnson) Vanderbilt. He attended the grammar school of Columbia college, and in 1838 engaged in business as a

ship chandler, and later in the banking house of Drew, Robinson & Co. He was married in 1841, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. Kissam of Brooklyn, and in 1842 failing health caused his retirement to a small farm at New Dorp, S. I. He was appointed receiver of the Staten Island railroad and became business manager of the railroads under the control of his father. He was vice-president of the Harlem and Hudson River railroads in 1864, and of the New York Central in 1865, and it was by his suggestion that the two roads were consolidated and a continuous line from New York to Buffalo was established in 1869. On his father's death, in 1877, he became the president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and also obtained control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, and of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroads. On May 4, 1883, he resigned the office of president of the Vanderbilt system, and his sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, were elected to succeed him. In payment of a debt of \$150,000, borrowed by General Grant from Mr. Vanderbilt, two days before the failure of Grant & Ward, Mr. Vanderbilt received from the general deeds of real estate, and his swords, medals and paintings, which he placed in the archives of the government at Washington. Mr. Vanderbilt erected a fine mansion on Fifth Avenue, N.Y. city; presented \$200,000 to the endowment of Vanderbilt university; \$100,000 each for a theological school and library in connection with the university; \$500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; \$50,000 to the church of St. Bartholomew, and in 1881 he gave \$103,000 for the removal of the obelisk from Alexandria, Egypt, to Central Park, N.Y. In his will, he bequeathed \$10,000,000 to each of his eight children, \$2,000,-



W. H. Vanderbilt

000 more to his eldest son, Cornelius, \$1,000,000 to Cornelius, the eldest son of the latter, and the residuary estate to his two eldest sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200,000 to the widow. While engaged, at his residence, in a spirited discussion of railroad matters with Robert Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and died in his study in New York city, Dec. 8, 1885.

VANDERLYN, John, artist, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1775, of Dutch descent. He attended Kingston academy; was apprenticed to a wagon-painter in New York city, 1791, where he studied drawing at the school of Archibald Robertson, and subsequently, as the protégé of Aaron Burr, continued his art-studies under Gilbert Stuart in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1796 was sent by his patron to Paris, France. During his brief return to the United States, 1801-03, he painted portraits of Burr and his daughter, Theodosia, and also two views of Niagara Falls. He spent the years 1803-15 in England, France and Italy, executing some of his best work during this period, and upon his return to the United States devoted himself chiefly to portrait-painting. He became financially involved by the building of the rotunda in New York city, where he exhibited several panoramas. These not proving successful, he retired to Kingston, N.Y., where he continued to reside until his death, with the exception of the years, 1842-44, spent in Europe, where he executed his order from congress, *The Landing of Columbus*, for the capitol at Washington, D.C. This canvas, although his own conception and design, was largely the work of other artists. It was subsequently engraved for the U.S. five-dollar bank notes. His paintings include; *Death of Miss McCrea*, for Joel Barlow; *Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage*, (1807), which was awarded the Napoleon gold medal at the Louvre in 1808, and became the property of Bishop Kip; *Ariadne* (1812), in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the portrait subjects: Washington, for the national house of representatives; Monroe (in New York city hall), Jackson, Calhoun, Randolph and others. His portraits of Burr, Robert R. Livingston (1804), Roger Strong and Henry Benson (1823), came into the possession of the New York Historical society. See: "Recollections of John Vanderlyn, the Artist" by Bishop Kip in the *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1867. He died in Kingston, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1852.

VAN DE VELDE, James Oliver, R.C. bishop, was born near Termonde, Belgium, April 3, 1795. He was educated by private instructors, and in private schools; was professor of French and Flemish in Puer, 1813; subsequently a student

VANDEVER

in the Seminary of Mechlin, and also instructor in Latin; immigrated to the United States in 1817, and continued his studies in Georgetown university, D.C., 1817-19. He was a professor of belles-lettres, in St. Mary's college, Kansas, from 1819; ordained priest, Sept. 25, 1827, in the cathedral at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Marechal; was chaplain of the Convent of the Visitation, 1827-29, and engaged in charge of missions in Rockville and Rock Creek, Md., 1829-31. He was professor of rhetoric in St. Lewis college (university), Missouri, 1831-33; vice-president

and procurator of the university, 1833-40; vice-provincial of Missouri, 1837 and 1843; president of the university, 1840-49, serving as representative of his province to the congregation of procurators in Rome, 1840, and as socius of the provincial was a member of the council of Baltimore, Md., 1848. He was consecrated bishop of Chicago, Feb. 11, 1849, at St. Louis, Mo., by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Loras and Miles, visiting Rome in 1852, where he persuaded Pope Pius IX. to transfer him to a diocese more beneficial to his failing health. He was translated to the vacant see of Natchez, Miss., July 29, 1853, and installed, Dec. 13. In the midst of his labors he sustained a fatal injury, and died in Natchez, Miss., Nov. 13, 1855.

VANDEVER, William, representative, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1817; son of William and Margaret (Ten Eyck) Vandever; grandson of William Vandever, who served in the war of 1812. His ancestors came from Holland and settled in Wilmington, Del., in 1658. He removed to Illinois in 1839; was married, Jan. 7, 1847, to Jane H., daughter of Charles C. and Eliza Williams of Westfield, N.J.; removed to Iowa in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was a Republican representative from Iowa in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-63. He recruited the 9th regiment and the 3d battery of artillery in Iowa; was commissioned colonel and took part in the southwestern campaign under Gen. S. R. Curtis; commanded the 2d brigade, 4th division, at Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant

VAN DORN

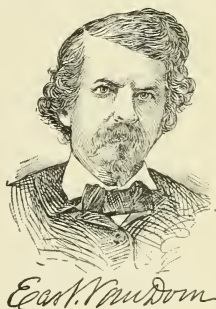
and meritorious services at Arkansas Post. He served under General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, commanding the 3d brigade, 2d division, 16th army corps, Army of the Tennessee; was stationed at Kenesaw Mountain, in October, 1864, and prior to the battle of Allatoona, he signalled over the heads of the Confederate force, "Sherman says, 'Hold on, I am coming!'" He repelled Gen. J. E. Johnston's last assault on Sherman's extreme right made by Hardee's and Bragg's corps, March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, N.C.; was brevetted major-general for this service, and after the war returned to Iowa. He resumed his law practice; was U.S. Indian inspector, 1873-77; and removed to San Buenaventura, Cal., in 1884, serving as a Republican representative from the sixth district of California, in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887-91. He was chairman of the committee on irrigation of arid lands, and a member of that on mines and mining. He died in Ventura, Cal., July 23, 1893.

VAN DE VYVER, Augustine, R. C. bishop, was born in Haesdonck, Belgium, Dec. 1, 1841. He was ordained, July 24, 1870, at Brussels, Belgium, and came to the United States. He was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic church in the Cathedral of St. Peter, Richmond, Va., Oct. 20, 1889, by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Kain and Haid. Bishop Van De Vyver received the honorary degree of D.D.

VAN DORN, Earl, soldier, was born near Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1842; and commissioned 2d lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1844. He served in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, May 3-9, 1846, and the battle of Monterey, September 21; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; the battles of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18 (being brevetted captain on the last day for gallantry), Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847, and Churubusco, August 20. He was brevetted major for Contreras and Churubusco, August 20; served during the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847, and was wounded in entering the Belen Gate. He took part in the Seminole war, 1849-50; was promoted captain, 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and led an expedition against the Comanche Indians,



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.



Earl Van Dorn

fighting near Washita Village, I.T., where he received four severe arrow wounds. He was promoted major, 2d cavalry, June 28, 1860, and on Jan. 31, 1861, resigned his commission. When Mississippi seceded, Jefferson Davis was appointed major-general of the militia and Van Dorn, with three other officers, was appointed brigadier-general. When Davis resigned, Van Dorn was promoted major-general, but later resigned his commission to become colonel in the Confederate army. He was soon promoted brigadier-general; was in command of Texas at the time of the surrender of David E. Twiggs (q.v.), on Feb. 18, 1861, and acting under orders, prevented the movement of the U.S. troops from Texas, capturing 815 officers and men. Van Dorn was transferred to Virginia in September, 1861; was promoted major-general, and on October 4, was given command of a division in Beauregard's corps in the Army of Virginia, under Joseph E. Johnston. On Jan. 10, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi district; made his headquarters at once in Missouri, and planned an aggressive campaign against St. Louis, with Springfield as a base, calling on Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana for aid. But on Feb. 12, Price was driven out of Springfield by Curtis, and was pursued into the mountains of Arkansas, where he was joined by Van Dorn, March 1. In command of all the forces, 16,000 men, Van Dorn moved against Curtis, who was near Bentonville, March 4, and on March 6, dividing his army, left McCulloch to attack an almost impregnable front, while he, with Price, attacked the rear of the camp. Van Dorn was unsuccessful, and McCulloch was killed, his troops were demoralized, and Van Dorn's army was divided. On the morning of March 8, the Union troops were found in an altered position, preventing the cooperation of the Confederate columns. Van Dorn withdrew to Van Buren, Ark., leaving Missouri uncontested; Halleck massed the Union forces on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and so endangered Beauregard's army that on March 17, Van Dorn moved to support Beauregard. He marched boldly for St. Louis, intending to divert the enemy, but on March 23, was ordered to move upon Memphis. He joined Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., participating in the defense and evacuation of that place. Van Dorn urged that troops again be sent west of the Mississippi and that Sterling Price, being a greater favorite with the people, be allowed to supersede him. On the approach of Farragut's fleet, Van Dorn was sent to Vicksburg to relieve Lovell, and his defense of Vicksburg convinced Farragut of the necessity of having the cooperation of land forces. When, on July 27, Farragut started back to New Orleans, Van Dorn sent J. C. Breckin-

ridge to Baton Rouge with 5000 picked men. Breckinridge met with disaster; Van Dorn applied to Price for aid, but that officer had none to give, and on Aug. 24, Breckinridge returned. On Sept. 11, 1862, Van Dorn was ordered by President Davis to join Price and assume command of both armies. He marched to Corinth, where Price was opposing Rosecrans, assumed command and at dawn on October 3, attacked the Union line. At 1:30 he had driven the forces into their inner lines, but on the 4th he was repulsed and retreated to Hatchie Bridge, where he met Ord, who gave him battle. He retreated toward Vicksburg, Miss.; was superseded on Oct. 14, 1862, by Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, and was transferred to the command of the cavalry. Grant followed in pursuit until Dec. 20, when Van Dorn, at the head of his cavalry, attacked Murphy at Holly Springs, and destroyed Grant's stores. Joseph E. Johnston says this attempt was surpassed by no enterprise of its character during the war, and the loss of the stores obliged Grant to fall back, thus gaining for the Confederacy a little much needed time. In the following spring he fought at Thompson's Station, where he captured about 1000 men from Gen. Gordon Granger. In May he was shot by Dr. Peters, because of a private grievance. He died at Spring Hill, Tenn., May 8, 1863.

VAN DYKE, Henry, clergyman and author, was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1852; son of Henry Jackson (q.v.) and Henrietta (Ashmead) Van Dyke. He was graduated from the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1869; from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1877. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1876; took a post graduate course at Berlin university, 1877-78; was pastor at Newport, R.I., 1879-82, and of the Brick Presbyterian church, New York city, 1882-1900, and was elected professor of English literature at Princeton university in 1900. He was corresponding editor of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* in 1876, and edited the "Princeton Book." He was married, Dec. 13, 1881, to Ellen, daughter of Andrew and Fanny (Brooke) Reid of Baltimore, Md. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1884; by Harvard college



in 1893, and by Yale in 1896, and that of LL.D. by Union in 1898, by Washington and Jefferson in 1902, and by Wesleyan, 1903. He was trustee of Princeton university; preacher to Harvard university, and to the universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania, and president of the Holland society. In 1902 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He is the author of: *The Reality of Religion* (1884); *The Story of the Psalms* (1887); *The National Sin of Literary Piracy* (1888); *The Poetry of Tennyson* (1889); *Sermons to Young Men* (1893); *The Christ Child in Art* (1894); *Little Rivers* (1895); *The Other Wise Man* (1896); *The Gospel for an Age of Doubt* (1896); *The First Christmas Tree* (1897); *The Builders and Other Poems* (1897); *Ships and Havens* (1897); *The Lost Word* (1898); *The Gospel for a World of Sin* (1899); *Fisherman's Luck* (1899); *The Toiling of Felix and other Poems* (1900); *The Poetry of the Psalms* (1900); *The Friendly Year* (1900); *Preface to Counsel on Books and Reading* (1900); *The Ruling Passion* (1901); *The Blue Flower* (1902); *The Open Door* (1903).

VAN DYKE, Henry Jackson, clergyman, was born at Abington, Montgomery county, Pa., March 2, 1822; son of Dr. Frederick Augustus and Eliza (Anderson) Van Dyke; grandson of Frederick Van Dyke; great-grandson of John Van Dyke, a patriot soldier, who was killed at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and a descendant of Jan Thomasse Van Dijk, who emigrated from Holland in 1652, and became first magistrate of New Utrecht, L.I. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; attended Yale Theological seminary, and was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1845. He was married in 1845 to Henrietta, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lehman) Ashmead of Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in June, 1845; was pastor at Bridgeton, N.J., 1845-52; at Germantown, Pa., 1852-53, and of the 2d Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1853-91. He was a director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1873-91, and Stone lecturer in 1890, and was elected professor of systematic theology at Union Theological seminary in 1891. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Missouri in 1860. He is the author of: *The Lord's Prayer* (1872); *The Church: Her Ministry and Sacraments* (1890), and of many published sermons. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 25, 1891.

VAN DYKE, John, jurist, was born in Lamington, N.J., April 3, 1807; son of Abraham and Sarah (Honeyman) Van Dyke; grandson of Abraham and Ida (Stryker) Van Dyke and of Jan and Margaret (Barcolo) Van Dyke, and a de-

scendant of Ian Van Dyke of New Utrecht, L.I., who came from Amsterdam in 1652. He was privately educated; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began practice in New Brunswick, N.J. He was a Whig representative from New Jersey in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847-51, and judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1860-67. He was also first president of the Bank of New Jersey, prosecutor of the pleas, mayor of New Brunswick, and held many positions of honor and trust. He removed to Wabasha, Minn., in 1863, was a state senator, 1869, and judge of the 3d judicial district by special appointment, 1870. He was married, Oct. 7, 1841, to Mary Dix, daughter of Theodore (q.v.) and Lucy (Dix) Strong, and had five sons, among them: Theodore Strong (q.v.) and John Charles (q.v.). Judge Van Dyke died in Wabasha, Minn., Dec. 24, 1878.

VAN DYKE, John Charles, author, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., April 21, 1856; son of Judge John (q.v.) and Mary Dix (Strong) Van Dyke. He was privately educated and prepared for the U.S. Military academy, but refused his appointment; attended Columbia college, 1876-77; was admitted to the New York bar, 1877, but did not enter into practice, turning his attention to literature instead. He became librarian of the Sage library, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1878, still retaining this position in 1903. He was a student of art in Europe for many years and subsequently a constant visitor to European galleries and universities. In 1889 he became professor of the history of art, Rutgers college, from which college he received the degree of L.H.D., the same year. He was also appointed the university lecturer at almost all of the larger Eastern universities, including Harvard, Princeton and Columbia, and became widely known as a lecturer and the author of many books. He edited the *Studio*, 1883-84; *Art Review*, 1887-88, and was for ten years art editor of the New York *Evening Post*. He also edited *College Histories of Art* (1894); *Modern French Masters* (1896); and *History of American Art* (1903), and is the author of: *Books and How to Use Them* (1883); *Principles of Art* (1887); *How to Judge a Picture* (1888); *Notes on Sage Library* (1888); *Serious Art in America* (1890); *Art for Art's Sake* (1893); *History of Painting* (1894); *Old Dutch and Flemish Masters* (1895); *Nature for Its Own Sake* (1898); *The Desert* (1901); *Old English Masters* (1902); *The Meaning of Pictures*, Columbia university lectures (1903).

VAN DYKE, Nicholas, delegate, was born in New Castle county, Del., Sept. 25, 1738; son of Nicholas Van Dyke of Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., who removed to Delaware. He studied law in Philadelphia, Pa.; was admitted to the bar

in 1765; settled in practice in his native county, and became prominent in local politics. He was a member of the committee of thirteen to confer with the other colonies regarding the Boston port bill; a deputy to the state constitutional convention of July, 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-83, signing the Articles of Confederation, and serving as a member of the committee of five to consider the admission of New Hampshire into the Union in 1781. He was a member of the council of Delaware in 1777, and its speaker in 1779; appointed judge of admiralty, Feb. 21, 1777, and president of Delaware on Feb. 1, 1783, to succeed John Cook (who, as speaker of the council, had succeeded John Dickinson, resigned), and served till his death in New Castle county, Del., Feb. 19, 1789.

VAN DYKE, Nicholas, senator, was born in New Castle, Del., Dec. 20, 1769; son of Nicolas Van Dyke (q.v.). He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; and was admitted to the bar at New Castle, in April, 1792. He was married to a daughter of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway) Johns, and their daughter, Dorcas Montgomery, was married in 1824 to Charles I. DuPont (q.v.). Nicholas Van Dyke was a representative in the state legislature in 1799; Federal representative in the 10th and 11th congresses, 1807-11; state senator, 1815-17, and a member of the U.S. senate from Dec. 1, 1817, up to the time of his death in New Castle, Del., March 21, 1826.

VAN DYKE, Theodore Strong, author, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., July 19, 1842; son of Judge John (q.v.) and Mary (Dix) Van Dyke. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised in Wabasha, Minn., 1866-76, serving as a member of the state legislature, 1872. He removed to California in 1876 for the benefit of his health; became a contributor to the press on irrigation, field sports and out-of-door subjects, and in 1884 visited Mexico as a special correspondent for New York papers. He served as engineer for several large irrigation works, and is the author of: *The Rifle, Rod and Gun in California* (1881); *The Still Hunter* (1883); *Southern California* (1886); *Millionaires of a Day* (1889), and *Game Birds at Home* (1895).

VANE, Henry, colonial governor, was born at Hadlow in Kent, England, in 1612; son of Sir Henry and Frances (Darcy) Vane. His ancestors, of Welch origin, had played important parts in English history for three centuries. He attended Westminster, was a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after three years, left to visit the continent, where he became interested in the Reformed church.

Upon his return to England in 1632, he found life in the gay court of Charles I. intolerable, and also disapproved of both the government and the ceremonies of the Anglican church. Consequently, in 1635, at the age of twenty-three, he left his home and fortune "for conscience's sake," and sailed on the *Abigail*, arriving at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1635. He soon rose to a position of influence, and on March 25, 1636, was elected governor of the colony, the ships of the harbor signaling his election with a volley of shot. During his administration, Musketaquid (Concord) was first projected, Thomas Hooker (q.v.) settled in Connecticut, and Harvard college was established; but the Anne Hutchinson (q.v.) controversy bade fair to wreck the little colony, Vane and John Cotton standing practically alone among the influential colonists in defence of Mrs. Hutchinson's teachings. In the election of 1637 he was defeated for governor by John Winthrop, the foremost man of the colony, and with whom Vane disputed concerning the advisability of the colony's deciding who should be allowed to settle within its borders. He was chosen a deputy in the great and general court, and though at first denied his seat by that body, he was returned by his constituents the following day and duly seated. He returned to England in August, 1637, and quickly rose to prominence, still remaining kindly disposed toward the Massachusetts colony and aiding it materially. He served in the long parliament, figuring in the trial of Stafford and finally joining in the popular movement against Charles I. He quarrelled with Cromwell, when he thought he was tampering with the rights of the people, and upon the latter's death, became the leader of the Republican party. Upon the ascension of Charles II. to the throne, Vane was tried for treason and beheaded. He published a *Brief Answer to a Certain Declaration made of the Intent and Equity of the Order of Court that None should be received to inhabit within this Jurisdiction but such as should be allowed by some of the Magistrates*. His life was written by George Sikes, a contemporary, in Sparks's "American Biography" (1835), and also by James K. Hosmer, entitled: "The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay and Leader of the Long Parliament" (1888). He was executed in London, June 14, 1662.

VAN ELTEN, (Hendrik Dirk) Kruseman, artist, was born in Alkmaar, Holland, Nov. 14, 1829; son of Daniel Nicolaas and Elizabeth FredERICA (Kruseman) Van Elten. He studied art under C. Lieste, at Haarlem, and at the Academy of Design, and in 1849 established a studio of his own at Amsterdam. In 1865 he came to the United States, and settled in New York city. He was married in July, 1874, at Amsterdam,

Holland, to Margeretha Rudolpha, daughter of Pieter and Maria (Vermande) Westerman Holstyn of Amsterdam. He received a gold medal at the International exhibition at Amsterdam; was awarded medals in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and was decorated with the order of the Netherlands Lion, by the King of Holland. He was elected an academicien of the National Academy of Design, a member of the Royal Academies of Amsterdam and Rotterdam; was an honorary member of the Brussels Water Color society; a member of the American Water Color society, and of several foreign art societies. Among his paintings, are: *Sunday Morning; Morning in the Woods; Lake Mohonk; Spring Morning; Evening at the Pool; Straggling Brook; Spring in the Woods; Heathfield in Holland; and Late Autumn.*

VAN HISE, Charles Richard, educator and geologist, was born in Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857; son of William Henry and Mary (Goodrich) Van Hise; grandson of Richard and Ruth (Dean) Van Hise, and of Gilman Goodrich and Lydia (Harvey) Goodrich, and a descendant of Abraham Van Hise. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, B.M.E. 1879; B.S., 1880; M.S., 1882; Ph. D., 1892; was instructor in chemistry and metallurgy there, 1879-83; assistant professor of metallurgy, 1883-86; professor of metallurgy, 1886-88; of mineralogy and petrography, 1888-90; professor of archean and applied geology, 1890-92; and professor of geology, 1892-1903; non-resident professor of structural geology at the University of Chicago, 1891-1903, and in 1903 was elected president of the University of Wisconsin. He was assistant geologist in the Wisconsin Geological survey, 1881-82, and of the Lake Superior division of the U.S. Geological survey, 1883-88; geologist in charge of the Lake Superior division, 1888-1901, and in 1901 was appointed geologist in charge of the division of pre-Cambrian and metamorphic geology for the U.S. Geological survey, which position he still held in 1903. He was also consulting geologist for the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey from 1897. He was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters; vice-president of section E, geology and geography, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Scientific Society of Krisitaniam, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of America, and various other societies. He was one of the editors of the *Journal of Geology* from its foundation in 1892. His principal works are: *Correlation Papers, Archean and Algonkian* (1892); *The Penokee-Gogebie Iron-bearing Series of Michigan and Wisconsin* with R. D. Irving (1893); *Principles of North Amer-*

ican pre-Cambrian Geology (1896); *The Marquette Iron-bearing District of Michigan*, with W. S. Bayley and H. L. Smith (1897); *The Menominee Iron-bearing District of Michigan*, with W. S. Bayley; *Some Principles Controlling the Deposition of Ores; a Treatise on Metamorphism*. He is also the author of many other papers on geological subjects.

VAN HORN, Robert Thompson, journalist and representative, was born in East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pa., May 19, 1824; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Van Horn; grandson of Isaiah and Dorcas (Logan) Van Horn and of Robert and Mary (Cannon) Thompson, who emigrated from county Londonderry, Ireland, in 1789; and a descendant of Jan Cornelissen (John, the son of Cornelius) who came from Hoorn, Holland, and settled in New Amsterdam (New York), 1645. He was apprenticed to a printer in the office of the Indiana (Pa.) *Register* in 1839; removed to Ohio in 1844; was married, Dec. 2, 1849, to Adela H., daughter of Caleb and Matilda (Buckingham) Cooley of Athens county, Ohio. He settled in Kansas City, Mo., in 1855, and in the same year established the *Kansas City Journal*, which he edited, 1855-96. He was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1861, but resigned to become lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Missouri volunteers. He was wounded at the battle and siege of Lexington, Mo., September, 1861; took part in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements, 1861-62, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He was a state senator, 1862-64, being elected in 1864 representative from the eighth Missouri district to the 39th congress. He served in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865-71, and in the 47th and 54th congresses, 1881-83, and 1895-97, officiating while in congress as chairman of the house committee of the joint committee on printing. He was collector of internal revenue of the sixth district of Missouri, 1875-81; delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880, and retired from journalism in 1896, continuing to make his home in Kansas City, Mo.

VAN LAER, Alexander T., artist, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1857; son of Peter C. and Minna (Verbeek) Van Laer, who came from Holland to the United States in 1848. He attended the Auburn high school; the National Academy of Design, and the Art Students' league, subsequently continuing his art studies under R. Swain Gifford. He conducted an art school in Jacksonville, Ill., 1880-84; studied under George Poggenbeck of Amsterdam, Holland, 1883-84; conducted an art school at Akron, Ohio, 1885-90, and opened a studio in New York city in 1890. He was married in November, 1886, to Stella, daughter of Joseph and Aseneth (White) Stickney of Somers-

worth, N.H. He became a lecturer on art subjects, and was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1900. His canvases include: *Rainy Day, Canal Street, N.Y.* (1893); *Wet Day, Westchester, Pa.* (1897); *Bronxville Meadows* (1899); *Meadow Near Chadd's Ford* (1902); *Connecticut Hillside* (1902).

VANN, Irving Goodwin, jurist, was born in Ulysses, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1842; son of Samuel R. and Catherine H. (Goodwin) Vann; grandson of Samuel (1772-1878) and Mary (Bond) Vann, and of Joseph (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Ruth (Stout) Goodwin; great-grandson of Lieut. Samuel Vann of New Jersey, a Revolutionary officer, and great-grandson of Richard Goodwin, a native of New England, who removed to Pennsylvania, and whose son, Richard, located early in the 19th century at Goodwin's Point on Cayuga Lake, N.Y. Irving G. Vann attended Trumansburg (N.Y.) academy; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1863, and from the Albany law school, Union university, LL.B., 1865, meanwhile serving as principal of the high school in Pleasant Valley, Ky., 1863. He practised law in Syracuse, N.Y., 1866-82, where he was married, Oct. 11, 1870, to Florence, daughter of Henry Augustus and Sarah Jane (Birdsall) Dillaye. He was Republican mayor of Syracuse, 1879; justice of the supreme court, 1882-88 and 1892-96, serving meanwhile as a judge of the court of appeals, to which latter office he was again appointed in January, 1896, and in November, 1896, was elected to the same for a term of fourteen years. In addition to his official duties, he was a non-resident lecturer in the law schools of Cornell, Syracuse and Albany. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale, 1870, and that of LL.D. by Hamilton, 1882, Syracuse, 1897, and Yale, 1898. Judge Vann was a founder of the State Bar association; a founder and president of the Onondaga Bar association; organized and was sole president of the Woodlawn cemetery, and was actively connected with various philanthropic and other societies.

VAN NESS, Cornelius Peter, governor of Vermont, was born in Kinderhook, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1782; son of John Peter and Marcia (Burns) Van Ness. He was admitted to the bar in 1804; practised law in Kinderhook, 1804-06; in St. Albans, Vt., 1806-09, and in Burlington, Vt., 1809-18. He was U.S. district attorney for Vermont, 1810-13; collector of customs at Burlington, 1813-15, and at the close of the war of 1812 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, to settle the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1818-20, chief-justice of the supreme court of Vermont, 1821-22, and was elected governor of the state in

1823, serving by re-elections, 1824-26. During his governorship, he received General Lafayette, upon the latter's visit to America. In 1826 he was candidate for U.S. senator against Horatio Seymour, and after an exciting canvass was defeated in the legislature. He was U.S. minister to Spain, 1830-40, and after attempting to carry Vermont for Van Buren, removed to New York city. He was appointed by President Tyler, collector of the port of New York in 1844, but in 1846, upon the death of his brother, John Peter Van Ness (1772-1846), former mayor of Washington, D.C., he resigned his office to assume the care of the latter's estate in Washington. He was twice married; first, March 5, 1804, to Rhoda, daughter of James Savage of Chatham, N.J.; and secondly to a Spanish lady. Of his children, Cornelius and George became prominent in the politics of Texas, and his daughter Cornelia married Judge J. J. Roosevelt, of the New York supreme court. Governor Van Ness died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852.

VAN NESS, William Peter, jurist, was born in Ghent, Columbia county, N.Y., in 1778; son of John Peter and Marcia (Burns) Van Ness. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1797, and subsequently studied and practised law in New York city. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1801, and as an intimate friend of Aaron Burr was second in the duel with Alexander Hamilton. He was appointed by President Madison judge of the U.S. district court for the southern district of New York in 1812, which office he held until his death. He is the author of: *Examination of Charges against Aaron Burr* (1803); *The Laws of New York, with Notes*, with John Woodworth (2 vols. 1813); *Reports of Two Cases in the Prize Court for New York District* (1814), and *Concise Narrative of Gen. Jackson's First Invasion of Florida* (1826). He died in New York city, Sept. 6, 1826.

VAN NESS, Abraham Rynier, clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 1, 1823; son of Abraham Rynier Van Ness, and a descendant of Peter Van Nest, who emigrated from Holland in 1647 and settled in New Amsterdam. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; from the Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in America at New Brunswick in 1847, and was pastor in New York city, 1848-62; had charge of the American chapel in Paris, France, 1863-64; in Rome, Italy, 1864-65; of the American Union church at Florence, Italy, 1866-75, and was pastor in Philadelphia, Pa., 1878-86. He was president of the evangelization committee of the Free church of Italy in 1875; of the General Synod in 1879, and organized the Reformed Dutch church in Geneva, Switzerland. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by

Rutgers college and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He is the author of: *Signs of the Times* (1854); *Reports of Union Church, Florence* (1863); *Life of George W. Bethune* (1869), and *Reports of the Florence Orphan Asylum* (1876). He also edited Cannon's "Pastoral Theology" (1853), and Bethune's "Lectures on the Heidelberg catechism" (1864). He died in New York city, June 2, 1892.

VAN RENSSELAER, Cortlandt, clergyman, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 26, 1808; son of Gen. Stephen and Cornelia (Paterson) Van Rensselaer, and grandson of Stephen and Catharine (Livingston) Van Rensselaer and of Judge William and Cornelia (Bell) Paterson. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830; attended Union Theological seminary, Va., and Princeton Theological seminary, 1830-33, and engaged in missionary work among the slaves of Virginia, 1833-35. He was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of West Hanover, April, 1835; was pastor at Burlington, N.J., 1837-40, and at Washington, D.C., 1841-42; agent of Princeton Theological seminary in 1844, and secretary of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, 1846-60. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1845. He founded and edited the *Presbyterian Magazine* and *The Home, the School and the Church*, and is the author of: *Miscellaneous Sermons, Essays and Addresses*, published posthumously by his son Cortlandt (1861). He died in Burlington, N.J., July 25, 1860.

VAN RENSSELAER, Jeremias, colonist, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1632; son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a wealthy diamond merchant of Amsterdam, and a founder of the West India company, who bought from the Indians a vast tract of land in New Netherlands, now comprising the counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer, which he named Rensselaerswick. He remained in Amsterdam, managed the colonization of his estate through agents, and was known as the first patroon of Rensselaerswick. Upon his death in 1644, the estate having descended to his eldest son Johannes, who was under age, the West India company, fearing the further growth of the colony, attempted to cut off the power of the patroon, but finally acknowledged their violation of the colony's charter. The controversy was carried on by Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, second son of Kiliaen, and in 1653, Jeremias, another son, immigrated to America and succeeded to the charge of the colony of Rensselaerswick. When the province was threatened by the English, he was chosen president of the convention that assembled in New Amsterdam to take defensive measures. He swore allegiance to the Duke of York in 1664, but

was left in possession of his colony, which under the English law became a manor, and he conducted its affairs for ten years. The city of Albany was created from the village of Beverwyck, a part of the manor. Van Rensselaer made peace with the Indians, and wrote to Holland accounts of the happenings in New Netherlands. He was married to Maria Van Cortlandt. He died in Rensselaerswick, N.Y., in October, 1674.

VAN RENSSELAER, Kilian K., representative, was born in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N.Y., June 9, 1763; son of Col. Kilian Van Rensselaer; grandson of Hendrick Van Rensselaer, and great-grandson of Jeremias (q.v.), and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer. He attended Yale college, studied law, and became private secretary to General Schuyler. He attained a distinguished place at the bar and was a Democratic representative in the 7th-11th congresses, 1805-11. He died in Albany, N.Y., June 18, 1845.

VAN RENSSELAER, Mariana Griswold, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1851; daughter of George and Lydia (Alley) Griswold; granddaughter of George and Maria Matilda (Cumming) Griswold, and of Saul and Mary (Underhill) Alley, and a descendant of John Underhill, the famous Indian fighter of Massachusetts and New Netherlands, who arrived in Boston from England in 1630; and of the Griswolds, who were among the first settlers of Lyme, Conn. She received a private education in New York and Germany; and was married, April 14, 1873, to Schuyler, son of John Cullen and Cornelia Josepha (Codwise) Van Rensselaer. She was elected president of the Public Education association, New York city, contributed to periodicals and newspapers articles on art and architecture, and is the author of: *American Etchers* (1886); *Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works* (1888); *Six Portraits* (1888); *English Cathedrals* (1893); *Art Out of Doors* (1893); *Should We Ask for the Suffrage?* (1894); *One Man Who Was Content* (1896), and in 1903 had been for some years engaged on a *History of the City of New York in Colonial Times*.

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., April 15, 1819; son of Judge John S. Van Rensselaer; grandson of Kilian K. Van Rensselaer, and in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in America. He attended the Albany academy and was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1841. He was ordered deacon in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, June 27, 1841, and ordained priest in St. Paul's church, Whitehall, N.Y., by Bishop Onderdonk in 1843. He was assistant in St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., 1841-45, meantime having

charge of St. Paul's, Whitehall. He was rector of Grace church, Albany, 1845-47; St. John's, Mount Morris, 1847-53; of St. Paul's, Oxford, 1853-54; and St. Paul's, Rochester, 1854-59. He was president of DeVaux college, N.Y., 1859-69; professor of ethics at Hobart college, 1870-72, and

its president, 1872-76; rector of Emmanuel church, Geneva, Switzerland, 1877-78. He received from Hobart the honorary degrees, A.M., 1850, and D.D., 1859, and from Union that of LL.D., 1874.

He was a member of the New York Historical society; the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of

Colonial Wars; the St. Nicholas society; the Holland society, and warden of the Sisters of the Annunciation, B.V.M., New York, 1893-1900. He was chaplain of the House of the Holy Comforter in New York city, 1886, and is the author of: *Sister Louise: the Story of her Life Work* (1883); and *Annals of the Van Rensselaers in the United States*. He died at Lakewood, N.J., Feb. 17, 1900.

VAN RENSSELAER, Solomon, soldier, was born in Rensselaer county, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1774; son of Henry Kilian Van Rensselaer. His father (1774-1816) commanded a New York regiment during the Revolution, becoming a general of militia. Solomon entered the U.S. army as a cornet of cavalry, March 14, 1792, and was promoted captain of a volunteer company in the Miami campaign, serving under Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Maumee Rapids, August, 1794. He was married in 1797, to Harriet, daughter of Col. Philip Van Rensselaer. In 1812 he joined Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer in northern New York, and was appointed adjutant-general of state militia. He negotiated the agreement whereby Lake Ontario was granted by England as a public highway during the war. He commanded the attacking party at the assault of Queenston Heights, Ontario, Oct. 13, 1812, and led the advance in person. He was several times wounded, and receiving no support from General Van Rensselaer, was taken prisoner. He was a Federalist representative in the 16th and 17th congresses, 1819-23; postmaster at Albany, N.Y., 1823-39, and was a delegate from the state of New York, at the opening of the Erie canal, Nov. 4, 1825. He is the author of a *Narrative of the Affair at Queenston* (1836), and "A Legacy of Historical Gleanings" was written by his daughter, Mrs. Catharine Van Rensselaer Bunney, in 1875. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 23, 1852.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, soldier, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1765; son of

Stephen and Catharine (Livingston) Van Rensselaer; grandson of Philip and Maria (Sanders) Livingston; great-grandson of Kilian and Areontie (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer; great-grandson of Jeremias, the immigrant, and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, and great-grandson of Kilian, the first patroon. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from Harvard in 1782, returning to the new manor house which his father had built in 1765. His lands had become greatly depreciated by the Revolutionary war, but he devoted himself to the improvement of the vast tract remaining, offering to farmers the inducement of low rentals, in order to increase his tenantage. He was a Federal member of the state assembly, 1789-91; 1798, and 1809-10; state senator, 1791-96, and was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1795. He was appointed major in the state militia in 1786; colonel in 1788, and major-general in 1801, and was a commissioner to report to the state assembly on the advisability of establishing a canal between the Hudson river and the great lakes. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, he was given command of the U.S. forces on the northern frontier; mustered a force of militia, numbering 6,000 men, near Lewiston, and on Oct. 13, 1812, detailed 1000 men under Lieut. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer (q.v.) and Lieut. Col. John Chrystie, to attack Queenston Heights, Ontario, preparatory to a further invasion of Canada. Colonel Van Rensselaer was wounded early in the engagement, and Capt. John E. Wool assumed command and captured the heights. On October 14, British reinforcements arrived, and when General Van Rensselaer attempted to move his remaining force across the river to relieve Captain Wool, the men refused to cross, and Wool, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender; the American loss being 190 in killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, against a British loss of 130 in killed, wounded and missing. General Van Rensselaer was severely criticised for his tardiness in making the attack, and resigned his commission in the army, Oct. 24, 1814. He was again appointed a member of the canal commission, and subsequently made chairman, and when the Erie and Champlain canals were completed in 1825, he was chosen their president, serving till 1839. He was re-elected to the state assembly in 1818; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821; elected a representative in the 18th congress in 1823, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Solomon Van Rensselaer, and re-elected to the 19th and 20th congresses, serving, 1823-29. He was a regent of the University of New York, 1819-39, and chancellor at the time of his death; was president of the State Agricultural society in 1820,



and fitted out the survey of the Erie canal from Albany to Buffalo, under Amos Eaton in 1821-23. His connection with this survey impressed him with the need of a school of theoretical and practical science, and in 1824 he founded Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y., defraying half of its expenses for several years. He was twice married; first in 1733, to Margaret, daughter of Gen. Philip Jeremiah and Anna Sybil (Sawyer) Schuyler; and secondly, in 1802, to Cornelia, daughter of Judge William and Cornelia (Bell) Paterson of New Jersey. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1822. He is the author of: *An Agricultural and Geological Survey of the District adjoining the Erie Canal* (1824). He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1839.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, patroon, was born in Albany, N.Y., March 29, 1789; son of Stephen and Margaret (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer; grandson of Stephen and Catharine (Livingston) Van Rensselaer and of Philip Jeremiah and Anna Sybil (Sawyer) Schuyler, and a descendant of Kilian Van Rensselaer, first patroon of Rensselaer Manor and director of the Dutch West India company. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1808, where his father had also been a student before he went to Harvard, and on his father's death in 1839, he inherited the manor and was known as the last patroon. A large number of tenants of the estate having fallen in arrears for rent, owing to the indulgence of his father, he made an effort at collection, but was met with armed resistance, and troops were called out by the governor to quell the riot. In 1846 the New York state constitution abolished feudal tenures, such as the Van Rensselaer estate, and the property was divided into freeholds, being mortgaged for arrearages and assessed value. Stephen retained the manor house as his share, and at his death the property passed out of the family. He was married, Jan. 2, 1817, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cornell) Bayard of New York. The date of her death is 1875. He died in Albany, N.Y., May 25, 1868, and was buried in the Albany Rural cemetery, where are the graves of all the Van Rensselaer family.

VAN SANT, Samuel R., governor of Minnesota, was born in Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1844; son of John Wesley and Lydia (Anderson) Van Sant; grandson of Nicholas and Mercy (Moore) Van Sant, and of Elias and Catherine (Rogers) Anderson; great-grandson of John Van Sant, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of Jacobus Van Zandt, who emigrated from Holland in 1607, and settled in New Amsterdam. He enlisted as a private in the 9th Illinois cavalry

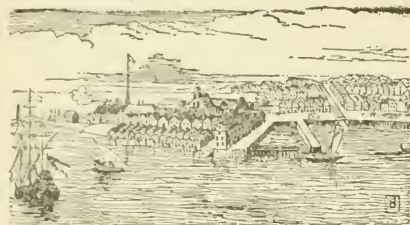
in 1861, and served throughout the war; subsequently attended Knox college, and engaged in the river transportation business. He was married, Dec. 7, 1868, to Ruth, daughter of William B. and Sidney (Ross) Hall of Le Claire, Iowa. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1892-96; speaker of the house in 1895, and was nominated governor of Minnesota by the Republican state convention held at St. Paul, Sept. 5, 1900. He was elected by a plurality of 2254 over his Democratic opponent, Gov. John Lind, and was re-elected in 1902 by nearly 60,000 plurality, the largest ever given a governor in the history of the state; his term of office expiring in January, 1905.

VAN SANTVOORD, George, author, was born in Belleville, N.J., Dec. 8, 1819; son of the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, minister of the Reformed Dutch church for fifty years, and a descendant of Cornelius Van Santvoord, who emigrated from Holland in 1637, and settled in Schenectady, N.Y. He was graduated from Union college in 1841, studied law in Kinderhook, and practised there, 1846-52. He was a member of the state assembly, 1852-56, and district attorney for Rensselaer county, 1860-63. He is the author of: "Lives of the French Revolutionists" for the *Democratic Review*; *The Indiana Justice* (1845); *Life of Algernon Sidney* (1851); *Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions under the New York Code* (1852-54); *Lives of the Chief-Justices of the United States* (1854); *Precedents of Pleading* (1858), and *Practice in the Supreme Court of New York in Equity Actions* (1860-61). He died in East Albany, N.Y., March 6, 1863.

VAN SCHAICK, Gozen, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., in September, 1736; son of Sybrant Van Schaick, mayor of Albany, 1756-61. He served as lieutenant in the British army in the Crown Point expedition of 1756; was promoted captain, 1758, participating in the siege of Forts Frontenac and Niagara; major of a New York regiment, 1759, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New York regiment, 1762, being wounded at Ticonderoga. Early in 1775 he was commissioned colonel of the 2d New York regiment, and assigned to the command of the 1st New York battalion, Nov. 22, 1775, and subsequently served in checking the Indian invasion of Cherry Valley. He held a command as brigadier-general under Lord Stirling at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and received the thanks of congress for his destruction of the Onondaga settlement in 1779. He died in Albany, N.Y., July 4, 1789.

VAN TWILLER, Walter (Wouter), colonial governor of New Netherlands, was born at Nieuwkerk, Holland, about 1580, and entered the employ of the Dutch West India company. Owing to influential friends, he became governor

of New Netherlands in April, 1633, and arrived at Manhattan with 100 men and a Spanish vessel he had captured on the way over. His first move was to build a fort, a guard-house, a church and a parsonage. He had a mania for the acquisition of territory for Holland, and bought a part



NEW YORK IN 1630

of Connecticut from the Indians in 1633, erecting Fort Hope, near where Hartford now stands. Upon an earnest remonstrance from Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, claiming all of the aforesaid territory for England, Van Twiller proposed referring the claims of each to the respective home governments. Winthrop sent Lieutenant Holmes to commence a settlement upon the present site of Windsor, and the Dutch colonists were forced to withdraw from Connecticut. Van Twiller also purchased land of the Indians on the Schuylkill in 1633, built Fort Beversreede there, and thus put new life into the settlement in Delaware. Van Twiller's irrational expenses, owing to his conception of the Dutch West India company as a concern of unlimited means, and his discouragement of immigration by his arrogance, resulted in his recall in 1637, and William Kieft succeeded him. He died in Amsterdam, Holland, after 1646.

VANUXEM, Lardner, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1792; son of James and Rebecca (Clarke) Vanuxem. His father emigrated from Dunkirk, France, and became a successful shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and his maternal grandfather was Col. Elijah Clarke of New Jersey. Lardner entered his father's shipping house, but his taste inclining toward science, he went to Paris, and was graduated from the École des Mines in 1819. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at South Carolina college, Columbia, 1819-26; made geological surveys of North and South Carolina; was sent on a mining venture to Mexico in 1826, and studied the geological surveys of New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, 1827-28. He resided at Bristol, Pa., 1830-36; and was assistant on the geological survey of New York, 1836-41. He was the originator of the Association of American Geologists in 1840, which later became the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He assisted in arranging the state geological cabinet, to which he was a large contributor, and declined the offer of associate to Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution. He is the author of: *An Essay on the Ultimate Principles of Chemistry, National Philosophy and Physiology* (1827) and *Geology of New York, 3d District* (1842). He died in Bristol, Pa., Jan. 25, 1848.

VAN VALKENBURG, Robert Bruce, diplomatist, was born in Steuben county, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1821. He was liberally educated; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Bath, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1852 and 1857-58; commanded the recruiting-depot at Elmira, N.Y., in 1861, organizing seventeen regiments for the war, and was a Republican representative from New York in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861-65, serving as chairman of the committees in the militia expenditures in the state department. While in congress he served as colonel of the 107th New York volunteers at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16-17, 1862. He was acting commissioner of Indian affairs by appointment from President Johnson, in the summer of 1865; U.S. minister to Japan, Jan. 18, 1866-Nov. 11, 1869, and upon his return settled in Florida, where he was associate-justice of the supreme court until his death at Suwanee Springs, Fla., Aug. 2, 1888.

VAN VECHTEN, Abraham, statesman, was born in Catskill, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1762; son of Teunis (an officer in the colonial militia) and Judiky (Ten Broeck) Van Vechten; grandson of Teunis (1668-1707) and Cathalyntje (Van Petten) Van Vechten; great-grandson of Dirk Teunisse (who purchased land at Catskill, N.Y., about 1681) and Jannetje (Vreelandt) Van Vechten, and great-grandson of Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, who emigrated with his family from Holland in the *Arms of Norway*, 1633; settled first at Beaverwyck (Fort Orange), and at Greenbush (Rensselaer), N.Y., 1648. Abraham Van Vechten attended an academy at Esopus (Kingston), N.Y., and King's (Columbia) college. He was married, May 24, 1784, to Catharine, daughter of Philip P. and Anna (Wendell) Schuyler; admitted to the bar in Albany, N.Y., in October, 1785, and began practice in Johnstown, N.Y., later removing to Albany. He was attorney for the 5th New York district, 1796; declined the appointment of associate-justice of the supreme court, 1797; was recorder of Albany, 1797-1808; state senator, 1798-1805, and a member of the state assembly, 1805-13. He served as attorney-general of the state, 1810 and 1813-15, being succeeded by Martin Van Buren; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821, where he was actively instrumental in effecting the revision of the constitution, and subsequently resumed the practice of

law in Albany. He served as a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1797-1823, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1837.

VAN VLIET, Stewart, soldier, was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., July 21, 1815, son of Christian and Rachel Van Vliet. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, ninth in a class of 42; commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1840; served in the Seminole Indian war, 1840-41; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy in 1841; served in the Florida war of 1841-42, and was on garrison duty, 1842-43. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1843; served during the war with Mexico in the battle of Monterey and in the siege of Vera Cruz, 1846-47; was quartermaster of the 3d artillery in 1847; promoted captain of staff and assistant-quartermaster, June 4, 1847, and served on frontier duty, 1847-61. He was married, March 6, 1851, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Maj. Jacob Brown of Fort Laramie. On the outbreak of the civil war he was promoted major of staff and assistant-quartermaster, Aug. 3, 1861, for fourteen years' service as captain; served as chief-quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, D.C., 1861-62; in the Virginia Peninsular campaign in 1862, and at New York city, 1862-67, furnishing supplies and transportation to the armies in the field. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., Oct. 28, 1864; promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865; brevetted major-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy-quartermaster general, July 29, 1866. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; was chief-quartermaster, Division of the Atlantic, 1872, and Department of the Missouri, 1872-75, and was retired from active service, Jan. 22, 1881. He died in Washington, D.C., March 29, 1901.

VAN WINKLE, Peter G., senator, was born in New York city, Sept. 7, 1808. He was liberally educated; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Parkersburg, Va., in 1835, abandoning his profession in 1852, to become treasurer of a railroad company. He was a member of the Virginia state constitutional convention, 1850; of the Wheeling reorganizing convention, 1861; a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of West Virginia; a representative in the legislature of the latter state until June, 1863, and U.S. senator from West Virginia, serving, 1863-69, and chairman of the committee on pensions. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866. He died at Parkersburg, W. Va., April 15, 1872.

VAN WYCK, Charles Henry, senator, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 10, 1824. He was graduated from Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846, and admitted to the bar in 1847. He removed to Sullivan county, N.Y.; was district attorney, 1850-56, and a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-63. He was appointed colonel of the 56th N.Y. volunteer regiment in 1861, served in the Peninsular campaign and was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865 for services during the war. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867-71; removed to Nebraska in 1871, and engaged in farming. He was a state senator, 1876-80; a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and elected to the U.S. senate from Nebraska to succeed Algonson S. Paddock in 1881, being defeated for reelection by Mr. Paddock in 1887. While in the senate he distinguished himself by his persistency in the attempt to secure the abolishment of secrecy from the executive sessions. He was the unsuccessful Populist candidate for governor of Nebraska in 1892, and was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1895.

VAN WYCK, Robert Anderson, mayor and jurist, was born in New York city, July 20, 1849; son of William and Lydia (Maverick) Van Wyck; grandson of Abraham and Zeruah E. Van Wyck, and of Samuel and Mary A. (Anderson) Maverick, and a descendant of Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who emigrated from Wyck, Holland, in 1650, and was married in 1660 to Ann, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus of Flatbush, Kings county, N.Y. Robert left school when a boy, and obtained employment in 1862, as an errand boy in New York city. He was graduated from the Columbia college law school at the head of his class in 1872; practised law in New York city, and was chief-justice of the city court, 1889-97. He was elected first mayor of Greater New York by the Democratic party, Nov. 3, 1897, and served till Jan. 1, 1902, when he resumed the practice of law. It was under his executive direction that the borough government of the largest city on the Western continent was organized on broad and liberal lines and saw the first four years of its phenomenal growth. He was a founder and president of the Holland society and a member of the leading historical and social associations of the city.

VAN ZANDT, Charles Collins, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 10, 1830; son of Edward and Lydia Bradford (Collins) Van Zandt of Brooklyn, N.Y.; grandson of Wynant and Maria (Underhill) Van Zandt of New York and of Lieut.-Gov. Charles Collins of Newport, R.I.; maternal great-grandson of Will-

iam Bradford of Mount Hope, R.I. He was brought up in the care of his grandfather Collins; attended schools in Newport, R.I., and Shrewsbury, N.J.; was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854; admitted to the bar, 1853, and practised in Newport, R.I., 1853-94. He served as city solicitor for several years from 1855; as clerk of the state house of representatives, 1855-57, and was repeatedly a representative in the state legislature from 1857, serving as speaker of the house, 1858-59, 1866-69 and 1871-73. He was married, Feb. 12, 1863, to Arazelia, widow of Charles Potter and daughter of Albert Gordon Greene, president of the Rhode Island Historical society. She died in Newport, R.I., in 1899. Mr. Van Zandt was chairman of the state delegations to the Republican national conventions of 1863 and 1876; state senator, 1873-74, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee; lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, 1873-75, governor, 1877-80, and in 1880 declined the appointment of U.S. minister to Russia, offered him by President Grant. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1867, and from Amherst in 1880. Governor Van Zandt is the author of several orations and poems delivered on special occasions, and of *Newport Ballads*, published posthumously. He died in Brookline, Mass., June 4, 1894.

VARICK, Richard, soldier, was born in Hackensack, N.J., March 25, 1753. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he abandoned his legal practice in New York city, to join Col. Alexander McDougall's regiment as captain, later becoming military secretary to Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was appointed deputy muster-master-general, Sept. 25, 1776; lieutenant-colonel, April 10, 1777, and took part in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. He was appointed inspector-general at West Point in 1780, and first aide-de-camp to Gen. Benedict Arnold, and when the latter's treason was exposed, Colonels Varick and Franks were examined by a court of inquiry, which exonerated both from complicity. He was recording secretary to General Washington; recorder of the city of New York, 1783-89; attorney-general of the state, 1789-91, and mayor of the city, 1791-1801. In 1786 with Samuel Jones he was appointed to revise the state laws; was commissioned colonel of a regiment on the organization of the state militia and served as speaker of the New York assembly in 1787. He was a founder and president of the American Bible society. He died in Jersey City, N.J., July 30, 1831.

VARNUM, James Mitchell, delegate, was born in Dracut, Mass., Dec. 17, 1748; son of Joseph Varnum, and grandson of Samuel Varnum, who immigrated to Massachusetts from Wales in 1649 and settled in Dracut. James was graduated

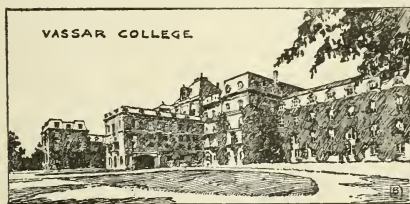
from Rhode Island college, Warren, R.I., A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772; taught in a classical school; was admitted to the bar in 1771, and practised in East Greenwich, R.I., 1771-87. He was colonel of the "Kentish Guards," in 1774, and of Varnum's Rhode Island regiment in 1775, and took part in the actions at Roxbury, Harlem Heights and White Plains. He was commissioned colonel, 9th Continental infantry, in 1776; brigadier-general of state troops, Dec. 12, 1776; and brigadier-general in the Continental army, Feb. 21, 1777. He commanded all the Continental troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware, when the British took possession of Philadelphia; was at Valley Forge in 1778; commanded a brigade in Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island in 1778, and raised a battalion of Negroes in Rhode Island. He was honorably discharged, March 5, 1779; was appointed major-general of state militia in May, 1779, and resumed his law practice at East Greenwich. He served under the Comte de Rochambeau in July and August, 1780; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-82 and 1786-87, and was appointed one of the judges of the Northwest Territory in October, 1787. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, in June, 1788. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati and second president of the Rhode Island society of that order. He died at Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1789.

VARNUM, Joseph Bradley, senator, was born in Dracut, Mass., Jan. 29, 1750; son of Joseph Varnum. He received a fair education; worked on his father's farm and in 1768 was commissioned captain in the Massachusetts militia. He commanded a company of minute men in Rhode Island and New York; was promoted colonel in 1787, being active in the suppression of Shays's rebellion in that year; brigadier-general in 1802, and major-general in 1805. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1780-95; a member of the governor's council, 1787-95; a representative from Massachusetts in the 4th-11th congresses, 1795-1811, serving as speaker of the house, 1807-11, and was elected U.S. senator from Massachusetts in opposition to Timothy Pickering in 1811, serving till March 3, 1817. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate, and acting Vice-President of the United States, 1813-14. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1787; presiding officer of the convention to revise the state constitution in 1820; and was defeated for governor of Massachusetts by Caleb Strong in 1813. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat in politics and an abolitionist. He died in Dracut, Mass., Sept. 21, 1821.

VASSAR, John Guy, philanthropist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 15, 1811; son of John Guy and Margaret (Van Kleeck) Vassar; grandson of James (q.v.) and Anne (Bennett)

Vassar, and great-grandson of Baltus Van Kleeck, who emigrated from Holland toward the close of the seventeenth century and built the first house in Poughkeepsie in 1702. He received a limited education, and with his brother Matthew was taken into partnership in his uncle's brewery business in 1832, with which he remained actively connected until 1839, when he retired on account of ill health, and subsequently spent many years in foreign travel. He was made one of the charter trustees of Vassar college, and is the author of: *Twenty Years around the World* (1861). With his brother, he built and presented to Poughkeepsie the Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men; the Vassar Brothers' Scientific and Literary Institute and the Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and gave an equal sum with him of \$20,000 to the Vassar college laboratory. His fortune, estimated at \$2,000,000, he bequeathed to the several institutions mentioned above and to various charitable organizations in Poughkeepsie and New York city. He died in Poughkeepsie, Oct. 27, 1888.

VASSAR, Matthew, founder of Vassar college, was born in East Dereham, England, April 29, 1792; son of James and Anne (Bennett) Vassar, Baptist dissenters, who came with their family to the United States in 1796, and in 1797 settled in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where James established a brewery for the manufacture of "home-brewed ale" in 1801. His ancestors were from France, and spelled their name Le Vasseur. Matthew Vassar, averse to his father's business, commenced to learn another, but when the brewery was destroyed by fire in 1811, and his brother, John Guy, killed in endeavoring to save the property, he aided his father in reviving the business, and therein accumulated an immense fortune.



He was married, March 7, 1813, to Catharine Valentine, and in 1845 traveled abroad with his wife. Upon his return he conceived the plan of devoting his great wealth to the common welfare. Through the influence of Professor Milo P. Jewett (q.v.) he decided to establish a college for the higher education of women, no such institution being at that time in existence. Vassar college was incorporated, Jan. 18, 1861, and in the following February, a board of trustees appointed, to whom Mr. Vassar donated 200 acres of land and \$400,000, on the condition that the col-

lege should be under Baptist control but non-sectarian in its teaching. During the first year of the college, 1865, 350 students were enrolled, the faculty consisting of eight professors and twenty instructors, and upon the death of its founder its endowment was increased to \$800,000. Mr. Vassar also contributed generously to local charities and erected a Baptist church in his native town. He died while reading his annual address at the third commencement of the college, in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 23, 1868.

VASSAR, Matthew, philanthropist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 11, 1809; son of John Guy and Margaret (Van Kleeck) Vassar. He attended the common schools, and in 1832 became a partner in Matthew Vassar's brewery. He was a trustee of Vassar college, 1861-81, and its treasurer for several years, and in addition to the institutions founded with his brother, organized a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, serving as its president until his death. His gifts, amounting to \$500,000, include: \$100,000 to Vassar college for the founding of two professorships which perpetuate his name, and a fund of \$50,000 for needy students. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1881.

VAUX, Calvert, architect and landscape gardener, was born in London, England, Dec. 20, 1824; son of Dr. Calvert and Emily (Brickwood) Vaux. He attended Merchant and Taylors' and F. A. Reynell's schools of London, where he also studied architecture under Lewis N. Cottingham, 1843-46, completing his education in Europe and becoming a member of the London Architectural association. He came to America in 1850 as assistant to Andrew J. Downing, landscape-gardener (q.v.) with whom he practised in partnership at Newburg, N.Y., 1851-52, and independently, 1852-57, in which latter year he became architect of the Bank of New York, removing to that city. He was married in 1854, to Mary Swan, daughter of James Swan and Mary (Jane) McEntee of Rondout, N.Y., sister of Jervis McEntee, painter (q.v.). The firm of Olmstead & Vaux successfully competed for the landscape designing of Central park, New York city, in 1858, and served as landscape architects and superintendents of the city, 1866-71. Under their joint supervision, parks were planned in many leading cities, including Riverside and Morningside parks, New York city, and Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Pa. With Samuel Parsons, Jr., Mr. Vaux also designed the grounds of Bryn Mawr college, Trinity cemetery, New York, and several parks. His individual work in New York includes designs for the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and for Mulberry Bend park. He was landscape architect to the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara

and to the department of public parks of New York city: a member of the consolidation inquiry commission of Greater New York; of the National Sculpture association; a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of art, and connected with various art and other organizations. Of his children, Downing Vaux became a landscape architect of note in New York city. Calvert Vaux was accidentally drowned at Bensonhurst, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 19, 1895.

VAUX, Richard, penologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1816; son of Judge Roberts and Margaret (Wistar) Vaux; grandson of Richard and Ann (Roberts) Vaux, and of Thomas and Mary (Waln) Wistar, and a great-grandson of George Vaux of Reigate, Sussex, England. Roberts Vaux (1786-1836) became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, 1835; was a founder of the state public school system and of several benevolent local organizations; a penologist of note, and author of memoirs of Benjamin R. Smith, Benjamin Lay, Ralph Sandiford and Anthony Benezet; also "Notices of the Original and successive Efforts to improve the Discipline of the Prison at Philadelphia" (1826). He was of Quaker descent. Richard Vaux studied under private tutors, and was admitted to the bar, 1837. He was sent by President Van Buren to London as bearer of dispatches to U.S. Minister Andrew Stevenson in 1838; became secretary of legation, refusing a similar offer in the St. Petersburg legation; assisted in re-organizing the U.S. embassy at Brussels, and was subsequently private secretary to Minister Stevenson, returning to Philadelphia in 1839. He was married, March 12, 1840, to Mary Morris, daughter of Jacob S. and Sarah (Morris) Waln; granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Armett) Waln. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, 1840; recorder of Philadelphia, 1842-49, and after running four times as Democratic candidate for mayor was elected in 1856, in which capacity he effected several important municipal reforms. He was actively influential in framing and securing the present charter of the city of Philadelphia in 1855, and was elected an Independent Democratic representative from the third Pennsylvania district to the 51st congress to complete the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall, deceased, serving, May 20, 1890-March 3, 1891. He succeeded his father in 1841 as comptroller of public schools and was for forty-seven years president of the board of inspectors of the state penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and inspector fifty-one years, publishing forty-five volumes of reports (1842 *et seq.*). He introduced a course of technology into the curriculum of Girard college, of which college he served as a director, 1859-66,

and as president of the board, 1863-65. In 1884 he was appointed director of the board of the city trusts (including Girard college), and served until his death. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of several publications on penology. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1895.

VEATCH, James Clifford, soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, Ind., Dec. 19, 1819. He studied law and practised at Elizabethtown, 1840-61; was auditor of Spencer county, 1841-55; a representative in the state legislature, 1861-62, and on Aug. 9, 1861, was commissioned colonel, 25th Indiana volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., April 28, 1862, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson as ranking colonel, 4th brigade, 2d division, Grant's army, and at Shiloh, where he commanded the 2d brigade, 4th division, Grant's army, and supported Sherman's left at the "Hornet's Nest", when driven back by the baggage wagons and artillery of the right in its retreat. In the Atlanta campaign, he commanded the 4th division, Dodge's 16th corps, and was prominent in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. His division in Granger's 13th corps took part in the investment of Mobile, under Canby, and held the left of the Federal line at Spanish Fort, Mobile, March 27-30, 1865. He resigned his commission and was brevetted major-general in August, 1865; was adjutant-general of Indiana, 1869-70, and collector of internal revenue, 1870-83. He died in Rockport, Ind., Dec. 22, 1895.

VEAZEY, Thomas Ward, governor of Maryland, was born in Veazey's Neck, Cecil county, Md., Jan. 31, 1774; son of Edward and Elizabeth (De Coursey) Veazey, and a descendant of John Veazey, who immigrated from Norway prior to 1670, and settled in Kent county, Md., where he received a grant of land on the Elk and Bohemia rivers, subsequently known as Veazey's Neck. Edward Veazey was captain in the 7th regiment of the Maryland line, and was killed at the battle of Long Island. Thomas Ward Veazey was appointed colonel of state militia, and took part in the war of 1812, defending Fredericktown against Admiral Cockburn. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature; presidential elector in 1807 and 1815; was elected governor of Maryland in 1835, serving till 1838, and was the last governor elected by the senate. He was three times married: first to Sarah Worrell of Kent; secondly to Mary Veazey, and thirdly, in 1812, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Black) Wallace. He died in Cecil county, Md., June 30, 1848.

VEAZEY, Wheelock Graves, soldier, was born in Brentwood, N.H., Dec. 5, 1835; son of Jonathan and Anne (Stevens) Veazey. His an-

cestors on both sides were Revolutionary soldiers. He removed with his parents to Exeter, N.H., in 1843; attended Phillips Exeter academy; was graduated from Dartmouth college, 1859, and from Albany Law school, 1860; was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, and began practice in Springfield, Vt. He enlisted and was made captain in company A, 8d Vermont volunteers, May, 1861; was promoted major in August, 1861, and soon after, lieutenant-colonel. He was married, June 22, 1861, to Julia A., daughter of Albin and Julia A. Beard of Nashua, N.H. He was commissioned colonel of the 16th regiment, Vermont volunteers, Sept. 27, 1862, also serving as a member of the staff of Gen. W. F. Smith. In the seven days' battle before Richmond, 1862, he commanded his regiment, and on the third day at Gettysburg, his regiment, in Stannard's brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, under General Doubleday, together with the 13th Vermont, succeeded in crushing Pickett's right flank. Colonel Veazey next charged and crushed the flank of the approaching brigades under Perry and Wilcox, capturing many prisoners and two stands of colors. For his "distinguished gallantry" he was awarded a congressional medal of honor. He returned to Rutland, and was mustered out of service, Aug. 10, 1863, declining an appointment as brigadier-general on account of ill-health. He was reporter of the supreme court, 1864-72; a state senator, 1872-73; was register in bankruptcy, 1874-78; a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican national convention, 1876, and with C. W. Willard served by appointment from Governor Proctor as commissioner to revise the laws of the state, 1878-80. He succeeded Judge Dunton, resigned, as judge of the supreme court of Vermont, serving, 1879-89, and was a member of the interstate commerce commission, 1889-97. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth, 1887; was a trustee of the college, 1880-91, and also of Norwich university, 1875-84, and of the Gettysburg Battle-field association. He was a founder of the Grand Army post in Rutland, Vermont, and served as commander-in-chief of the national organization, 1890, and as president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers. He is the author of: *Vermont Reports* (9 vols., 1864-73), and of a report concerning court expenses. He also delivered several addresses. He died in Washington, D.C., March 22, 1898.

VEDDER, Elihu, artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 26, 1836; son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Vedder) Vedder; grandson of Johannis and Sara Vedder and of Alexander Vedder, and a descendant of Harmen Albertse Vedder (born, 1637, died in Schenectady about 1715), who came from Holland before 1657, as, in this year, he sold a house and lot in Beverwyck. Elihu Vedder,

the artist, attended Brinkerhoff school, Brooklyn, N.Y.; painted with Mathison at Sherburne, N.Y.; in the atelier of Picot, Paris, France, 1856, and in Italy, 1857-61. During his brief return to the United States, he was made an Associate of the National Academy of Design, 1863, and an Academician, 1865. He spent the winter of 1865-66 in Paris and in January, 1867, made his permanent residence in Rome, becoming especially well-known for his symbolic interpretation of mysticism. He was married, July 13, 1869, to Caroline, daughter of Enoch Huntington and Caroline (Beach) Rosekrans of Glens Falls, N.Y. He became



Elihu Vedder

a member of the Society of American Artists; the American Society of Mural Decorators, and the Century association, New York city. His works include: *Dominican Friars* (1860); *A Questioner of the Sphinx* (1863); *Fisherman and Djinn* (1863); *Lair of the Sea-Serpent* (1864); *The Monk upon the Gloomy Path* (1865); *The Lost Mind* (1865); *The Roc's Egg* (1868); *Death of Abel* (1869); *A Scene on the Mediterranean* (1874); *Greek Actor's Daughter* (1876); *Greek Girls Bathing* (1876); *Old Madonna* (1878); *Cumean Sibyl*, at Wellesley college, Mass. (1878); *Young Marsyas* (1878); *A Pastoral* (1878); *A Venetian Model* (1879); *Waves off Pier Head* (1882); *Le Mistral* (1884); illustrations for Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (1884); *The Last Man* (1891); *Lazarus* (1894); *Enemy Sowing Tares* (1898). His work includes the mosaic *Minerva* and a series of five decorative panels, whose subject is *Government*, in the Congressional library at Washington, D.C.

VENABLE, Abraham B., senator, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1760. His ancestors received a grant of land on the James river from Charles II., and his grandfather, a surgeon, accompanied the first regiment of troops sent into Jamestown under Sir John Harvie. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1791; engaged as a planter in Prince Edward county, and was a representative in the 2d-5th congresses, 1791-99. He was elected U.S. senator from Virginia in place of Stevens T. Mason, deceased (John Taylor having served by appointment from Oct. 17, 1803), and took his seat Dec. 13, 1803, and served till March 27, 1804,

when he resigned, and returned to Prince Edward county. He was president of the Bank of Virginia, under control of Thomas Jefferson. He perished with seventy others in the conflagration of the theatre at Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1811.

VENABLE, Francis Preston, educator, was born in Lougwood, Prince Edward county, Va., Nov. 17, 1856; son of Charles Scott (LL.D.) and Margaret Cante (McDowell) Venable; grandson of Nathaniel E. and Mary (Scott) Venable, and of James and Susan (Preston) McDowell.



F.P. Venable.

His father was professor at Hampden-Sidney, the University of North Carolina, and after the war held the professorship of mathematics at the University of Virginia. Francis Preston Venable was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1879; studied chemistry at the universities of

Bonn, 1879-80, Göttingen, 1881, and Berlin, 1889; was professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina, 1880-1900, and elected president of the University in 1900. He was married in 1884 to Sally Charlton, daughter of John and Louise (Hall) Manning of Chapel Hill, N.C. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1881, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1903; was elected a member of the American and German chemical societies, and a fellow of the London Chemical society. He is the author of: *Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1883); *Short History of Chemistry* (1894); *Development of Periodic Law* (1896); *Inorganic Chemistry According to Periodic Law* (1898); *The Study of the Atoms* (1903).

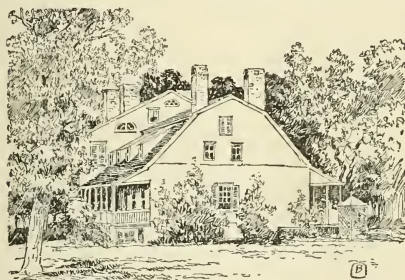
VENABLE, William Henry, author, was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 29, 1836; son of William and Hannah (Baird) Venable; grandson of William and Rachel (Crossham) Venable, and of Bedent and Sarah (Britton) Baird, and a descendant of Abraham Venable, an Englishman of Norman lineage, who emigrated from Cheshire, England, to Virginia, in 1680. He was graduated from the normal school, Lebanon, Ohio, in 1860, and was married, Dec. 30, 1861, in Indianapolis, Ind., to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elinor (Palmer) Vater of London. He taught in the Lebanon normal school; was principal of Jennings academy, Vernon, Ind.; professor of natural sciences in the Chickering

Classical and Scientific institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863-81; its principal and proprietor, 1881-86; professor of English literature at Hughes high school, 1889-95, and at Walnut Hills high school, Cincinnati, 1895-1901, thereafter devoting himself wholly to literature. He organized and was first president of the Cincinnati Society of Political Education; founded the Afternoon School of Popular Science and History; was president of the Cincinnati Teachers' club and of the Western Association of Writers; became a member of the Cincinnati Literary club, and of the Historical and Philosophical society of Ohio. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by DePauw university in 1864, and that of LL.D. by Ohio university in 1886. He edited the "Amateur Actor," a collection of plays (1874), and "Dramatic Scenes from the Best Authors" (1874), and is the author of: *June on the Miami and other Poems* (1871); *A School History of the United States* (1872); *The School Stage* (1873); *The Teacher's Dream* (1880); *Melodies of the Heart* (1884); *Footprints of the Pioneers in the Ohio Valley* (1888); *Biography of William D. Gallagher* (1888); *Historical Sketch of Western Periodical Literature* (1888); *Down South Before the War* (1889); *Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley* (1891); *John Hancock, Educator* (1892); *The Last Flight* (1894); *Life and Poems of General W. H. Lytle* (1894); *Let Him First Be a Man* (1894); *Tales from Ohio History* (1896); *Selections from Burns, Byron and Wordsworth* (1898); *Santa Claus and the Black Cat* (1898); *A Dream of Empire, or the House of Blennerhassett* (1901); *Tom Tad; a Novel* (1902); *The Literature of Ohio; a Centennial Sketch* (1903); *Saga of the Oak, and Other Poems* (1903).

VEROT, Jean Marcellus Pierre Auguste, R.C. bishop, was born at Le Puy, Haute Loire, France, May 23, 1805. He attended a classical school at Le Puy, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris; was made a deacon, June 10, 1826, and ordained priest, Sept. 20, 1828, by Archbishop de Quelin in his private chapel in Paris. He became a member of the Sulpician order and in 1830 emigrated to the United States and settled in Baltimore, Md. He was professor in St. Mary's college, 1830-35; pastor at Ellicott's Mills, Md.; nominated bishop of "Danaba" and vicar apostolic of East Florida, and consecrated as such at Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1858, by Archbishop F. P. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops John McGill and John Barry. He entered upon his bishopric, June 1, 1858, at St. Augustine and labored there till 1861, building the church of St. Louis at Tampa, Fla.; restoring the cathedral at St. Augustine and the chapel of Nuestra Señora de La Leche, and enlarging the church of St. Mary,

Key West, Fla. He was translated to Savannah, Ga., in July, 1861, but retained the office of bishop administrator of Florida until 1866. He rebuilt the church at Jacksonville, Fla.; built the church of the Holy Trinity, Savannah, Ga.; established many schools, convents and missions in Georgia and Florida, and was translated to the see of St. Augustine, Fla., March 11, 1870. He published a *Roman Catholic Catechism* that became an authority in the United States, and left manuscripts on philosophical and theological subjects. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., June 10, 1876.

VERPLANCK, Gulian Crommelin, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 6, 1786; son of Daniel Crommelin Verplanck. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1801; studied law with Edward Livingston, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He was married in 1811 to Eliza Fenno, and traveled abroad for several years. He was a member of the state assembly, 1820-23; professor of the evidences of Christianity at the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1821-24; a Jackson Democratic representative in



VERPLANCK HOUSE, MT. GULIAN.
FISHKILL-ON HUDSON, N.Y.

the 19th-22d congresses, 1825-33; defeated for mayor of New York in 1834, and elected to the state senate in 1838, serving till 1841. He was a governor of the city hospital, 1823-65; president of the board of commissioners of emigration, 1846-70; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1826-70, and vice-chancellor, 1858-70. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1821 and LL.D. in 1835 from Columbia, of which college he was a trustee, 1821-26, and that of LL.D. from Amherst and Hobart in 1835. He was a trustee of the Shakespeare society library; vestryman of Trinity church; a member of the N.Y. Historical society, the Sketch club and the Century association. He is the author of: *The Bucktail Bards* (1819), which contained pamphlets aimed at DeWitt Clinton, and the mayor of New York; *Proceeds Verbal of the Ceremony of Installation* (1820); *Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Relig-*

ion (1824); *Essay on the Doctrine of Contracts* (1825); *Discourses and Addresses on American History, Arts and Literature* (1833); *Shakespeare's Plays, with his Life, with Critical Introduction and Notes* (3 vols., 1847); and with William Cullen Bryant and Robert C. Sands edited "Talisman," an annual, 1827-30, which was republished "Miscellanies" (1833). He died in New York city, March 18, 1870.

VERRILL, Addison Emory, zoologist, was born in Greenwood, Maine, Feb. 9, 1839; son of George W. and Lucy (Hilborn) Verrill; grandson of Daniel and Eunice (Cordwell) Verrill, and of Seth B. and Betsy (Garland) Hilborn, and a descendant of Samuel Verrill of Gloucester, Mass. (b. 1733); son of Samuel Verrill (or Varrell), said to have been born in England, and Sarah (Stevens) Verrill. He was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard, S.B. 1862; was an assistant of Louis Agassiz in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1860-1864; appointed professor of zoology in Yale college in 1864, and curator of the Zoological museum of Yale in 1865, and while holding that professorship, was also professor of comparative anatomy and entomology in the University of Wisconsin, 1867-70. He was married, June 15, 1865, to Flora Louise, daughter of Elliot and Lavinia Howard (Barton) Smith of Norway, Maine, and of his children, George Elliot Verrill (born July 29, 1866; Yale, Ph.B. 1883) became U.S. junior engineer in charge of parks and rivers and harbor improvements and also acquired some reputation as an ornithologist; Alpheus Hyatt Verrill (born July 23, 1871), artist and naturalist, invented the process of producing photographs in natural colors by direct sun-printing on paper; and Clarence Sidney Verrill (born May 6, 1877), mining engineer, was champion strong man in American colleges, while a student at Yale. Professor Verrill was instructor in geology in the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale, 1871-94; assistant in charge of the scientific explorations and deep-sea dredging by the U.S. Fish commission, 1871-88, and in 1898 and 1901 conducted most successful scientific expeditions to the Bermudas, acquiring large collections illustrating the land and marine fauna, including especially very complete series of the corals and gorgonias of the Bermuda coral-reefs. These expeditions and the reports upon them also contributed to the establishment of a permanent zoological station at Bermuda. Professor Verrill also made many important original investigations in relation to the Invertebrata of the entire Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, and especially of the deep-sea fauna. The zoological collections of Yale university are due almost entirely to his personal efforts, under most discouraging conditions. He

received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1867; was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872; of the Boston Society of Natural History; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was president (1903); the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences; Essex Institute; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Zoological Society of France, and many other societies. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Science* from 1865, his contributions to the same and to the *Proceedings* of scientific societies amounting to over 300 papers, mostly on zoological and geological subjects. He is the author of: *Report on the Invertebrate Animals of Vineyard Sound, and adjacent waters* (454 pages, 38 plates; 1874) which became a standard work on that subject; also of *The Bermuda Islands: Their Scenery, Climate, Productions, Physiography, Natural History, and Geology; with sketches of their Early History and the Changes Due to Man* (558 pages, 40 plates; 1903); *Zoology of the Bermudas* (Vol. I.; including 427 pages, 45 plates; 1903); and also publications on the zoology of Japan, Hawaiian Islands, and other countries. Mr. Verrill still held his professorship and curatorship at Yale in 1903.

VERTIN, John, R.C. bishop, was born at Doblitz Purice, diocese of Leybach, Carnolia, Austria, Feb. 17, 1844. He emigrated to the United States with his father in 1863; attended the Theological Seminary of St. Francis, Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained priest, Aug. 31, 1866, at Marquette, Mich., by Bishop Baraga, being the first priest ordained after the see of St. Mary became the diocese of Marquette and St. Mary in 1865. He was pastor at Houghton, 1866-71, and at Negaunee, Mich., 1871-79, and was consecrated bishop of Marquette, Sept. 14, 1879, at Negaunee, by Bishop-Coadjutor Heiss, assisted by Bishops Borgess and J. L. Spalding. He died in Marquette, Mich., Feb. 26, 1899.

VERY, Samuel Williams, naval officer, was born in Liverpool, England, April 23, 1846; son of Capt. Samuel, Jr., and Sarah Williams (McKey) Very; grandson of John Crowninshield and Mary (Dwyer) Very and of John and Elizabeth (Williams) McKey; and a descendant of Bridget Very (widow), born about 1600, who came to Salem, Mass. (with her two sons, Samuel and Thomas, and a daughter, Mary), probably from Salisbury, England. He attended the schools of Cambridge and Malden, Mass. At the beginning of the civil war, his father, who was commander of the clipper ship *Hurricane*, trading with Liverpool, offered his services to the U.S. navy and served with efficiency. The son was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy, Feb. 23, 1863, and was graduated in June, 1866. He was attached to the

Resaca, to the *Mohican* and to the *Omeard*, Pacific station, 1866-71, being commissioned ensign, March 12, 1868, and promoted master, March 26, 1869, and lieutenant, March 21, 1870; was on duty at the Torpedo station, 1871-72; attached to the *LANCASTER* and to the *Wasp*, South Atlantic station, 1872-74; at the Boston navy yard, 1874-75; attached to the *Omaha*, South Pacific station, 1875; and the *Richmond* of the same, and subsequently of the South Atlantic station, 1875-77; on duty at the Naval academy and attached to the practice-ship *Constellation*, 1877-80; at the hydrographic office, Washington, D.C., 1880; engaged in making magnetic observations during a trip by canoe through Canadian waters to Hudson's Bay and by steamer along the coast of Labrador, under the U.S. coast survey, 1880-82; in charge of the transit of Venus expedition to Patagonia, 1882-83; attached to the *Tennessee*, North Atlantic station, 1883-86; at the Torpedo station, 1889, and engaged in inspection of steel, 1886-87, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, March 4, 1886. He was married, June 14, 1883, to Martha Bourne, daughter of Jehiel Hale and Martha Ann (Bourne) Simonds of Warehouse Point, Conn. He was on duty at the War college, 1887; at the Naval academy, in charge of ships, 1887-90; on special duty in connection with the *Newark* and on board the *Newark*, North Atlantic station, 1890-91; attached to the *Mohican* and to the *Boston*, Pacific station, 1891-93; at the Washington navy yard, 1894; the League Island navy yard, 1894-95, and was inspector of ordnance, Cramps' ship-yard and gunworks, 1894-96. He was promoted to the rank of commander, March 5, 1895; stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1896-98; commanded the steamers *Saturn* and *Cassius*, 1898, in operations around Cuba and Porto Rico, and the gunboat *Castine*, 1899-1900, in Chinese waters. While on board the *Castine* he conquered and received the surrender of Zamboanga, Mindanao, in the Philippines, and for this work he received official recognition for the navy department, and commendation from Rear-Admiral J. C. Watson, who said, "The most notable naval achievement during my command was the surrender of Zamboanga to Commander Very. It resulted in the pacification not only of that place, but of much of the adjacent territory." He was at the Boston navy yard, 1900-01; at the War college, 1901; and was promoted captain, Feb. 19, 1901, and stationed at the Boston navy yard, where he was appointed temporary executive officer in May, 1903. His father invented a system of signals which came into use in the merchant service, and his cousin, Edward Wilson Very, invented the signals which came into use in all the navies of the world. His sister, Mary Elizabeth Very,

with her own meagre resources, originated the first vacation school founded in Boston (1878).

VESEY, William, clergyman, was born in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 10, 1674; son of William and Mary Vesey. The Vesey family had for a long time been established in Braintree, Mass. His father was a member of the state legislature, 1702, and one of the organizers of Christ church in 1704, giving land for the site of an edifice in 1735. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1693; served as a lay reader at Sag Harbor, N.Y., for six months, and subsequently studied theology under the Rev. Samuel Myles of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. He was lay reader at Hempstead, N.Y., 1695-96; served as assistant minister for three months in the latter year in King's Chapel, and having been appointed minister pursuant of Trinity parish, New York city, went to England under the auspices of the church to complete his ministerial preparation. He was graduated from Oxford, A.M., 1696; ordained priest, Aug. 2, 1696, and installed rector of Trinity parish upon the completion of its edifice, March 13, 1698. He was married, March 1, 1698, to Mrs. Mary Reede, who subsequently became the wife of Judge Daniel Horsmanden of New York city. He visited England for the relief of his church, 1714-15, returning as commissary to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by appointment of Bishop Compton of London, and by his indefatigable industry the Church of England was firmly planted in the United States, twenty-two churches having been established by Mr. Vesey during his forty-eight years of rectorship. His name is perpetuated in Vesey street, New York city, and his portrait was placed in Trinity chapel. See: "The Parish of Trinity Church in the city of New York," edited by Morgan Dix (1898). He died in New York city, July 11, 1746.

VESPUCCI, Amerigo (Americus Vesputius), navigator, was born in Florence, Italy, March 18, 1452; son of Nastugio Vespucci, a notary of Florence. He was educated by his uncle, a Dominican friar, and became a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici. He was sent to Spain by his employers about 1490; entered the commercial house of Juonato Berardi at Seville, which house fitted out Columbus's second expedition in 1493. Vespucci made several trips to the New World, of each of which he wrote a narrative. The first expedition sailed from Cadiz, Spain, May 10, 1497, and "at the end of twenty-seven days, touched upon a coast which we thought to be a continent." If this account is authentic, Vespucci reached the continent of America a week or two earlier than the Cabots and about fourteen months earlier than Columbus, but the only authority for this voyage is the

statement of Vespucci himself, all contemporary history being absolutely silent in regard to such an expedition. In 1499 he made a voyage along the northern coast of South America, and in 1501 he entered the service of Emanuel of Portugal and visited the Brazilian coast. Returning in 1503, he immediately set sail in command of a caravel for the discovery of Malacca. His vessel parted company with the rest, and he again made his way to the Brazilian coast. In 1508 he was appointed pilot-major of the kingdom of Spain, which office he held until his death. He prepared



a general description of coasts, and accounts of new discoveries, and superintended the construction of nautical charts. His Brazilian discoveries were considered to be a fourth part added to the previously known world, and Waldeemüller, a teacher of geography in Lorraine, proposed the name America, for that part. The name soon began to be generally used for the whole continent. Additional facts may be found in "Narrative and Critical History of America" by Justin Winsor (1884), "Life and Voyages of Americus Vesputius" by C. E. Lester (1846) and a translation of Santarem's "Vesputius and his Voyages" by E. V. Child (1850). He died in Seville, Spain, Feb. 22, 1512.

VEST, George Graham, senator, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830; son of John Jay and Harriet (Graham) Vest; grandson of John and Sarah (Edmundson) Vest, and of George and Susan (Runyon) Graham. He was graduated from Centre college, Ky., in 1848, and from Transylvania university, L.L.B. in 1853. He removed in 1853 to Georgetown, central Missouri, where he practised law until 1856, when he removed to Booneville, Mo. He was married, June 6, 1854, to Sallie E., daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Campbell) Sneed of Danville, Ky. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1860, and a representative in the state legislature, 1860-61. In 1861 he served with the army of General Price as judge-advocate-general of a court-martial held at Lexington, Mo., and was a representative from Missouri in the first and part of the second session of the Confederate States congress, and in 1864 he was appointed by Gov. T. C. Reynolds, Confederate States senator. He resumed his law practice in

Sedalia, Mo., 1865-77, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo. He was elected to the U.S. senate for the term beginning March 4, 1879, and was successively re-elected in 1885, 1890 and 1897, his last term expiring March 3, 1903, when he declined re-election. Upon the death of Augustus E. Maxwell (C. S. senator from Florida, 1862-65), May 5, 1903, Senator Vest became the sole surviving member of the Confederate States senate.

VETHAKE, Henry, educator, was born in Essequibo (now Demerara), British Guiana, in 1792. He came to the United States with his parents in 1796; was graduated from Columbia college, New York city, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811; subsequently studied law, and was instructor in mathematics and geography in Columbia, 1813; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, Queen's (Rutgers) college, N.J., 1813-17; mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, College of New Jersey, 1817, and mathematics and mechanical philosophy, 1817-21; natural philosophy, Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1821-29; mathematics and astronomy, University of the City of New York, 1832, and natural philosophy, 1833. He was president of Washington college, Lexington, Va., and rector of the board of trustees, 1834-36, serving also as professor of moral philosophy, 1835, and of mathematics, 1836. He was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and also of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1836-55, serving as vice-provost of the University, 1846-54, and as provost, 1854-59, and was professor of higher mathematics in the Philadelphia Polytechnic college, 1859-66. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey, 1815, and from Dickinson college, 1827, and that of LL.D. from Columbia, 1836. Dr. Vethake edited McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce," and a supplementary volume to the "Encyclopædia Americana" (1847), which was largely written by himself, and is the author of: *Principles of Political Economy* (1833; 2d ed., 1844). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1866.

VICK, James, horticulturist, was born in Portsmouth, England, Nov. 23, 1818. He attended the common schools; subsequently immigrated to the United States, where he first gave his attention to the cultivation of gardens and flowers, producing many original varieties of the latter; and subsequently developed an extensive seed business, transacted largely by mail. He published the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N.Y., 1850-55; the *Horticulturist*, Albany, N.Y., 1853-55; *Vick's Monthly Magazine*, 1878-82, and also the *Flower and Vegetable Garden* and the *Floral Guide*, an annual. He was a corresponding member of the English Royal Horticultural society, and for many years secretary of the

American Pomological convention. He died in Rochester, N.Y., May 16, 1882.

VICKERS, George, senator, was born in Chestertown, Md., Nov. 19, 1801. He attended academies and classical schools in Maryland; and established himself in the practice of law in Chestertown in 1832. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention held in Baltimore in 1852, and twice declined the appointment of judge subsequently tendered him. In 1861 he was appointed major-general of state militia by Governor Hicks. He was a presidential elector on the McClellan and Pendleton ticket in 1864; a vice-president of the Union convention held at Philadelphia in 1866; state senator, 1866-67, and was elected to the U.S. senate by the conservative Democrats to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of Philip F. Thomas (q.v.), and took his seat, March 9, 1868, his term expiring, March 3, 1873. He died in Chestertown, Md., Oct. 8, 1879.

VICTOR, Frances Aurette, author, was born in Rome, N.Y., May 23, 1826; daughter of Adonajah and Lucy (Williams) Fuller, both being descendants of New England families and of English and Welsh ancestry. She attended the Female seminary in Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in literary work, publishing with her sister, in 1851, *Poems of Sentiment and Imagination, with Dramatic Descriptive Pieces*. She was first married, in 1853, to Jackson Barrett of Michigan; and secondly, in 1862, to Henry Clay Victor, first assistant-engineer, U.S.N., and brother of Orville James Victor (q.v.). She removed to California in 1863, and to Oregon in 1865, becoming a frequent contributor to the Pacific coast press, and to the *Overland Monthly* from its establishment in 1868. She is the author of: *The River of the West* (1870); *All Over Oregon and Washington* (1873); *Atlantis Arisen* (1875); *The New Penelope, and other Stories* (1877); the volumes on *Oregon, California, Nevada and Washington* in Hubert H. Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States of North America (1882-90), and a volume of *Poems* (1900). She died in Portland, Ore., Nov. 13, 1902.

VICTOR, Metta Victoria (Fuller), author, was born near Erie, Pa., March 2, 1831; daughter of Adonajah and Lucy (Williams) Fuller, and sister of Frances Aurette (q.v.). She attended the Female seminary in Wooster, Ohio, and early evinced literary talent, contributing to the *Home Journal* under the nom-de-plume "Singing Sibyl," and with her sister under that of "The Sisters of the West," 1844-49. Her first volume, entitled *Western Leaves from Western Wilds*, was published in 1853, and in the same year appeared her first successful effort, *The Senator's Son, a Plea for the Maine Law*, which had a very large sale. She was married, July 2, 1856, to Orville James Victor (q.v.), and after removing to New

York city, edited the *Home Monthly Magazine*, 1859-61. She is the author of: *Two Mormon Wives* (1856; London, 1858); *Miss Slimmen's Window* (1859); *The Gold Hunters* (1861); and *Mamm Guinea* (1862), *Jo Davies' Client* (1863); *Too True* (1868); *Dead Letter*, under the pen-name "Seeley Regester" (1868), which had an immense circulation, was issued in three distinct book forms and was republished in England; *Figure Eight* (1868); *Passing the Portal* (1877); *The Bad Boy's Diary* (1880); *The Rasher Family* (1884); *The Naughty Girl's Diary* (1884); *Blunders of a Bashful Man* (1885), and several serial stories. She died in Hohokus, N.J., June 26, 1886.

VICTOR, Orville James, editor and author, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1827; son of Henry and Gertrude (Nash) Victor; grandson of David and Jane (Brady) Victor and of Thomas and Mary (Horton) Nash, of patriotic Revolutionary ancestry. He was graduated from the seminary and Theological institute of Norwalk, Ohio, B.D., 1847; was a contributor to various magazines, 1847-61, and associate editor of the *Sandusky Daily Register*, 1851-56. He was married, July 2, 1856, to Metta Victoria, daughter of Adonajah and Lucy Fuller. He edited the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* 1858-61, and in 1858 removed to New York city, where he edited the *United States Journal*, until 1860; *The Beadle & Adams publications*, 1862-80; *Beadle's Magazine of To-day*, 1865-66; *Western World*, 1869; *Saturday Journal*, 1872-80; *The Fireside Library*, *The Sunnyside Library* and *Waverly Library*, 1882-88, and the *Banner Weekly*, 1885-93. He served as representative of the Associated Publishers of New York city in opposing legislation aimed at second-class matter in the U.S. mails, 1886-1901. He is the author of: *History of the Southern Rebellion* (4 vols., 1862-66); *The American Rebellion*, a pamphlet (England, 1862); *Incidents and Anecdotes of the War* (1863); *History of American Conspiracies* (1863), and biographies of John Paul Jones, Israel Putnam, Anthony Wayne, Ethan Allen, Winfield Scott, and Garibaldi for the "Dime Biographical Library" and "Great Americans" series (1872-76). He was residing in Hohokus, N.J., in 1903.

VIELE, Egbert Lodovikus, soldier and engineer, was born in Waterford, N.Y., June 17, 1825; son of Judge John L. and Cathalina (Knickerbocker) Viele; grandson of Col. Johannes Knickerbocker, an officer in the Revolutionary war. His first ancestor in America settled in New York in 1630. He attended Albany academy and was graduated from the United States military academy, July 1, 1847, being brevetted 2d lieutenant of the 2d infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, Sept. 8, 1847; was on frontier duty

in Texas, 1848-52, being promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1850, and was on leave of absence, 1852-53. He resigned his commission, June 1, 1853; established himself in New York city as a civil engineer; was state topographical engineer of New Jersey, 1854-56; prepared the original plan which was adopted for New York Central park; was appointed chief-engineer of the park, 1856; designed and was engineer of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1860, and was in the same year appointed captain of the engineer corps of the 7th New York regiment. He entered the volunteer service in 1861, commanding a force that opened Potomac river to Washington, where he served in defence of that city, August, 1861, being promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Aug. 17, was in command of a camp of instruction in Scarsdale, N.Y., September, 1861; second in command of the Port Royal expedition, November, 1861, and in command of the forces in Savannah river above Fort Pulaski, on the South Atlantic expedition, April-May, 1862; was in charge of the march upon Norfolk, and executed the capture of the city, officiating as its military governor, May, 1862-October, 1863; subsequently superintended the draft in northern Ohio, and resigned his commission, Oct. 20, 1863. In connection with the practice of his profession, he interested himself in all progressive movements along sanitary lines; was commissioner of parks in New York city, 1883, and president of the department, 1884; a Democratic representative from the thirteenth New York district in the 49th congress, 1885-87, and during his term actively promoted the Harlem river improvement bill. In 1896 he appeared before a committee of the British House of Lords on the subject of municipal administration. He was a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences; the National Academy of Design, and the American Geographical society, being also its vice-president and a member of its council; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He published a *Hand-book for Active Service* (1861); a *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York* (1865), and numerous papers on geography, sanitation and engineering. General Viele died in New York city, April 22, 1902.

VILAS, William Freeman, senator, was born in Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840; son of Levi B. and Esther G. (Smilie) Vilas; grandson of Moses and Mercy Vilas, and of Nathan and Esther G. Smilie. Moses Vilas went from Connecticut to Sterling mountain, Vt., at an early date, and Levi B. Vilas, a lawyer, removed with his family to Madison, Wis., in June, 1851, where five of his sons were graduated from the University of Wisconsin, William Freeman Vilas receiving the degrees, A.B., 1858, and A.M., 1861. He was also

graduated from the Albany Law school, LL.B., 1860; admitted to the bar in New York, and also in Wisconsin, and commenced practice in Madison in June, 1860. In June and July, 1862, he recruited Company A., 23d Wisconsin volunteers,



of which he was appointed captain, and ordered to join General Sherman; was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which he commanded through the Vicksburg campaign and in the subsequent pursuit of Johnston, and in August, 1863, resigned his commission, and resumed practice in Madison, Wis., where he was

married, Jan. 3, 1866, to Anna M., daughter of Dr. William H. and Cornelia (Averill) Fox of Fitchburg, Wis. He was professor of law and instructor in evidence and pleadings in the University of Wisconsin, 1868-85, and professor of law from 1889; was engaged in the revision of the general statutes of Wisconsin, 1875-78; a representative in the state legislature of 1885, until March 7, 1885, when he became post-master-general in President Cleveland's cabinet, holding the position until his appointment as successor to Lucius Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, serving, Jan. 16, 1888-March 6, 1889. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892 and 1896, serving as permanent chairman of that in 1884, and also as chairman of the committee on notification, and was a member of the Democratic national committee, 1876-86. He was U.S. senator from Wisconsin, 1891-97, and chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic national convention of 1896, held at Chicago, Ill. He served as regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1881-85, and 1899-1903, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University in 1885. He edited, with Edwin E. Bryant, "Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports" (vols. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 20).

VILLARD, Henry, financier, was born in Speyer, Bavaria, April 11, 1835; son of Gustav Hilgard, judge of the district court of Munich. He attended the University of Munich and Würzburg; emigrated to the United States in 1835, changing his name to Villard, and resided first in New York and later in Illinois. He engaged in journalism, and in 1858 reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He became a political correspondent of the eastern press; resided in

Washington, D.C., and served as war correspondent in the field, 1861-64. He was married, Jan. 3, 1866, to Fanny, daughter of William Lloyd and Helen Eliza (Thurber) Garrison, and went to Europe as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, residing in Germany during the Franco-German war; again visited Germany in 1870, and became the representative of German bondholders of the Oregon and California railroad company. He was secretary of the American Social Science association, 1868-71, and subsequently president of the railroad, and in 1875 of the Oregon steamship company. He was receiver of the Kansas Pacific railroad, 1876-78, and in 1879 formed an American syndicate, purchasing the Oregon and San Francisco steamship line. He merged the three companies that he controlled into the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which, after his acquisition of the Northern Pacific property, became the Oregon and Transcontinental company. He was elected president of the Northern Pacific railway, Sept. 15, 1881, but lost his fortune in the financial panic of 1883, and was obliged to resign. He traveled in Europe, 1883-86; was appointed a director of the Northern Pacific railway, and president of the Oregon Transcontinental company, June 21, 1888. He organized the Edison Electric company, and was its president for two years; purchased the *Evening Post* and the *Nation* in 1881; was a generous contributor to the universities of Oregon and Washington; established and maintained an industrial art school in Bavaria, and a hospital and school for nurses at Speyer, Germany. He is the author of: *The Pike's Peak Gold Region* (1860), and of his autobiography, published privately in 1897. He died at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1900.

VILLERÉ, James Philip, governor of Louisiana, was born in Louisiana in 1760; son of Joseph Roy and of Louise Marguerite (de la Chaise) de Villeré; grandson of Etienne Roy de Villeré, who had accompanied d'Iberville in his first voyage to the Mississippi, and of the Chevalier d'Arensborg. His father, naval-secretary of Louisiana under Louis XV., met his death at the hands of Count O'Reilly, and as reparation, Philip Villeré demanded an education at the expense of Louis XVI., receiving from the latter an appointment as 1st lieutenant of artillery in a regiment at St. Domingo, 1780. He resigned the commission in a few years and returned to Louisiana, where he was married in 1784 to the daughter of Gabriel Fazende, a member of the first colonial council, and retired to his plantation near New Orleans, devoting himself to the cultivation of sugar. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of Louisiana in 1812. When Packenham's army encamped on his plantation,

his son, Maj. Gabriel Villeré, effected his escape and apprised General Jackson at New Orleans of the landing of the British. The latter made a night attack by land and river, Dec. 23, 1814, and withdrew after severe fighting, having gained a minor success. Philip Villeré participated with distinction in the battle New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, as major-general of state militia. He was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio in 1812; elected the first Creole governor of Louisiana, to succeed William C. C. Claiborne, in 1816, and under his administration the prosperity of the state greatly increased, and a Second Bank of the United States was incorporated. Governor Villeré died on his plantation, March 7, 1830.

VINCENT, Boyd, bishop coadjutor of southern Ohio, and 148th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Erie, Pa., May 18, 1845. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1873, and from the Berkeley Divinity school, B.D., 1871. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1871, and advanced to the priesthood in 1872; was assistant rector of St. Paul's Erie, Pa., 1872-74; rector of Calvary church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1874-89; was elected bishop of Delaware in 1887, but declined. He was elected bishop coadjutor of southern Ohio, in October, 1888, and consecrated, Jan. 25, 1889, by Bishops Spalding, Dudley, Penick, Whitehead and Knickerbacker. Bishop Vincent received the honorary degree of D.D. from Trinity and from Kenyon in 1889. He is the author of: *Can God Hear Prayer?*

VINCENT, Frank, traveler and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1848; son of Frank and Harriet (Barns) Vincent; grandson of William and Joanna (Frink) Vincent and of Acors and Hannah (Dickenson) Barns. He attended Yale college, 1866; and was the first to make a systematic tour of the entire world, civilized and uncivilized, covering 365,000 miles in the years, 1869-94. He presented his collection of Indo-Chinese antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1884; received decorations from various foreign sovereigns and governments, and was elected to membership in numerous scientific and literary societies in the United States and abroad. He is the author of: *The Land of the White Elephant* (1874); *Through and Through the Tropics* (1876); *Norsk, Lapp and Finn* (1881); *Around and About South America* (1888); *In and Out of Central America* (1890); *The Lady of Cawnpore* (1891); *Actual Africa* (1895), and edited: *The Plant World* (1896), and *The Animal World* (1898).

VINCENT, John Heyl, M.E. bishop, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 23, 1832; son of John Himrod and Mary (Raser) Vincent; grandson of Bethuel and Martha (Himrod) Vincent and of Capt. Bernard and Mary (Heyl) Raser, and a de-

scendant of Levi Vincent, a Huguenot, who emigrated from France to the United States in 1676. He removed with his family to his father's birthplace on Montour Ridge, near Milton, Pa., 1838; studied under private instruction; attended the academies at Milton and Lewisburg, Pa., meanwhile teaching school, and registered at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but decided to enter immediately upon a ministerial career. He was licensed to exhort, 1850; attended Wesleyan institute, Newark, N.J., and served as junior preacher on the Newark City mission, 1852; joined the New Jersey conference in 1853; was ordained deacon, 1855, and elder, 1857, serving in North Belleville and Irvington, N.J., until transferred to the Rock River conference. He was pastor at Joliet, Ill., 1857-58, where he organized a normal training class for Sunday-school teachers, and was married, Nov. 10, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Butler) Dusenbury of Portville, N.Y. He held the following pastorates in Illinois; at Mt. Morris, 1859; Galena, 1859; of the Court Street church, Rockford, 1861-64, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, 1862-63, and of Trinity church, Chicago, 1864-65. He founded and edited the *Northwest Sunday School Quarterly*, 1865; *The Sunday-School Teacher*, 1866, devising the plan of lessons which subsequently developed into the *International Lesson System*; was general agent of the M.E. Sunday-school union, 1866, and corresponding secretary and editor of the *Union*, 1868-84, removing in the former year to Plainfield, N.J. With Lewis Miller, he was one of the founders of the Chautauqua assembly, 1874, Dr. Miller serving as president of the organization, and Mr. Vincent as superintendent of instruction; organized the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle in 1878, and from that date officiated as its chancellor. He was elected bishop of the M. E. church by the general conference in 1888, and in 1900 made resident bishop in charge of the European work of the church. Bishop Vincent was residing in Zürich, Switzerland in 1903. His son, George E. Vincent, A.B., Yale, 1885, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1896, became vice-president of the Chautauqua system in 1888, and in 1900 was appointed associate professor of sociology in the University of Chicago. Bishop Vincent received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university, 1870, and from Harvard, 1896, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college, 1885. He served as preacher to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Wellesley and other colleges, and is the author of: *Little Footprints in Bible Lands* (1861); *The Chautauqua Movement* (1886); *The Home Book* (1886); *The Modern Sunday School* (1887); *Better Not* (1887); *The Church School and Sunday School Institutes*; *Earthly Footsteps of*

the Man of Galilee; To Old Bethlehem; Outline History of England; Our Own Church; Outline History of Greece, and The Church at Home.

VINCENT, Marvin Richardson, theologian, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1834; son of the Rev. Leonard M. and Nancy M. (Richardson) Vincent; grandson of Leonard and Mary (Flagler) Vincent and of the Rev. Marvin and Sarah (Morgan) Richardson, and a descendant of Amos Richardson, born in England, 1615, who settled in Boston, 1638, and was an agent of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts; his eldest son, John, being a clergyman and fellow of Harvard college. Marvin R. Vincent was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; associated in the management of the Columbia Grammar school, 1854-58, and professor of Latin in Troy university, New York, 1858-62. He was married, June 30, 1858, to Hulda F., daughter of Edward and Hannah (Fowler) Seagrave of Providence, R. I. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1860; served as pastor in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1862-63, and having adopted the Presbyterian faith, was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Troy, N.Y., serving, 1863-73. He was pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Murray Hill, New York city, 1873-88, and in the latter year became professor of New Testament exegesis and criticism in Union Theological seminary. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college, 1865; was appointed a trustee of Columbia in 1889, and was one of the incorporators of the Post-Graduate Medical school in New York city. Dr. Vincent translated with Charlton T. Lewis: Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament" (1860-62), and is the author of: *Amusement a Force in Christian Training* (1867); *The Two Prodigals* (1876); *The Law of Sowing and Reaping* (1877); *Gates into the Psalm Country* (1878; 2 ed., 1883); *Minister's Handbook* (1882); *In the Shadow of the Pyrenees* (1883); *God and Bread*, sermons (1884); *The Expositor in the Pulpit* (1884); *Christ as a Teacher* (1886); *The Covenant of Peace*, sermons (1888); *Word Studies in the New Testament* (4 vols., 1887-1900); *Students' New Testament Handbook* (1893); *That Monster the Higher Critic; Biblical Inspiration and Christ* (1894); *The Age of Hildebrande* (1896); *Philippians and Philemon*, in the "International Critical Commentary" (1897); *History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (1899); *The Gospel According to St. Luke*; Dent's Temple Bible (1902).

VINING, John, senator, was born in Dover, Del., Dec. 23, 1758. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784-86, and was a representative in the 1st and 2d U.S. congresses, 1789-93. He was elected a U.S. senator from Delaware in 1793, resigning in February, 1798, when he was

succeeded by Joshua Clayton, who died in the same year, and William Hill Wells completed the term. Senator Vining died in Dover, Del., in February, 1802.

VINTON, Alexander Hamilton, first bishop of Western Massachusetts and 206th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 30, 1852; son of David Hammond (U.S.A.) and Eliza A. (Arnold) Vinton; grandson of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton and of Dan H. and Harriet M. (Welles) Arnold and a descendant of David Vinton. He prepared for college at private and public schools of New York city; was graduated at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., with prizes in ethics, metaphysics and logic, A.B., 1873, and from the General Theological seminary, B.D., 1876. He studied at Leipzig university, 1876-77; was ordained to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church, July 11, 1877, at Stamford, Conn.; to the priesthood, Sept. 29, 1878; was rector of Holy Communion, Norwood, N.J., 1877-78; of Memorial church, Holy Comforter, Philadelphia, Pa., 1879-84; All Saints', Worcester, Mass., 1884-1902; and in 1902 was elected bishop of the newly organized diocese of Western Massachusetts. He was consecrated at All Saints' church, Worcester, April 22, 1902, by Bishops Davies, Huntington and Brewster, assisted by Bishops Codman, Niles, Potter, Lawrence, Hall and Burgess and the bishop of Nova Scotia. He received the degree of D.D. in 1890 and LL.D. in 1902 from St. Stephen's college.

VINTON, Alexander Hamilton, clergyman, was born in Providence, R.I., May 2, 1807; son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton. He studied at Brown university for three years; studied medicine at Pomfret, Conn.; was graduated from Yale, M.D. in 1828, and practised at Pomfret, 1828-31. He abandoned medicine for the ministry, and was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1835. He was ordered deacon in New York city by Bishop Onderdonk in 1835, and ordained priest at Providence, R.I., by Bishop Griswold, Oct. 5, 1836. He was married, Oct. 15, 1835, to Eleanor Stockbridge, daughter of Ebenezer Thompson of Providence, R.I. He was rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1836-42; St. Paul's, Boston, 1842-58; Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., 1858-61; St. Mark's, New York city, 1861-69, and Emmanuel, Boston, 1869-77. He retired from active ministry and removed to his farm in Pomfret in 1877, but lectured during the winters on systematic divinity, at the Episcopal divinity school, Cambridge, Mass. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1836, and that of D.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1843, and by Harvard in 1853. He was a member of

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the Massachusetts board of education and is the author of: *Sermons* (1855); *Lectures on Evidences of Christianity* (1855); and *Sermons* (1867); besides many articles in reviews and magazines. Having gone to Philadelphia to preach at the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, he was stricken with a fatal disease and died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1881.

VINTON, Arthur Dudley, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1852; son of Francis (q.v.) and Elizabeth Mason (Perry) Vinton. His mother was the only daughter of Com. O. H. Perry, U.S.N. He attended the rectory school at Hampden, Conn., and was graduated from Columbia college, LL.B., 1873. He entered the law office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, New York city, in 1873, and in 1879 formed a partnership with Perry Belmont and George G. Frelinghuysen. This firm continued in business until 1884, when Mr. Belmont was elected to congress and Mr. Frelinghuysen having withdrawn in 1881, Mr. Vinton retired, having amassed a fortune. Unfortunate railroad investments reduced this, however, and he returned to the practice of law in New York city, about the same time becoming assistant editor of the *North American Review*. He is the author of: *The Pomfret Mystery* (1896); *The Unpardonable Sin* (1898); *Looking Further Backward* (1898).

VINTON, Francis, clergyman and author, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 29, 1809; son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, 1830; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 1, 1830; served on garrison, topographical and engineer duty, 1830-36, and resigned, Aug. 31, 1836. He studied law at Harvard, 1830-32, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1834, but abandoned the law and entered the General Theological seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1838, and was ordered deacon, Sept. 30, 1838, and ordained priest in March, 1839, at St. John's church, Providence, by Bishop Griswold. He was twice married: first, Oct. 8, 1838, to Maria Bowen, daughter of John Whipple of Providence, R.I., and secondly, Nov. 3, 1841, to Elizabeth Mason, only daughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of Newport, R.I. He was rector of St. Stephen's, Providence, 1840-42; Trinity church, Newport, R.I., 1842-44; Emanuel and Grace churches, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1844-46; and Trinity church, New York city, 1855-72. During the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island in 1842, he took an active interest and on its suppression he held a thanksgiving service at Trinity church. He declined the bishopric of Indiana in 1848, and was defeated for provisional bishop of New York in 1852. He was professor of ecclesiastical polity and law at the General Theological seminary, N.Y., 1869-72. The hon-

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orary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1848, and that of D.C.L. by William and Mary college in 1869. He is the author of: *Arthur Treemaine, or Annals of Cadet Life* (1830); *Evidences of Christianity* (1855); *Oration on the Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (1863); *Manuel Commentary on the General Canon Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (1870). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1872.

VINTON, Frederic Porter, portrait painter, was born in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 29, 1846; son of William Henry and Sarah Ward (Goodhue) Vinton; grandson of Oliver Mills and Nancy (Legge) Vinton, and of Nathaniel and Polly (Ward) Goodhue, and a descendant of John Vinton, who immigrated to America previous to 1643 and settled in Lynn, Mass. He removed with his parents to Chicago in 1856; attended the public schools there, and obtained employment as a clerk and bookkeeper in Boston, Mass., 1861-75. He began his art studies about 1863, by the advice of William M. Hunt, and after spending some time at the Lowell Institute and under Dr. William Rimmer, he went abroad in 1875, studying under Leon Bonnat and Jean Paul Laurens at Paris and under Ferdinand Wagner and Wilhelm Diez in Munich. He exhibited *Little Gypsy* at the Paris Salon of 1878, and in that year returned to the United States and established a studio in Boston. He was married, June 27, 1883, to Annie Mary, daughter of George and Mary (Bates) Pierce of Newport, R.I. He was made a member of the Society of American Artists; an original member of the St. Botolph club; an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1888, and Academician in 1891. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1890; a gold medal at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893; a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1900, and a gold medal at the Pan American exposition, 1901. Among his most prominent paintings are *Italian Girl* and portraits of Alexander H. Vinton (1880), Wendell Phillips, Faneuil Hall, Boston (1881), William Warren, Art Museum, Boston (1882), Andrew P. Peabody (1884), Gen. Charles Devens for the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (1884), Samuel A. Green for the Groton public library; George F. Hoar for the Worcester Law library (1885); Admiral Charles E. Clark for the state of Vermont (1902), Commodore George Hamilton Perkins (1903), and many others.

VINTON, Frederick, bibliographer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1817; son of Josiah and Betsy Snow (Giles) Vinton; grandson of Josiah and Anne (Adams) Vinton. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and from the Andover Theological seminary, 1843, and at-

tended Yale Theological seminary for one year, but was not ordained. He was married, Sept. 13, 1843, to Phoebe Worth, daughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Worth) Clisby of Nantucket, Mass. He resided in St. Louis, Mo., 1843-45; and in Nantucket, Mass., 1845-47; was principal of the high school at Eastport, Maine, 1849-51; librarian in St. Louis, Mo., 1851-55; a teacher in South Boston, Mass., in 1856, and was assistant librarian at the Boston public library, 1857-65, and at the library of congress, Washington, D.C., 1865-73, and librarian of Princeton college, 1873-90. The honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him by Amherst. He assisted in the preparation of the "Index to the Catalogue of Books in Bates Hall" (1861); "First Supplement to the Index" (1866), six annual supplements to the "Alphabetical Catalogues of the Library of Congress" and "Index of Subjects" (2 vols., 1869), and "Subject Catalogue" (1884). He died in Princeton, N.J., Jan. 1, 1890.

VINTON, John Adams, genealogist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1801; son of Josiah and Betsey Snow (Giles) Vinton; grandson of Josiah and Anne (Adams) Vinton of Braintree, and a descendant of John Vinton who immigrated to America previous to 1643 and settled in Lynn, Mass. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1831; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 16, 1832, and was pastor at Sharon, Maine, 1832-34; Exeter, Maine, 1835-36; Chatham, Mass., 1836-38; Kingston, Mass., 1838-39; Stoneham, Mass., in 1839; West Randolph, Vt., 1839-42; Williamstown, Vt., 1842-44; and Bristol, Maine, 1848-49. He was twice married; first, on June 6, 1832, to Orinda Haskell, and secondly, to Laurinda, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Vinton) Richardson. He was agent for the American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, 1846-47, and was chaplain of the state almshouse, Monson, Mass., 1859-60. In 1860 he removed to South Boston, and in 1870 to Winchester, Mass. He is the author of: *The Vinton Memorial* (1858); *The Giles Memorial* (1864); *The Sampson Family in America* (1864), *Deborah Sampson, the Female Soldier of the Revolution* (1866); *The Symmes Memorial* (1873); *The Upton Memorial* (1874), and *The Richardson Memorial* (1876). He died in Winchester, Mass., Nov. 13, 1877.

VINTON, Samuel Finley, representative, was born in South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 25, 1792. He was graduated from Williams college in 1814; studied law in Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the bar in 1816, and established himself in practice in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1816. He was a Whig representative from Ohio in the 18th-24th congresses, 1823-37; a presidential elector on the

Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1841; and a representative in the 28th-31st congresses, 1843-51. He was appointed appraiser of emancipated slaves in the District of Columbia in 1862. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1847. He is the author of: *Argument for Defendants in the Case of Virginia vs. Garner and Others for an Alleged Abduction of Slaves* (1865). He died in Washington, D.C., May 11, 1862.

VOGDSE, Israel, soldier, was born in Willistown, Pa., Aug. 4, 1816. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1837; was assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, 1837-43; promoted 1st lieutenant, July 9, 1838; principal assistant professor of mathematics, 1843-49; promoted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, and served in the Seminole Indian war, 1849-56. He was a member of the board to arrange the programme of instruction at the Artillery School for Practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1858-61. He took part in the defence of Fort Pickens in 1861, being in command of the works, April 11-16, 1861; was promoted major, 1st artillery, May 14, 1861, and took part in the defence of Santa Rosa island, Fla., against the Confederate attack, Oct. 9, 1861, where he was captured and held as a prisoner of war until August, 1862. He served on the Pennsylvania border on the staff of Gen. J. F. Reynolds during the Maryland campaign of 1862; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; was in command of Folly Island, S.C., April-July, 1863; constructed the batteries on Light-house Inlet for the attack on Morris Island in July, 1863; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5th artillery, June 1, 1863; colonel of 1st artillery, Aug. 1, 1863; took part in the operations against Fort Sumter; was in command of the defences of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 1864-65; and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services on the field during the Rebellion. He commanded a district in Florida until September, 1865; was on waiting orders, 1865-66; and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He commanded the 1st artillery at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1866-81, and was retired at his own request, Jan. 2, 1881. He died in New York city, Dec. 7, 1889.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, sculptor, was born in Wellstown (Wells), N.Y., Nov. 7, 1828; son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Gesner) Volk; grandson of Cornelius and Jenny (Conklin) Gesner, and a descendant, through his mother, of Everardus Bogardus, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1635, where he was the first Dutch minister. His father was a marble-cutter, in whose shop at Pittsfield, Mass., he was employed, 1844-48, removing to St. Louis, Mo., in the latter year, where he was engaged in marble work and

sculpture, and devoted his leisure to drawing and clay-modeling. He modeled a bust of Henry Clay, the first bust made west of the Mississippi. He was married, April 28, 1852, to Emily Clarissa, daughter of Dr. Jonathan King and Honor (Douglas) Barlow of Bethany, N.Y., and cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, under whose patronage he studied art in Italy, 1855-57. On his return in 1857, he established himself in Chicago, Ill., where he modeled a bust of Stephen A. Douglas, the first bust ever made in Chicago. He continued his work in Italy, 1868-69 and 1871-72. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Design, which he helped to organize, 1867, and served as its president for many years. He organized the first art exhibition of Chicago, 1859; exhibited at the Paris exposition, 1867; and the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. His portrait busts include the following subjects: Stephen A. Douglas (1857); Abraham Lincoln (1860), the original marble being destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871; Henry Clay, Zachariah Chandler, Dr. Daniel Brainard, and Elihu B. Washburne; statue of Gen. James Shields in the statuary gallery, capitol at Washington; life mask of Lincoln (1860); the Douglas monument (1868), Chicago, Ill.; life-size statues of Douglas and Lincoln (1876), in the Illinois state capitol; the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum, Watertown, N.Y., and various soldiers' monuments. He died in Osceola, Wis., Aug. 19, 1895.

VOLK, Stephen Arnold Douglas, artist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1856; son of Leonard Wells (q.v.) and Emily Clarissa (Barlow) Volk. He lived in Chicago, 1858-70, studied in Rome, Italy, 1871-73, where he worked from



nature, and in "Gigis" night school and other galleries, and under Gérôme in Paris, France, 1873-78, exhibiting at the Paris Salon, 1875-78, revisiting the United States in 1876, and exhibiting at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. He was married, June 25, 1881, to Marion Brewer, daughter of William M. and Margaret (Knight) Lar-

abee of Chicago, Ill. He was an instructor in portrait-painting, Cooper Union, 1879-84, and after 1894; in drawing at the Art Students' league, 1894-99, in portrait-painting at the latter from 1903, and a frequent lecturer on art instruction in the public schools, and on the re-

vival of handicraft. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, 1880, and was its secretary, 1899; a National Academician, 1900, and organized the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, 1886. His exhibit of *Mending the Canoe*, *The Puritan Maiden* and *Portrait of Mrs. X.* received a medal at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893, of which he was a member of the national jury; his figure-painting, *Woodland Maid*, was awarded the Shaw prize by the Society of American Artists, 1899, and in the same year, his *Colonial Youth* won the first prize offered by the Colonial exhibition at Boston, Mass., also medals at the Buffalo Pan American and Charleston expositions. His other canvases include; *En Bretagne* (1875); *Miss T.* (1878); *Miss H.* (1880); *The Captives* (1882); *Accused of Witchcraft*, now in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington (1884); *Autumn* (1893); *Flower of the Colony* (1894); *Motherhood* (1895); *The Puritan Mother*, owned by the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg (1897); *The Maiden's Reverie*, now owned by the Pittsfield, Mass., Museum (1897); *The Song of the Pines* (1898); *The Boy with the Arrow* (1903), which received the Carnegie prize at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in New York city (1903). He is the author of a monograph on *Art Instruction in the Public Schools* (1894).

VONNOH, Robert William, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17, 1858; son of William and Frederika Vonnoh, who came from Germany to the United States in the fifties, settling in Hartford, Conn., and later removing to Boston, Mass. He attended the public schools in Boston; the Massachusetts Normal Art school, 1875-79; was an instructor in painting and drawing in the latter school, 1879-81, and a student in the Académie Julien, Paris, 1881-83. He was an instructor at Cowles Art school, Boston, 1884-85; principal instructor in portrait and figure painting, Museum of Fine Arts, 1885-87; studied and painted abroad, 1887-91, and was principal instructor in portrait and figure-painting, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1891-96. He was married, first, July 7, 1886, to Grace D., daughter of John R. and Caroline (Bickford) Farrell of Boston, Mass., who died in 1899; and secondly, Sept. 17, 1899, to Bessie O. Potter (daughter of Alexander C. and Mary Elizabeth Potter of St. Louis, Mo.) an artist and sculptor of considerable reputation. Mr. Vonnoh exhibited at the Paris salon, 1883, and 1888-91, receiving honorable mention in 1888, and a medal at the Paris exposition of 1899; exhibited at Munich, 1890-91; at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893, where he also received a medal, and at the International exposition at Stockholm, 1896. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1899; a member of the Society of American

Artists, and the National Arts club, and a corresponding member of the Secession, Munich. He was residing in Rockland Lake, N.Y., in 1903.

VOORHEES, Daniel Wolsey, senator, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1827; son of Stephen and Rachel (Elliot) Voorhees, and a descendant of Stephen Coerte Van Voorhies, who came from Holland about 1660, and was an early settler in New Jersey. Daniel removed with his parents to Fountain county, Ind., in 1827; was graduated from the Indiana Asbury university in 1849; studied law at Crawfordsville; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised in Covington, Ind. He was U.S. district attorney, 1858-61; and a Democratic representative in the 37th, 39th, and 41st-42d congresses, 1861-67, and 1869-73. He practised law, 1873-77; was appointed U.S. senator from Indiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, 1877; and served by successive re-elections until January, 1897, when he was defeated for re-election by Charles W. Fairbanks. He advocated the free coinage of silver and the greenback currency, but in 1893 he voted against the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. He is the author of: *Forty Years of Oratory* (2 vols., 1898). He died in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1897.

VOORHEES, Foster MacGowan, governor of New Jersey, was born in Clinton, N.J., Nov. 5, 1856; son of Nathaniel W. and Naomi (Leigh) Voorhees. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1879; studied law and established himself in practice in Elizabeth, N.J., in 1880. He was a member of the board of education of Elizabeth for several years; a member of the state assembly, 1888-90, and state senator, 1894-98, serving as president of the senate in 1898. He became acting governor of New Jersey to succeed William J. Griggs, who had accepted the portfolio of attorney-general in McKinley's cabinet in January, 1898, and was elected governor, November, 1898, by a plurality of 12,000, serving until January, 1902, when he was succeeded by Franklin Murphy. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers.

VROOM, Garret Dorset Wall, jurist, was born in Trenton, N.J., Dec. 17, 1843; son of Peter Dumont (q.v.) and Matilda M. (Wall) Vroom. He attended Trenton academy; was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865; studied law; was admitted to the bar, 1865; served as solicitor of Trenton, 1866-70 and 1874-77; and as prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county, N.J., 1870-73. He was married, June 8, 1871, to Charlotte, daughter of Philemon and Margaret (Gobert) Dickinson of Trenton. He was reporter of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1873; mayor of Trenton, 1881-84, and judge of the court of errors and appeals of New

Jersey from 1901. He served as president of the board of managers of the State Hospital for the Insane, 1897; was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Holland Society of New Jersey, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1902. He is the author of: *Supreme Court Reports* (vols. 36-66, 1873-1903); *Revised Statutes, N.J.*, with J. H. Stewart (1877), and *General Statutes, N.J.*, with W. M. Lanning (1895).

VROOM, Peter Dumont, Jr., governor of New Jersey, was born in Hillsborough township, N.J., Dec. 12, 1791; son of Col. Peter D. Vroom, who served throughout the Revolution, and Elsie (Bogart) Vroom; grandson of George and Garretje (Dumont) Vroom. He attended the Somerville academy and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1812; was admitted to the bar in 1813, and practised successively in Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon and Somerset counties, being admitted counselor, 1816. He married in 1820, Anna, daughter of Peter B. Dumont; she died, 1829. He was a representative in the state legislature from Somerset county, 1826-27 and 1829; became a sergeant-at-law, 1828; was elected governor of New Jersey as a Jackson Democrat, serving, 1829-32 and 1833-36, and was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to adjust the claims of the Choctaw Indians, 1837. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 26th congress, 1839-41, and in the latter year removed to Trenton, N.J. He was married secondly to Matilda M., daughter of Gen. Garret D. Wall. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1844; assisted in the revision of the state statutes, 1846; was a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket, 1852, and declined the office of chief-justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1853. He was U.S. minister to Prussia, 1853-57; was named by Southern Democrats for the Vice-Presidency in 1860; a delegate from New Jersey to the peace convention at Washington, D.C., 1861; appointed a commissioner of the state sinking fund, 1864; reporter of the state supreme court, 1865, and was a presidential elector on the Seymour ticket, 1868. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia, 1837, and from the College of New Jersey, 1850, and was a trustee of Rutgers college, 1822-73. Of his sons, Peter Dumont Vroom (Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1862), served with distinction in the civil war, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d U.S. cavalry, July, 1866, appointed mayor and inspector-general, 1888, and retired as brigadier-general, 1903; and Garret Dorset Wall Vroom (q.v.) became a jurist. Governor Vroom published: *Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey* (1866-73). He died in Trenton, N.J., Nov. 18, 1873.

W.

WADDEL, Isaac Watts, educator, was born in Marietta, Ga., Oct. 6, 1849, son of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts and Sarah Rebecca (Daniel) Waddel; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Moses and Elizabeth W. (Pleasants) Waddel, and of James Kelso and Violet (Bell) Daniel. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873; was licensed by the presbytery of Cherokee, October, 1873, and ordained by the presbytery of Savannah, 1882. He was married, Dec. 2, 1880, to Georgia, daughter of James Barnett and Linda Catherine Blackwell of Cobb county, Ga. He was pastor at Brunswick, Ga., 1880-85; stated supply at Albany and Cuthbert, Ga., 1885-90; evangelist in the presbytery of Macon, 1890-93; president of the North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical college, Dahlonega, Ga., 1893-98, and in 1898 was elected president of Euharlee institute, Bartow county, Ga.

WADDEL, James, clergyman, was born in Newry, Ireland, in July, 1739; son of Thomas Waddel. Soon after his birth his parents immigrated to America and settled on White Clay creek, Pa. He attended the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley's school in Nottingham, Pa., subsequently becoming Dr. Finley's assistant, and was also an assistant instructor in the Rev. Robert Smith's academy at Pequea, Pa. His original intention was to enter the medical profession, but he abandoned it for the ministry; was licensed to preach, April 2, 1761, by the old presbytery of Hanover, Pa., and ordained at Prince Edward, June 16, 1763. He was married about 1768, to Mary, daughter of Col. James Gordon, and resided on Curratoman river, until about 1776. He subsequently held pastorates in Virginia, at Lancaster and Northumberland, in the Shenandoah valley, Augusta county, and Stanton. In 1786 he purchased an estate, "Hopewell" in Louisa county, Pa., where, although he held no special charge, he continued to preach and was also principal of a private school. His blindness, which misfortune came upon him in 1787, did not hinder his activity as a preacher or writer, and his remarkably magnetic powers won for him a reputation as one of the most eloquent orators of his time. His own manuscripts he ordered burned, but trustworthy accounts of his fluency as a preacher are extant in an article by William Wirt, in the *British Spy*, and in a "Memoir" by the Rev. James W. Alexander, in the *Watchman of the South* (1846). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson college, 1792. He died in Louisa county, Va., Sept. 17, 1805.

WADDEL, John Newton, educator, was born in Willington, S.C., April 2, 1812; youngest son of the Rev. Moses and Elizabeth W. (Pleasants)

Waddel. He prepared for college at his father's celebrated school at Willington, and was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832. He taught the academy at Willington, 1830-34; conducted an academy at Montrose, Miss., 1842-48, and served as a trustee of the University of Mississippi, 1844-48. He was professor of ancient languages in the University of Mississippi, 1848-56; professor of ancient languages in La Grange Synodical college, 1857-60; president of the college, 1860-62; commissioner from the Presbyterian synod to the Confederate army west of the Mississippi, 1863-64; chancellor of the University of Mississippi, 1865-74; secretary of the board of education of the Southern Presbyterian church, 1874-88, and chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1879-88, resigning in 1888 on account of advanced age. He joined the Presbyterian church in 1839; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Mississippi Sept. 5, 1841, and ordained by the presbytery of Tombigbee, Sept. 23, 1843. He preached in Mississippi, 1841-74; was moderator of the General Assembly at Baltimore, Md., 1868; and was pastor at Memphis, Tenn., 1874-79. He was instrumental in founding the Confederate Orphan Asylum at Tuskegee, Ala. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Nashville in 1851, and that of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1873. A portrait of Chancellor Waddel was unveiled in the Southwestern Presbyterian university, June 6, 1888. He died in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 9, 1895.

WADDEL, Moses, educator, was born in Rowan county, N.C., July 29, 1770; son of William Waddel, who emigrated from near Belfast, Ireland, about 1764, landed in Charleston, S.C., and settled in Rowan county, N.C. Moses Waddel attended a neighborhood school known as Clie's Nursery, and taught school in both his native state and in Georgia and was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college in 1791. He was licensed by the Hanover presbytery, Va., May 12, 1792; conducted a school in Columbia county, Ga., 1794-1801, and one in Vienna, Abbeville district, S.C., 1801-04. In 1804 he established a home and school at Willington, S.C., about six miles from



Vienna, where his academy became celebrated and patronized by the best citizens of the state. In 1818 he was elected president of the University of Georgia, and in May, 1819, he removed with his family to Athens, Ga., presiding over the university, 1819-29. He returned to Willington, S.C., in February, 1830, where he was pastor, 1830-37. He was married first, to Catharine, a sister of John C. Calhoun, who died childless; and secondly, about 1800, to Elizabeth W. Pleasants of Virginia, by whom he had four sons, James Pleasants Waddell (1801-69), University of Georgia, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; tutor there, 1822-24; principle of the academy of Richmond county, 1824-26, and professor of ancient languages, University of Georgia, 1836-56; the Rev. Isaac W. Waddell, A.B., University of Georgia, 1823, A.M., 1826; Dr. William W. Waddell, A.B., University of Georgia 1823, A.M., 1826; and John Newton Waddell (q.v.). Moses Waddell received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of South Carolina in 1807. He died in Willington, S.C., July 21, 1840.

WADDELL, Alfred Moore, representative, was born in Hillsboro, N.C., Sept. 16, 1834; son of Hugh (1799-1878) and Susan Henrietta (Moore) Waddell; grandson of John and Sarah (Nash) Waddell, great-grandson of Judge Alfred (q.v.) and Susan (Eagles) Moore, of Gen. Hugh Waddell, soldier (q.v.), and of Gen. Francis Nash (q.v.). His father was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1818; served in both branches of the state legislature, and was a lawyer of distinction. Alfred M. Waddell attended Bingham's school and Caldwell institute in Hillsboro; was a student in the University of North Carolina, 1850-53; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and began practice in Wilmington, N.C., serving as clerk and master of the court of equity of New Hanover county, N.C., 1858-61. He was three times married, first March 5, 1857, to Julia, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Savage of Wilmington, N.C., secondly in 1878, to Ellen Savage, and thirdly, in 1896, to Gabrielle de G. De Rosset. He was an editor and proprietor of the Wilmington *Herald*, 1860-61; a delegate to the Conservative-Union convention at Baltimore, Md., 1860, which nominated John Bell for President; served as adjutant and subsequently as lieutenant-colonel of 41st regiment, 3d cavalry, C.S.A., 1861-64, and subsequently resumed practice in Wilmington. He was a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 42d-45th congresses, 1871-79, serving as a member of the Ku Klux committee and as chairman of that on post-offices and post-roads in the 45th congress; was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1896; edited the Charlotte, N.C., *Journal-Observer*, 1881-

82; and elector-at-large on the Cleveland-Thurman ticket, 1888, and mayor of Wilmington, N.C., 1898-1903. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. from the University of North Carolina, and is the author of: *A Colonial Officer and His Times, 1754-1773*; *A Biographical Sketch of Gen. Hugh Waddell* (1890) and of several magazine articles.

WADDELL, Hugh, soldier, was born in Lisburn, county Down, Ireland, in 1734 or 1735 (the exact date is unknown); son of Hugh and Isabella (Brown) Waddell. He came with his father to America in 1742, and after several years returned to Ireland. Upon the appointment of Arthur Dobbs, a friend of his father, as governor of North Carolina, he came to the latter state about 1753, and was clerk of the council, 1754-55. He served as lieutenant in Col. James Innes's regiment in the French invasion of Virginia, 1754, being promoted captain, 1755; constructed and commanded Fort Dobbs the following year, being appointed commissioner to treat with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians; was ordered to Fort Loudon, Tenn., 1757, and in the same year was a member from Rowan county of the North Carolina assembly. He was promoted major in 1758, and commanded a battalion of three (N.C.) companies in the march and advance upon Fort Duquesne; promoted colonel, 1759, and stationed at Fort Prince George; repelled an Indian attack upon Fort Dobbs, Feb. 27, 1760, and was subsequently engaged in Virginia in routing the Cherokees. He was again a member of the assembly from Rowan county in 1760 and from Bladen county in 1765 and 1771, and also a member of the business firm of John Burgwin & Co., 1760-65; justice of the peace, 1762, and a judge of the inferior court of New Hanover county, 1764. He commanded in the armed resistance to the landing from the *Diligence* of government stamps, at Brunswick, N.C., Nov. 28, 1765, the only armed resistance to the Stamp Act in America, and was in command of Governor Tryon's escort in determining the boundary line between North Carolina and the Cherokees, May-June, 1767. He visited England, 1768; was recommended as a member of Governor Tryon's council in 1771, but not appointed, and in the regulation war of that year was made brigadier-general of a division and detailed to Salisbury, but did not participate in the battle of Alamance, owing to his supplies from South Carolina being cut off by the regulators, which forced his retreat at Yadkin river. General Waddell was married in 1763 to Mary, daughter of Capt. Roger and Mary (Marsdees) Haynes of Castle Haynes, N.C. See: "A Colonial Officer and his Times," by Alfred Moore Waddell (1890). He died at Bellefont, Bladen county, N.C., April 9, 1773.

WADDELL, James Iredell, naval officer, was born in Pittsborough, N.C., July 13, 1824; son of Francis N. and Elizabeth (Moore) Waddell; grandson of John and Sarah (Nash) Waddell, and of Alfred and Rebecca (Williams) Moore; great-grandson of Gen. Hugh Waddell (q.v.), and a descendant of Judge Alfred (q.v.) and Susan (Eagles) Moore. He was warranted midshipman, U.S. navy, Sept. 10, 1841; was badly wounded in a duel with a brother officer in May, 1842; served in the Mexican war; was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, and promoted passed midshipman, 1847. He was married in 1848 to Ann Sellman Iglehart of Annapolis, Md. He cruised on the Brazilian station, 1853, being promoted in September, 2d lieutenant, and appointed navigator of the *Germantown*; was attached to the supply ship *Release*, Isthmus of Panama, when the entire crew was stricken with yellow fever, and Lieutenant Waddell, the only officer left in command, brought the *Release* back to Boston, Mass. He was assistant professor of navigation at U.S. Naval academy, 1858-59; commanded an expedition to China, 1860-61; resigned from the navy Nov. 20, 1861; ran the blockade from Annapolis to Richmond in February, 1862, and entered the Confederate navy as lieutenant, March 27, 1862, serving in various commissions until 1863, when he was assigned to the command of a cruiser being fitted out at Liverpool, England. On Oct. 8, 1864, the *Sea King* cleared from London for Bombay, carrying coal as ballast, and with Lieutenant Whittle of the Confederate navy as passenger; and on the same day the steamer *Laurel*, purchased ostensibly for a blockade-runner, sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of six guns and their appurtenances, and with nineteen passengers, who consisted of Captain Waddell and eighteen other Confederate officers. The two vessels proceeded directly to Madeira and on Oct. 19, 1864, both crews were ordered on board the *Sea King*, which was put in commission as the *Shenandoah* under the command of Waddell. When the real character of the vessel became known most of the seamen refused to join her crew, and Captain Waddell was obliged to sail with 23 instead of 120 seamen. On his way to Melbourne he destroyed seven American vessels and ransomed two others, thereby obtaining 24 additional seamen. The *Shenandoah* remained at Melbourne, Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 1865, on the ground of necessary repairs; meanwhile reinforcing her crew with 42 new recruits; captured three vessels on her northward course, April-May, and twenty-five whalers off Behring Strait, June 21-23, burning twenty-one and ransoming the remaining four, an act which involved a loss of \$3,000,000 and that after the Confederacy had virtually passed out of existence but, having been

at sea for months, he was ignorant of the fact. On his way home, on Aug. 2, 1865, Captain Waddell met the British bark *Barraconta*, from which he received confirmation of the previous rumors that the war was at an end. The *Shenandoah*, the only ship which carried the Confederate flag around the world, arrived at Liverpool, on Nov. 5, was surrendered to the British government; in turn delivered to the United States, by whom she was eventually sold to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and some years after foundered with all on board. Captain Waddell made his home for a time in Liverpool and afterward in Paris, and in 1875, having returned to the United States, was commissioned captain of the steamer *San Francisco* of the Pacific Mail company, which was wrecked May 16, 1877, all the crew being rescued. He died in Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1886.

WADDILL, Edmund, Jr., jurist, was born in Charles City county, Va., May 22, 1855; son of Edmund and Mary Louisa (Redwood) Waddill; grandson of Richard and Mary (Christian) Waddill, and great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Christian, a distinguished American officer in the Revolutionary war. He attended the local schools; was trained as a court clerk in the office of his father; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised in Richmond, Va., and surrounding counties. He was married, Dec. 19, 1878, to Alma C., daughter of John G. and Conway Ella (Chisholm) Mitchell of Hanover county, Va. He was judge of Henrico county, Va., 1880-83; U.S. attorney of the eastern district of Virginia, 1883-85; a representative in the state legislature, 1885-89; the defeated Republican candidate for representative from the third Virginia district to the 50th congress in 1886; was elected to the 51st congress in 1888, receiving 196 votes more than George D. Wise, Democrat, and serving 1889-91. He was appointed by President McKinley March 22, 1898, U.S. judge of the eastern district of Virginia.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born in Feeding Hills parish, near Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800; son of James Wade, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Jonathan Wade, who emigrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1632. He received his early education from his mother; started for Illinois with his father's family in 1821, but they halted at Andover, Ohio, where he assisted in clearing land, and taught a winter school. He returned to Albany, N.Y., where he was engaged in studying medicine, teaching and doing manual labor, 1823-25, and after his return to Ohio was admitted to the Ashtabula county bar in 1828. He practised independently in Jefferson, Ohio, until 1831, when he became the partner of Joshua R. Giddings. He was prosecuting attorney of Ash-

tabula county, 1835-37, and state senator, 1837-39, and 1841-43. He supported the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840, and was actively influential in nullifying the divorce law of the state, and in his opposition to the adoption of more stringent



B. F. Wade

fugitive slave laws. He was presiding judge of the third judicial district of Ohio, 1847-51; was elected U.S. senator as a Whig, in 1851, 1857 and 1863, serving from Dec. 1, 1851, to March 4, 1869. While in the senate he voted for the repeal of the fugitive slave law in 1852; supported the Missouri Compromise; opposed the Lecompton Constitution in 1858, and the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, fearing it would be settled by slave holders; was chairman of the committee on territories; a member of the joint peace commission, and before the war was chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war; advocated confiscating the property of southern leaders, emancipating their slaves and establishing Negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. He was president *pro tem.* of the senate in April, 1865, and *ex-officio* acting vice-president of the United States, and in March, 1867, was elected president of the senate. He was a delegate to the loyalists' convention at Philadelphia in 1866; opposed President Lincoln's reconstruction policy, and with Representative Henry Winter Davis, issued the "Wade-Davis manifesto." He voted for the impeachment of President Johnson, and was a leading candidate before the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868 for vice-president. He resumed the practice of law in Jefferson, Ohio, in 1869, and the same year was appointed a government director of the Pacific railroad. He was a member of the Santo Domingo commission by appointment of President Grant, 1871, and favored annexation; was attorney of the Northern Pacific railroad, and chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, supporting the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes, although he subsequently opposed his policy toward the south. His biography was written by Albert G. Riddle (1888). Senator Wade died in Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, 1878.

WADE, Edward, representative, was born in West Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1803; son of James Wade, and brother of Benjamin F. Wade

(q.v.). He removed with his father to Jefferson, Ohio, in 1824, where he helped on the farm until 1824; subsequently studied law in Albany and Troy, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice in Jefferson, Ohio. He was justice of the peace of Ashtabula county; removed to Unionville in 1832, and to Cleveland, 1837; was a Free-soil representative from the nineteenth district of Ohio in the 33d congress; and a Republican representative in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, serving from Dec. 5, 1853 to March 3, 1861. He died at Cleveland, Aug. 7, 1862.

WADE, James Franklin, soldier, was born in Jefferson, Ohio, April 14, 1843; son of Benjamin Franklin Wade (q.v.). He attended the common schools; entered the Union army as 1st lieutenant, 6th Minnesota cavalry, May 14, 1861; was promoted major and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers 1865; commissioned major, 9th cavalry, U.S.A., 1866; promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 20, 1879; colonel, 5th cavalry, U.S.A., April 21, 1887, brigadier-general, May 26, 1897, and major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, serving in the war against Spain. General Wade was placed at the head of the Cuban evacuation commission, and in January, 1899, became military governor of Cuba. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., in 1903, and succeeded General Davis in the command of the division of the Philippines in July, 1903.

WADHAMS, Edgar Philip, R.C. bishop, was born at Wadhams Mills, Essex county, N.Y., May 21, 1817. He removed with his parents to Westport, N.Y., in 1822; was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1838, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1843; was ordered deacon in 1843, and was given charge of the missions at Port Henry, Wadhams Mills and Ticonderoga. He joined the Roman Catholic church in June, 1845; attended St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest Jan. 15, 1850, by Bishop McCloskey, at the Pro-cathedral, Albany, N.Y., where he remained as assistant, 1850-65. He was appointed rector of the cathedral and vicar-general of the diocese in 1865 and on the erection of the diocese of Ogdensburg, Feb. 15, 1872, was appointed its first bishop and was consecrated at Albany, N.Y., May 5, 1872, by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Williams, and De Goesbriand. He founded Mohawk Hill (college) Watertown, N.Y. He died in Ogdensburg, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1891.

WADLEIGH, Bainbridge, senator, was born in Bradford, N.H., Jan. 4, 1831; son of John Dow and Huldah (Gillingham) Wadleigh. He attended the common schools and Kimball Union academy, Plainfield, N.H.; read law in the office of M.W. Tappan of Bradford; was admitted to the bar in Newport, N.H., in February, 1850,

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and commenced practice at Milford, where he was married, Jan. 6, 1853, to Ann Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hale) Putnam. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1855-56, 1859-69 and 1869-72, and a U.S. senator from New Hampshire, elected as a Republican, 1873-79, serving as a member of the committees on patents, military affairs and elections. He resumed the practice of law in Boston, Mass., where he died, Jan. 24, 1891.

WADLEIGH, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Dover, N.H., Sept. 28, 1842; son of George and Sarah (Gilman) Wadleigh; grandson of Elijah and Rhoda (Smith) Wadleigh, and of James and Elizabeth (Robinson) Gilman, and a descendant of John Wadleigh of Wells, Maine, 1635. He attended public and private schools; was appointed acting midshipman, U.S. navy, Sept. 26, 1860; promoted midshipman in July, 1862; graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, Newport, R.I., and was commissioned ensign, May 28, 1863. He was ordered to the steam-sloop *Lackawanna*, West Gulf blockading squadron, and was on active blockade duty until the end of the war, being present at the attack on Fort Powell, March 2, 1864; at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and in subsequent operations resulting in the surrender of Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864. He was ordered to the steam-sloop *Richmond*, in March, 1865; promoted master, Nov. 10, 1865, being attached to the *Ticonderoga*, European station, 1865-69; lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, and lieutenant-commander in March, 1868. He was married, Oct. 12, 1869, to Clara, daughter of John R. and Abigail (Green) Robinson of San Francisco, Cal. He was at the Naval academy, 1869-70; on torpedo duty, 1870-71; executive officer on the *Shawmut*, *Canonicus*, *Ohio*, *St. Mary's* and *Pensacola*, 1871-78, and at the Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard, 1879-81, being promoted commander in March, 1880. He commanded the steam-sloop *Alliance*, during the summer of 1881, on a special Arctic cruise in search of the *Jeannette*, reaching a latitude of 80° 10'; was light-house inspector, 1883-86; was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1887-89; commanded the *Michigan*, northwestern lakes, 1889-91; was on special ordnance duty, Boston navy yard, 1892-94, and commanded the receiving-ship *Richmond*, 1894, being promoted captain in July, 1894. He was in command of the cruiser *Minneapolis*, on the coast of Asia Minor for the protection of American missionaries, 1895-97, receiving the thanks of the missionaries for his services; was successively inspector and captain of the Boston navy yard, 1897-98; commanded the flagship *Philadelphia*, Pacific station, during the Spanish war and the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, 1898, and the receiving-ship

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Wabash, 1898-1901. He was promoted rear-admiral, Feb. 9, 1902, and appointed commandant of the naval station, Philadelphia, Pa., and was president of the board of inspection and survey, 1902, retiring on his own application after forty years of service, June 7, 1902.

WADSWORTH, Alexander Scammell, naval officer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 7, 1790; son of Peleg (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Wadsworth. He was warranted midshipman, April 2, 1804; promoted lieutenant, April 21, 1810; was an officer on board the ship that conveyed U.S. Minister Joel Barlow to France, in 1811, and was attached to the *Constitution* as 2d lieutenant in July, 1812, rendering efficient service under Capt. Isaac Hull during the famous sixty-hour chase of the *Constitution* by the British squadron off New York, and also in the capture of the *Guerrière*, Aug. 19, 1812. For his conduct in these engagements Lieutenant Wadsworth was awarded a silver medal; presented with a sword by the citizens of Portland, and in Captain Hull's public letter, posted in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, Mass., was accorded generous credit for his share in the first undertaking. He served as 1st lieutenant on the *Adams* in 1814, which took refuge from the British in Penobscot bay, where her guns were used for arming a hastily constructed fort, from which the crew was able to resist the enemy; was promoted master-commandant, April 27, 1816, for gallantry during the war of 1812, and was in command of the *Prometheus*, Mediterranean squadron, 1816-17, and of the *John Adams*, 1818-19 and 1821-22, sent out against the pirates in the West Indies. He was stationed at the Washington navy yard, 1823-25; was inspector of ordnance, 1825-29, being promoted captain, March 3, 1825, and was in command of the *Constellation*, 1829-32. As commodore he commanded the Pacific squadron, 1834-36; was a member of the board of navy commissioners, 1837-40, and inspector of ordnance, 1841-50. He died in Washington, D.C., April 5, 1851.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, educator, was born in Milton, Mass., in 1669; son of Capt. Samuel and Abigail (Lindell) Wadsworth, and grandson of Christopher Wadsworth, who married Grace Cole; settled, as early as 1633, in Duxbury, Mass., where he served as constable, 1634, and where he died, 1677. Captain Wadsworth removed from Bridgewater, Conn., to Milton, Mass., in 1660. Benjamin Wadsworth attended the common schools; was graduated from Harvard college A.B., 1690, A.M., 1693; meanwhile prepared for the ministry, and was licensed



to preach in November, 1693. He was married in 1696, to Ruth Boardman. He was an assistant teacher in the First church, Boston, Mass. (Samuel Willard, teacher), 1693-96, and was ordained colleague pastor of the First church, Sept. 8, 1696, serving, 1696-1725. During his pastorate the old meeting-house on King street was burned, Oct. 2, 1711, and the new house of worship opened on the old site, Jan. 8, 1717. He succeeded John Leverett as president of Harvard college, serving, 1725-37, and was also a fellow of the college, 1712-25. About 1730 he erected a monument to the memory of his father in Sudbury, Mass., where the latter was killed in contact with the Indians, April 18, 1676. A portrait of Benjamin Wadsworth was hung in Sanders theatre, Cambridge, Mass. He left a legacy to Harvard college and to the First church of Boston, Mass. His publications include: *An Artillery Election Sermon* (1700); *Five Sermons* (1711); a *Thanksgiving Sermon for God's Goodness in providing a New Meeting-house for the Old Church*, and numerous other sermons. He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 16, 1737.

WADSWORTH, James, delegate, was born in Durham, Conn., July 6, 1730; son of James and Abigail (Penfield) Wadsworth; grandson of Col. James and Ruth (Noyes) Wadsworth, and great-grandson of John Wadsworth, who came from England with his father, William, in 1632. Colonel Wadsworth served as the first justice of the peace of Durham; commanded the first military company of volunteers, the 10th regiment, was speaker of the house, 1717; assistant, 1718-52; justice of the superior court, 1725-52, and with several others a grantee of "Esquire's Farm." He died in 1756. James Wadsworth, Junior, was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1748, A.M., 1751; served as lieutenant in the militia, 1753; took part in the Ticonderoga campaign, 1758, and was commissioned captain, 1759. He succeeded his grandfather as town clerk in 1756, serving until 1796. He was married, Jan. 13, 1737, to Katharine, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey of Durham. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1759-83, being for two sessions a colleague of his father and serving as speaker of the house, 1781-85; justice of the peace, 1792; assistant judge of New Haven county court, 1775-78, and subsequently presiding justice. He was a member of the committee of safety, 1775; commissioned colonel of the 10th Connecticut regiment of militia, 1775; promoted brigadier-general in June, 1776, over the Connecticut regiments raised to reinforce Washington at New York; served in the latter year as a member of the committee appointed to revise the militia laws of the state, and in May, 1777, succeeded David Wooster as 2d major-general, serv-

ing on the defence of coast towns until his resignation in May, 1779. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783-86; a member of the executive council of the state, 1786-88, serving at the same time as comptroller of the state, and a member of the convention of 1788, that ratified the U.S. constitution. He is the author of a map of New Haven, taken in 1748, and engraved and first published in 1806. He died in Durham, Conn., Sept. 22, 1817.

WADSWORTH, James, philanthropist, was born in Durham, Conn., April 20, 1768; nephew of James Wadsworth (1730-1817), (q.v.). He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1787; migrated to Genesee river, N.Y., in 1790, with his brother William (1772-1833), brigadier-general of N.Y. militia in the war of 1812, and with him founded the town of Genesee, N.Y. He was actively interested in the promotion of education, endeavoring to foster its progress through privately printed articles setting forth its advantages and by engaging lecturers for the same purpose. He also agreed to give premiums to the towns first founding libraries; advocated the idea of normal schools in 1811; accomplished the passage of a school-library law in 1838, and established a library and institution for scientific lectures at Genesee, N.Y., to which he gave an endowment fund of \$10,000. He was the owner of vast tracts of land, and in disposing of the same made the condition that 125 acres in every township should be gratuitously set aside for a church and an equal amount for a school. He married Naomi, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Wolcott) Wolcott. He died in Genesee, N.Y., June 8, 1844.

WADSWORTH, James Samuel, soldier, was born in Genesee, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1807; son of James (1768-1844) and Naomi (Wolcott) Wadsworth. He was a student at Hamilton, Harvard and Yale colleges; subsequently studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was married, May 11, 1834, to Mary Craig, daughter of John and Nancy (Craig) Wharton of Philadelphia, Pa. He was the founder of the Genesee public library; influential in promoting the school district library system, and a contributor to the endowment fund of Genesee college. He was a prominent supporter of the Free-soil party; a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, and a delegate to the Peace convention at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4-27, 1861. In order to prevent the cutting off of supplies from Washington, D.C., he fitted out two relief ships at his own expense and accompanied them from New York city to Annapolis, Md. In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was a volunteer member of Gen. Irvin McDowell's staff, with the rank of major,

and under his order the 2d Wisconsin regiment made a gallant struggle in regaining Henry Hill. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 9, 1861, McClellan's command, and was engaged in the defence of Washington, D.C., becoming military governor of the District of Columbia, March 15, 1862. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1862; commanded the 1st division, Gen. John F. Reynolds's corps, at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863, and also at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where, on the first day, with Meredith's and Cutler's brigades, he attacked the enemy, the 147th New York of the latter brigade losing half its numbers by not receiving Wadsworth's order to fall back to Seminary Ridge. On the second and third days, with Howard and Warren, he held an important position on Culp's Hill, and at the close of the battle advocated the pursuit of the Confederates. He was on inspection duty in the south and west in the winter of 1864 until the reconstruction of the Army of the Potomac, when he was given command of the 4th division, Warren's 5th corps, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, while leading the charge of the 20th Massachusetts regiment of Webb's brigade, against the enemy's line, was mortally wounded. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on the same day. See "Through the Wilderness" by Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV); also "American Conflict" by Horace Greeley (1864-66). He died in the Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.

WADSWORTH, James Wolcott, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1846; son of Gen. James Samuel (q.v.) and Mary (Wharton) Wadsworth. He attended Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., but left in 1864 to enter the Federal army, serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted major, U.S.A., for the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and after the war returned to Geneseo, N.Y., where he managed the family estate. He was married, Sept. 14, 1876, to Louise, daughter of William R. and Louisa (Johnson) Travers of New York. He was supervisor of the town of Geneseo, 1875-77; a member of the New York assembly, 1878-79; comptroller of the state, 1880-81, and in the latter year was elected a Republican representative from the twenty-seventh district to the 47th congress to fill the unexpired term of Eldridge G. Lapham, resigned, and was re-elected to the 47th and 48th congresses, serving from Oct. 11, 1881, to March 3, 1885. He was re-elected from the thirtieth New York district to the 53d-58th congresses, 1891-1905, serving as chairman of the committee on agriculture.

WADSWORTH, Jeremiah, representative, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 12, 1743; son of the Rev. Daniel and Abigail (Talcott) Wadsworth; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Stanley) Wadsworth, and of Gov. Joseph and Eunice (Howell) Talcott. Daniel Wadsworth (1704-1757), Yale, A.B., 1736, A.M., 1739, and a fellow of the college, 1743-47, was pastor of the First Congregational church in Hartford, 1732-47. After his death, Jeremiah Wadsworth became the ward of his uncle, Matthew Talcott, a shipping-merchant of Middletown, Conn., on one of whose vessels he went to sea in 1761 for the benefit of his health, becoming first mate and subsequently master. He was married Nov. 19, 1764, to Mehitabel, daughter of the Rev. William (Yale, A.B., 1709, A.M., 1712; tutor, 1713-14, and fellow, 1745-61) and Mary (Pierpont) Russell of Middletown, Conn., making his home in Hartford, Conn., after his mother's death in 1773. He served as deputy commissary to Col. Joseph Trumbull, 1775-1777, and upon Colonel Trumbull's resignation in the latter year, became commissary-general. He served as commissary of the French troops until the close of the Revolutionary war, visiting France in July, 1783, to settle his accounts with the French government, and subsequently traveled in England and Ireland, purchasing foreign materials, which he sold upon his return to the United States in 1784. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1887-88; a member of the state convention that ratified the national constitution, 1888; was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789-95; a member of the state legislature, 1795, and of the council, 1795-1801. He was greatly interested in agriculture, and introduced many original improvements for its development. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1792, and by Yale in 1796. He died in Hartford, April 30, 1804.

WADSWORTH, Marshman Edward, educator and geologist, was born in Livermore Falls, Maine, May 6, 1847; son of Joseph and Nancy F. (Eaton) Wadsworth; grandson of Jesse and Phoebe (Locker) Wadsworth and of Lowell and Sabina (Warren) Eaton, and a descendant of Christopher Wadsworth, who immigrated to Duxbury, Mass., 1632; of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth of the Sudbury massacre, and of Gen. Samuel Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872; was principal and superintendent of schools in Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 1863-73, in which latter year he was professor of chemistry in the Boston Dental college, and was an instructor in mathematics and mineralogy in Harvard college, 1874-77, receiving, upon examination, the post-graduate degree of A.M.

in natural history in 1874, and that of Ph.D. in 1879. He was a graduate student in petrography at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1884-85; was an assistant in lithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., 1877-87; professor of mineralogy and geology in Colby university, Waterville, Maine, 1885-87; assistant geologist, Minnesota geological survey, 1886-87; director and afterward president of the Michigan College of Mines, and also professor of mineralogy, petrography and geology, 1887-99. He served as geologist of the state of Michigan, 1888-93; was engaged in professional work, 1899-1901; became head of the department of mines and engineering in the Pennsylvania State college in 1901, and in 1902 was made geologist of the state board of agriculture. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Geological society of London; the American Geological society; the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Natural Geographic society and various other scientific organizations. He is the author of: *Geology of the Iron and Copper Districts of Lake Superior* (1880); *The Azoic System and its proposed Sub-divisions*, with Josiah D. Whitney (1884); *Lithological Studies* (1884); *Preliminary Description of the Peridotites, Gabbros, Diabases and Andesites of Minnesota* (1887); *Report of the Michigan Geological Survey* (1893), also numerous papers on educational and scientific subjects.

WADSWORTH, Peleg, representative, was born in Duxbury, Mass., May 6, 1748; son of Peleg and Susanna (Sampson) Wadsworth, and a descendant of Christopher Wadsworth, grandfather of Benjamin (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772, meanwhile teaching school with his classmate, Alexander Scammell, in Plymouth, Mass., where he was married in 1772 to Elizabeth Bartlett. He removed soon after to Kingston, Mass., where he engaged in business, and on Sept. 26, 1774, was chosen a member of the committee of correspondence. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he recruited a company of minutemen, of which he was chosen captain; served as aide to Gen. Artemas Ward (q.v.) in March, 1776, and as an engineer under General Thomas in 1776, assisting in laying out the defences of Roxbury, Mass. He was promoted brigadier-general of militia in 1777; adjutant-general of Massachusetts in 1778, and was second in command of the forces sent to Penobscot by Massachusetts in 1779. In 1780 General Wadsworth was placed in command of the whole coast of Maine with a force of 600 men: was taken prisoner in February, 1781, and confined in the fort at Castine,

Maine, whence he effected his escape the following June. In 1784 he removed to Portland, Maine, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits and in surveying. He was a state senator, 1792, and was the first representative in congress from that portion of Massachusetts which was afterward Maine, serving in the 3d-9th congresses, 1793-1807. For his services the government awarded him a grant of land in Oxford county, where he incorporated the township of Hiram, Feb. 27, 1807, serving as selectman, treasurer and magistrate. He was subsequently appointed major-general of the Maine militia. Of his children, Zilpah married Stephen Longfellow and became the mother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; John (Harvard, A.B., 1800) was a lawyer and linguist; Lieut. Henry, for whom his nephew, the poet, was named, heroically met his death, together with the entire volunteer crew, in the explosion of the fire-ship *Intrepid*, commanded by Capt. Richard Somers, during the Tripolitan war, Sept. 4, 1804, and Alexander Scammell Wadsworth (q.v.) was a naval officer of the war of 1812. General Wadsworth died at Hiram, Maine, Nov. 12, 1829.

WADSWORTH, William Henry, representative, was born in Maysville, Ky., July 4, 1821; son of Adna Anson and Mary (Ramsdell) Wadsworth; grandson of Timothy Wadsworth, and of Robert Wilkins and Prudence (Bowen) Ramsdell of Woodstock, Conn.; great-grandson of Joseph Wadsworth ("Charter Oak Joe"), and a descendant of William Wadsworth, who came to this country with his brother Christopher, from England, in the ship *Lyon*, 1637. He attended private schools; was graduated from Augusta college, Ky., A.B., 1841; admitted to the bar, 1846, and practised in Maysville, Ky. He was married, July 31, 1847, to Martha Moorhead, daughter of Charles and Achsa (Taylor) Wood of Lewis county, Ky. He was state senator, 1853-56; president of the electoral college of Kentucky, 1860; U.S. commissioner under the treaty of Washington with Mexico for the adjustment of claims, and a Republican representative from the ninth district in the 37th, 38th and 49th congresses, 1861-65 and 1885-87. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1873. He died in Maysville, Ky., April 2, 1893.

WAGENER, David D., representative, was born in Easton, Pa., Oct. 11, 1792; son of Judge Daniel D. and Eve (Opp) Wagener; grandson of David and Susannah (Umsted) Wagener; and brother of Jacob Wagener (1790-1859), trustee of Lafayette college, 1826-43, and donor of the collection of mineralogical and botanical specimens to the college. He attended the public schools; subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, and

was for many years president of the Easton bank. He was married, Sept. 20, 1821, to Mary Knauss. He was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 23d-26th congresses, 1833-41. He died in Easton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1860.

WAGGAMANN, George Augustus, senator, was born in Somerset county, Md., in 1782. He attended the common schools; studied law, and practised in New Orleans, La., where he also engaged in sugar-planting. He was secretary of state of Louisiana, 1828-31, and elected U.S. senator as a Whig to complete the unexpired term of Edward Livingston, who resigned in 1831, serving, Jan. 3, 1832-March 3, 1835. He subsequently resumed the practice of law in New Orleans, La., where he died from injuries received in a duel, March 23, 1843.

WAGNALLS, Mabel, musician and author, was born in Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1871; daughter of Adam Willis and Anna (Willis) Wagnalls; granddaughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Snyder) Wagenhals and of Aaron and Mary (Henry) Willis, and a descendant of William Henry, only brother of Patrick Henry of Virginia. Her father was one of the original founders of Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers of the "Standard Dictionary." She was educated under her mother's tuition until 1885, when she studied music in Paris and Vienna, and under Franz Kullak in Berlin. She made her appearance as piano soloist at the Sing Akademie of Berlin in 1889, and her American debut with the orchestra of Theodore Thomas in New York city, Jan. 11, 1891. She also played with Anton Seidl's orchestra in 1892, at the New York State Music Teachers' convention at Binghamton, 1897, and at other concerts. She is the author of: *Miserere* (1892); *Stars of the Opera* (1898); *Selma the Soprano* (1898), and of several contributions on musical subjects to leading publications.

WAGNER, Webster, inventor, was born at Palatine Bridge, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1817; son of John and Elizabeth (Strayer) Wagner, who settled at an early date in Mohawk valley, and a descendant of German ancestry. He was a farmer and wagon-maker, and subsequently station agent for the Utica and Schenectady railroad company. Meanwhile he worked out his original idea of a sleeping-car, and with the financial aid of friends was able to put four cars on the road in 1858, which proved their practical value and secured their popularity. In 1867 he completed his invention of the drawing-room car, and soon after incorporated the Wagner Sleeping Car company, of which he was president. His other inventions include the oval car-roof and the elevated panel for ventilation. He was a Republican member of the New York assembly, 1871; state senator, 1872-82, serving at various times as chairman of

the committees on public expenditures, public buildings, printing and railroads, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, Ill., 1880. He was married to Susan, daughter of John P. Davis of Palatine Bridge, N.Y. Mr. Wagner's death occurred in the accident on the Hudson River railroad at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1892.

WAGNER, William, natural scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1796; son of John, grandson of the Rev. Tobias, and great-grandson of Tobias Wagner, chancellor of the University of Tübingen, 1662. He attended the academy of Dr. Abercrombie, being graduated in 1808; for a time employed in the banking-house of Stephen Girard, and while acting assistant supercargo on a merchant ship, 1816-18, he collected various marine and botanical specimens. He undertook numerous business ventures, 1818-40; traveled in Europe, 1841-42; engaged in analyzing and increasing his collections in Philadelphia, Pa., 1842-47, and subsequently in lecturing on subjects pertaining to natural science. He established the Wagner Free Institute of Science, May 21, 1855, and in 1865 a building for the institute was completed, which, together with his valuable collections, his scientific books and apparatus, amounting to a total value of \$500,000 he gave over to the care of a board of trustees, with the sole condition that the gift should be perpetually devoted to the cause of natural science. He remained president of the institute until 1885; was elected to membership in various scientific organizations, and was a contributor to their *Proceedings*. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1885.

WAHLSTROM, Matthias, educator, was born in Blekinge, Sweden, Nov. 28, 1851, son of Olof and Anna Wahlstrom. He came to the United States with his parents in 1854, who settled first in Illinois, and afterward, in 1861, in Carver county, Minn. He was graduated from Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880; and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1879. He was married, July 6, 1879, to Selma Christina Elmkstrom of Lindsborg, Kan. He was a missionary among the Comanche Indians, Indian Territory, 1879; professor in Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn., from 1880, and president of the college from 1881. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Augustana college in 1894, and was by order of King Oscar II. of Sweden made Knight of the North Star by Bishop Scheele, 1901. He was a member of the city library board from 1896 and of the board of education of city schools from 1897.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, provisional bishop of New York and 56th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in

Liverpool, England, Feb. 24, 1792; son of Peter and Elizabeth (Mayhew) Wainwright, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Clark) Mayhew. His father, an English merchant, had established himself not long after the Revolutionary war in Boston, Mass., and was in business in Liverpool, where his children were born. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright attended private schools in Liverpool and Ruthven, North Wales; returned with his parents to America in 1803; continued his education at the Sandwich academy, Cape Cod, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1815. He was proctor of the university and instructor in rhetoric and oratory, 1815-17; ordered deacon in St. John's church, Providence, R.I., in 1816, and advanced to the priesthood in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1818, of which church he served as rector until November 25, 1819, when he became assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city. He was married in August, 1818, to Amelia Maria, daughter of Timothy Phelps of New Haven, Conn. He was rector of Grace church, New York city, 1821-34; of Trinity, Boston, 1834-37, visiting England and Europe under the auspices of the church, and returned in 1837 to Trinity, New York city, serving as assistant in charge of St. John's chapel until 1852. He spent the years 1848-49, in travel in the far East; was elected provisional bishop of New York, Oct. 1, 1852, Bishop Onderdonk being at the time under suspension, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, Nov. 10, 1852, by Bishops Brownell, Doane and Kenner, assisted by Bishops De Lancey, Whittingham, Chase, Williams and Fulford. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Bishop Wainwright by Union, 1823, and by Harvard, 1834, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, England, 1852. He assisted in the founding of the University of New York; was secretary of the board of trustees of the General Theological seminary,



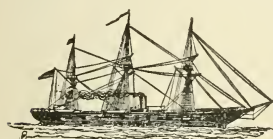
1828-34, and of the house of bishops from 1841, until after 1852; a delegate to the general conventions of 1832 and 1853, and held various other

important ecclesiastical trusts. His musical publications include: *Book of Chants* (1819); *Music of the Church* (1828); *The Choir and Family Psalter*, with Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg (1851), and he is the author of: *Four Sermons on Religious Education* (1829); *Lessons on the Church* (1835); *No Church Without a Bishop*, a newspaper controversy with Dr. George Potts (1844); *Order of Family Prayer* (1845); *Short Family Prayers* (1850); *Pathways and Abiding-places of our Lord* (1851); *The Land of Bondage* (1852), and numerous sermons. He also edited: "Life of Bishop Heber" (1830); Bishop Ravencroft's "Sermons" (1830); "Our Saviour with Prophets and Apostles" and "Women of the Bible" (1850-53). See: "A Memorial Volume," edited by his widow (1856), and his "Life" by Dr. J. N. Norton (1858). The Church of St. John the Evangelist was erected to his memory on Waverley Place, New York city, in which city he died, Sept. 21, 1854.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, naval officer, was born in New York city, July 27, 1821; son of the Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew (q.v.) and Amelia Maria (Phelps) Wainwright. He entered the U.S. navy in 1841; became passed midshipman in 1843; was commissioned lieutenant in 1850; lieutenant-commander, 1861. He was lieutenant-commander on board the *Harriet Lane*, flagship of Commodore David D. Porter in the passage of the forts on the Mississippi, and he received the surrender of Commander Mitchell of the Confederate steamer *Mississippi*, and refused that officer the terms granted the officers of the fort on the ground that he had violated the flag of truce by firing the *Mississippi* while the terms of capitulation were being arranged. He commanded the *Harriet Lane* in the gulf operations of 1862-63; and took possession of Galveston Bay in October, 1862. In the battle of Jan. 1, 1863, the *Harriet Lane* bore the brunt of the attack, and when the crew of the Confederate steamer *Bayou City* ran alongside and opened a musketry fire from behind a breastwork of cotton bales, Commander Wainwright was killed and his first lieutenant, Lea, mortally wounded. His son, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright of the U.S. Naval academy, class of 1867, master on board the *Mohican*, San Blas, Mexico, died from wounds received in action with pirates, June 19, 1870; another son, Capt. Robert Powel Page Wainwright, of the 1st U.S. cavalry, was commended by Gen. Joseph Wheeler for good conduct at the battle of La Quasina, Cuba, 1898; and his daughter, Marie, became a prominent actress. Commander Wainwright's death occurred Jan. 1, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 5, 1817; son of Robert Duerand Maria (Auchmuty) Wainwright. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., May 11,

1831; the naval academy, Norfolk, Va., 1837-38; promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1837; was attached to the brig *Consort* on coast survey, 1838-41; commissioned lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841; was in command of the *Water-Witch*, home station, 1848-49; on coast survey, 1851-57; cruised in the frigate *Merrimack*, 1857-60, and on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard, 1860-61. He was married to Sallie Franklin, daughter of Richard and Sophia (Dallas) Bache of Philadelphia, Pa. He was promoted commander, April 14, 1861, and assigned in 1862, to the flagship *Hartford* under Admiral David G. Farragut, who commanded the expedition directed toward the capture of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi river. The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, Feb. 2, 1862; gained the mouth of the Mississippi, and sailed up the river until opposite Forts Jackson and St. Philip. On April 24, the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, with four smaller ships were ordered to follow up the west bank and attack Fort Jackson, taking as close a position to the forts as the pilots would allow.



U.S.S. HARTFORD.

At first the enemy's artillery had poor range and their fire was comparatively ineffective, but when the Confederates sent afloat a dozen fire-rafts, one bore down on the *Hartford*, and through an error of the pilot, the ship grounded in the mud. The rigging of the *Hartford* was soon in flames, but her captain valiantly resisted and drove off both the fire-raft and the ram *Manassas*. New Orleans was captured the following day, and on June 28, Captain Wainwright participated in the passing of the Vicksburg batteries and again on July 15-16, on the return of the fleet from above the city. For his gallantry on these several occasions he received the commendation of Admiral Farragut. Commander Wainwright's death occurred while he was still in command of the *Hartford*, near New Orleans, La., Aug. 10, 1862.

WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1849; son of Capt. Richard Wainwright (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1868, and immediately assigned to the *Jamestown* of the Pacific fleet; was promoted ensign, April 19, 1869, serving during that year in the hydrographic office, Washington, D.C.; promoted master, July 12, 1870; attached to the flag-ship *Colorado* of the Asiatic fleet, 1870-73, being promoted lieutenant on Sept. 23 of the latter year, and was again on duty in the hydro-

graphic bureau until 1875. He married, Sept. 11, 1873, Evelyn, daughter of Alexander and Louisa Witherspoon of New York. He commanded the coast survey vessel *Arago*, 1875-78; was flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson of the Asiatic squadron, 1878-81; on special duty in the bureau of navigation, 1881-84; graduated from Columbian university, Washington, 1884; was with the *Tennessee* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1884-85, was secretary to Rear-Admiral J. E. Jouett, 1886; and was attached to the *Galena* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1886-87. In the



Richard Wainwright

latter year he was assigned to steel inspection; was on duty at the U.S. Naval academy, 1888-90; in command of the *Alert* on special service, 1890-93; in the hydrographic office, 1893-96, being promoted lieutenant-commander, Sept. 16, 1894; and chief intelligence officer, 1896-97. He was assigned to the battleship *Maine* in December, 1897, as executive officer, and was on board that vessel at the time of her destruction in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, where he heroically directed the work of the divers in recovering the bodies of the unfortunate victims and on April 5 pulled down the flag of the wrecked battleship. In May, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the *Gloucester* (formerly the yacht *Corsair*), attached to Admiral Sampson's blockading squadron blockading the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, and on July 3, 1898, he destroyed the Spanish torpedo boats *Pluton* and *Furor*. After the victory, the *Gloucester* went to the rescue of the drowning men, took many prisoners and received on board Admiral Cervera. For his gallantry and efficiency on this occasion, Wainwright was presented by the citizens of Gloucester, Mass., with a silver loving-cup. He was also presented with a sword by the citizens of Washington; received an LL.D. from Columbian; was advanced ten numbers in rank, August, 1898, and on March 3, 1899, was promoted to the rank of commander. After the war he commanded the receiving-ship *Santee* and other vessels; on March 15, 1900, was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy, and on Nov. 11, 1902, to the command of the *Newark*.

WAIT, John Turner, representative, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 27, 1811. He removed with his parents to Norwich, Conn., at an early age; attended Bacon academy, Colchester,

Conn., and matriculated at Washington (Trinity college) in the class of 1835 (A.B. and A.M., 1851); was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was married in 1842, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, who died in 1868, leaving three children. He was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Cleveland in 1842; was state's attorney for New London county, 1842-44 and 1846-54; the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857; the first elector-at-large on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, 1864; state senator, 1865-66; president *pro tempore*, 1866; a representative in the state legislature, 1867, 1871 and 1873; speaker, 1867, subsequently declining that position, and was again an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1874. He was a representative from the third Connecticut district in the 44th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H.H. Starkweather, Jan. 28, 1876, and served by re-election in the 45th-49th congresses, 1877-87. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1871, and that of LL.D. from Howard university, D.C., in 1883 and from Trinity in 1886. He died in Norwich, Conn., April 21, 1899.

WAIT, Samuel, educator, was born in Washington county, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1789. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Sharon, Mass., June 3, 1818; was one of the first students at Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1821-22; a tutor there, 1822-26, and principal of its preparatory school, 1822-25. In February, 1827, he went to North Carolina on a collecting tour for the college, became pastor of a church in Newbern, N.C., organizing a Baptist convention in Greenville, N.C., in 1830 and serving as its first corresponding secretary, 1830-34. He organized churches throughout the state, 1830-33, and established the *Recorder*, the first Baptist periodical in the state, at Raleigh. In December, 1832, he was instrumental in founding a manual labor school at Wake Forest, N.C., and was its first principal, 1834. During his administration the manual labor system was abandoned and a college charter procured in 1839, in which year Wake Forest college building was completed. In June, 1846, he resigned. He was pastor in Caswell county, N.C., 1846-51; president of a young ladies' seminary in Oxford, N.C., 1851-56, and in the latter year made his home with his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Brewer, at Wake Forest, N.C. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Waterville (Colby) college, Maine, 1822, and from Columbian college, 1834, and that of D.D. from Wake Forest college, 1849. He died in Wake Forest, N.C., July 28, 1867.

WAITE, Davis Hanson, governor of Colorado, was born in Jamestown, N.Y., April 9, 1825; son of Joseph and Olive (Davis) Waite; grand-

son of Silas Waite, and of Samuel and Deborah (Chapin) Davis, and a descendant of Howard Rawson of Mendon. His father removed from Wardsboro, Vt., to Jamestown, N.Y., in 1814. He attended the common schools and Jamestown academy; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar, 1846, and practised in Jamestown, removing in 1850 to Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1851 to Princeton, Wis., where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1857. He was married first, Sept. 15, 1851, to Frances E., daughter of Robert and Celia (Cook) Russell of Sanquoit, N.Y., and secondly, Jan. 8, 1855, to Mrs. Celia O. Maltby, daughter of John M. and Jane E. (Cook) Crane, and widow of Daniel Maltby. Mr. Waite was a Republican member of the Wisconsin legislature, 1856; an instructor in the high school at Houston, Mo., 1859-60, where he met with disfavor on account of his antislavery views, and removed to Warren, Pa., in 1860, returning in 1861 to Jamestown, N.Y., where he edited the *Chautauqua Democrat*, a Republican organ, of which he was part proprietor, 1861, and the *Jamestown Journal* for a number of years previous to 1876, of which he was also proprietor. He conducted a ranch and practised law in Larned, Kan., 1876-79, serving as a member of the legislature in the latter year; continued practice in Leadville, Col., 1879-81, and subsequently in Aspen, Col., where he edited the *Union Era*, a reform paper, 1881-91, and was first superintendent of public schools in Pitkin, Col., 1881. He was a delegate to the St. Louis, Mo., conference, 1892, which organized the People's party, and to the People's national convention at Omaha, Neb., in the same year, and was elected governor of Colorado as a Populist, serving, 1893-94. He was officially defeated for re-election in 1894, although his friends declared that his popular majority was over 3000, but the official vote was never recounted. He is said to have refused \$20,000 if he would cease his war on the gambling establishments of Denver. He held valuable mining property at Cripple Creek and devoted the last two years of his life to its development. He left a widow and three children: Austin, Josephine and Frank Hanson. He died at his home at Aspen, Col., Nov. 27, 1901.

WAITE, Henry Matson, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Feb. 9, 1787; son of Remick and Susannah (Matson) Waite; and a descendant of Thomas Waite, who immigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1663. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1809; studied law with Judge Matthews and Gov. Roger Griswold; was a limited to the bar in 1812; and practised in Middletown and in Lyme. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1815 and for many years following; state senator, 1822-33;

judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut, 1834-54, and chief-justice of the state, 1854-57. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1855. He was married, in 1816, to Maria, daughter of Col. Richard Selden of Lyme, Conn., and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Selden. Their son, Morrison Remick Waite (q.v.) became chief-justice of the United States. Judge Waite died in Lyme, Conn., Dec. 14, 1869.

WAITE, Morrison Remick, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; son of Chief-Justice Henry Matson (q.v.) and Maria (Selden) Waite, and grandson of Col. Richard Selden. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1837,



M. R. Waite

A.M., 1840; studied law in his father's office and with Samuel M. Young of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he went into partnership after his admission to the bar in 1839. He was married, Sept. 21, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner of Lyme, Conn. In 1850 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined in 1852 by his partner, the firm of

Young & Waite continuing until he established a partnership with his youngest brother Richard. He was elected a Whig representative to the Ohio legislature, 1849, and defeated as a Republican candidate for the 38th congress in 1862. He subsequently declined an appointment on the supreme bench of Ohio, and with Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, acted as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, 1872-73, submitting an argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamer to take supplies of coal in her ports, the argument being subsequently published. He was admitted to practice in the U.S. supreme court in January, 1873; was a delegate from Lucas county, by nomination of both parties, to the state constitutional convention in May, 1873, being chosen president of that body, and in January, 1874, was nominated by President Grant and unanimously elected by the senate, chief-justice of the United States supreme court, succeeding Chief-Justice S. P. Chase, and serving until his death. In 1876 he refused the urgent demands of his friends to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale, 1872; from Kenyon, 1874; Ohio State university, 1879, and Columbia, 1887. He

was a trustee of the Peabody Education fund, 1874-88, serving on the standing committee of southern education and on the special committee of three appointed to request aid from congress, and was a fellow of Yale, 1882-88. He died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1888.

WAITIE, Stand, soldier, was born in Georgia, near the present site of Rome, about 1795; a full blooded Cherokee Indian. He was sent to school about 1810 at Cornwall, Conn., with his brother, Kille-kee-nah (Elias Boudinot), his cousin, Major Ridge and his nephew, John Ridge, and on returning to the Cherokee nation in Georgia, the four boys resumed their tribal relations. In 1835, having favored the exchange of their Georgia lands for lands in the Indian Territory, they influenced the removal of the tribe, their position giving rise to the enmity of John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokees, and resulting in the division of the nation into Northern and Southern, followed by one of the bitterest feuds known in Indian history. In June, 1839, Boudinot, Major Ridge and John Ridge were murdered by the Ross party and Stand Waitie was left the sole survivor and leader of the Southern Cherokees. He subsequently met five of the Ross party, and, armed only with a Bowie knife, he killed three of his assailants and mortally wounded the other two. His trial, where he was defended by Alfred W. Arrington and Wilbur D. Reagan, with the son of his nephew, Col. Elias V. Boudinot (q.v.) as junior counsel, resulted in his acquittal with the subsequent approval of the verdict by the counsel for the government. In 1861 he raised a regiment of Indians for McCulloch's division in the Confederate service and was elected colonel of the 1st Cherokee infantry in October, 1861, and on May 10, 1864, was promoted brigadier-general in the Confederate States army. At Elk Horn Tavern, March 7, 1862, where he fought under Gen. Albert Pike, the Indians were charged with scalping the Federal dead on the field, but only one instance was produced, and General Pike issued an order against that method of warfare. Colonel Waitie joined the force of Van Dorn at night, and the next day retired to Bentonville and subsequently confined the services of his brigade to the Indian Territory. He died at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, in August, 1877.

WALCOT, Charles Melton, actor and playwright, was born in London, England, Sept. 20, 1815; son of Thomas B. Melton. He attended Eton college, 1832-37, and subsequently studied architecture, which he abandoned to become an actor, immigrating to the United States in 1839, in which year he made his debut in the rôle of Steady in "The Quaker" at Charleston, S.C., reversing his family name of Charles Walcot Melton. His success as a comedian was almost

immediately assured, and subsequently he acquired a wide reputation as a playwright. He was married in June, 1839, to Anne, daughter of Robert Powell of Portsea, England, and his son, Charles Melton Walcot (q.v.) became an actor. His principal rôles, played in Mitchell's Olympic and Wallack's theatres, New York city, 1841-46, include: Lord Alceash in Auber's opera of "Fra Diavolo"; the title rôles in "Don César de Bazan" and "Charles the XIth"; Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up"; Touchstone in "As You Like It"; Bob Acres in "The Rivals"; Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin"; Graves in "Money"; Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night"; Slender in "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Sir Harcourt Courtly in "London Assurance"; Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer"; Citizen Sangfroid in "Delicate Ground"; Tom Tittler in "The Knights of the Round Table"; Capt. John Smith in "Pocahontas" and others. He adapted the following plays: "Hoboken"; "Dombey and Son"; "David Copperfield"; "The Haunted Man," and is the author of: *Richard 3d* (travesty); *One Coat for Two Suits*; *A Good Fellow*; *Hiawatha* (travesty); *Washington: or the Spirit of '76*; *Nothing to Nurse*; *Customs of the Century*, as well as the songs: *My Own Little Rose* (1838), and *My Love is a Sailor Boy* (1854). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1868.

WALCOT, Charles Melton, Jr., actor, was born in Boston, Mass., July 1, 1840; son of Charles Melton and Anne (Powell) Walcot. He was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1858, having while there appeared in amateur theatricals with such success that he decided to become a professional actor. Like his father, he first appeared in Charleston, S.C., playing the part of Montano in "Othello." After engagements in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Richmond, Va., he was character actor for the Winter Garden, New York city, 1861-62, his rôles including Pete in "The Octoroon"; Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; was leading man at Laura Keane's theatre in New York in 1862-63, and played Octavius Caesar in "Julius Caesar" (1864) and Horatio in "Hamlet" (1865). He was married, May 31, 1863, to Isabella, daughter of John and Mary (Talbot) Nickinson of New York. John Nickinson was a well-known comedian, and his daughter became associated with her husband in his dramatic career. Mr. Walcot was leading man at the Walnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., 1865-70, playing a variety of parts and also acting as stage manager of the company, 1874-79. He subsequently toured in "The Banker's Daughter," "Esmeralda," and in support of Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett and others, and in 1887 became leading man in Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre stock company.

WALCOTT, Charles Doolittle, geologist and paleontologist, was born in New York Mills, N.Y., March 31, 1850; son of Charles Doolittle and Mary (Lane) Walcott; grandson of Benjamin and Irene (Doolittle) Walcott and of Thomas and Mary Lane, and a descendant of Jonathan Walcott of Salem, Mass., who died, Dec. 16, 1699, and his wife, Deliverance Putnam. He attended the public schools at Utica, N.Y., manifesting at an early age a predilection for nature-study, particularly for geological research; was engaged in the latter in central New York, 1870-76, and in 1876 became assistant to the New York state survey. He was assistant geologist to the U.S. geological survey, 1879, making the Cambrian rocks and faunas of the country his special subjects of inquiry, and presented the results of his researches before the International Geological congress, London, England, in 1888. He was married, June 22, 1888, to Helena Burrows, daughter of Sidney and Mary (Holmes) Stevens of Rochester, N.Y. He was paleontologist in charge of invertebrate paleontology, 1888-93; geologist in general charge of geology and paleontology, 1893-94, and in 1894 was appointed director of the U.S. geological survey. He was honorary curator of the department of paleontology of the U.S. National Museum, 1892-97, and from 1898; and at the head of the National Museum with the title of acting assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897-98, contributing to the collections of the National Museum many specimens of extraordinary interest, among them an assemblage of fossil jelly fishes, which lived not less than 20,000,000 years ago. He was elected secretary of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1902. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1897, from the University of Chicago in 1901, from Johns Hopkins in 1902, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of many other scientific organizations. His publications include: *The Trilobite* (1881); *Paleontology of the Eureka District* (1884); *The Cambrian Faunas of North America* (1884); *The Fauna of the Lower Cambrian or Olenellus Zone* (1890); *Correlation Papers* (1891), and many reports and papers on geological and paleontological subjects.

WALCUTT, Charles Carroll, soldier, was born at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1838; son of John Macy and Mariel (Broderick) Walcutt, and grandson of William Walcutt of Loudoun county, Va. His grandfather was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and his father of the war of 1812. He was graduated from the Kentucky Military institute in 1858; became surveyor of Franklin

county, Ohio, in 1859, and in 1860 was married to Phoebe Neill. In June, 1861, he was appointed an inspector on the staff of Gen. Charles W. Hill of the Ohio militia in western Virginia with the rank of major: was promoted colonel in 1862, and transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, where he served in the 1st brigade, Sherman's division, at Shiloh. He commanded the 46th Ohio volunteers in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps, at Vicksburg; and commanded the 2d brigade, 4th division, 17th corps, at Chattanooga, after Gen. John M. Corse was wounded. He commanded the 2d brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps, at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864, where he reported 244 dead and wounded Confederates left in his fort after the assault by Armstrong; at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, and at Ezra Chapel, July 28. He was given command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, 15th corps, July 30, 1864; fought at Jonesboro, Aug. 31, and at Griswoldville, November, 1864, where he was again wounded, and after the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas he reached Washington and was mustered out of the volunteer service, February, 1866, and became warden of the Ohio penitentiary. He was collector of internal revenue, 1869-72; mayor of Columbus, 1883-87; member of the Columbus school board, and its president for several years. He was promoted brigadier-general, July 30, 1864, for gallantry at Atlanta, and brevetted major-general for Griswoldville. He died at Omaha, Neb., May 2, 1898.

WALDEN, John Morgan, M.E. bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1831; son of Jesse and Matilda (Morgan) Walden; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Cooley) Walden, and a descendant of John Walden, who emigrated from England to Virginia, and of his son, James Walden, among the first settlers of Kentucky at Boone's Station. He attended the common schools and was graduated from Farmers' (Belmont) college, near Cincinnati, Ohio, A.B., 1852; taught school, 1852-54; edited and published the *Independent Press* in Fairfield, Ill., 1854-55, and the *Chindowan*, a free-state paper in Quindaro, Kan., 1857-58. The intervening time, 1855-57, he was reporter on the *Daily Commercial*, Cincinnati. He was a member of the Topeka legislature, 1857, and of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, 1858, and in the same year was elected superintendent of public instruction. He returned to Ohio in September, 1858, and joined the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, July 3, 1859, to Martha, daughter of Ebenezer P. and Sarah (Bonar) Young of Fredericktown, Ohio. He was corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid commission, an undenominational organization, 1862-66; first corresponding secretary of a simi-

lar society of the M.E. church, 1866-68, and became its president, 1885, and was a publishing agent of the western Methodist Book Concern, 1868-84. He was elected bishop in 1884, in which capacity he gave all conferences and missions of his church in the United States at least one annual visit, and visited her missions in Europe, Asia, Mexico and South America. He was a member of five general conferences, 1868-84, and of the ecumenical conference at London, England, in 1881, and at Washington, D.C., in 1891. He received from Belmont college the honorary degrees A.M., 1856, D.D., 1865, and from McKendree college, LL.D., 1878.

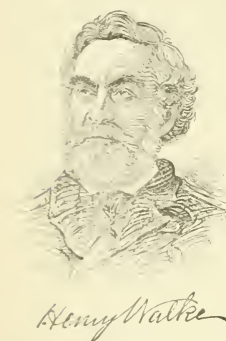
WALDSTEIN, Charles, archæologist, was born in New York city, March 30, 1856; son of Henry and Sophie Waldstein. He attended Columbia college, 1871-73, and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg, A.M., Ph.D., 1875. He continued his studies in Leipzig and at the British museum, London, 1876-77, giving a course of art lectures in the museum in the latter year; traveled in Italy and Greece, 1878-79, witnessing the German excavation of Olympia; and was lecturer on classical archæology in the Cambridge university, England, 1880. He was actively influential in establishing a school of archæology and a museum of art in connection with the Fitzwilliam Museum of Archæology and Art, of which latter museum he was director, 1883-89, delivering a series of lectures before the Royal Institute of Great Britain, in April, 1883, and a lecture at Columbia college, New York city, in 1886. Professor Waldstein officiated as director of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, 1889-95, and as professor, 1895-97; was a fellow of King's college, Cambridge, England, 1893, and Slade professor of fine arts in the college, from 1895. He directed the excavations of the American Archæological institute at Platæa, Eretria, Heraion of Argos and other places, making several important discoveries. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Cambridge university, England, in 1882, and by Columbian university, 1884; that of L.H.D. by Columbian, and of Litt.D. by Cambridge in 1887. He was made Knight-Commander of the Hellenic order of the Redeemer and of the Ernestine Saxon order. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Archæology*, and is the author of: *Excavations at the Heraion of Argos; Balance of Emotion and Intellect* (1878); *Essays on the Art of Phidias* (1885); *The Work of John Ruskin; The Study of Art in Universities; The Surface of Things; The Jewish Question; The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World's Peace*.

WALES, John, senator, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1783; son of the Rev.

Samuel Wales (1748-1794), and a descendant of Nathaniel Wales, who came from England in 1635. Samuel Wales (Yale, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770, D.D., 1782, and D.D., College of New Jersey, 1784), was a professor of divinity at Yale, 1782-94. John Wales was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1803; studied law, and after admission to the bar, practised first in Connecticut; then in Baltimore, Md., 1813-15, and subsequently in Wilmington, Del., where he became president of a bank: was active in securing the city charter and the construction of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad *via* Wilmington. He was made secretary of state of Delaware in 1845, resigning in March, 1849, to take his seat in the U.S. senate for the unexpired term of John M. Clayton, resigned, serving until March 3, 1851. He was a founder of Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1833. He died in Wilmington, Dec. 3, 1863.

WALKE, Henry, naval officer, was born in Princess Anne county, Va., Dec. 24, 1808: son of Anthony Walke, and a descendant of Anthony Walke, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. His parents removed to

Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1811, and his father served in the Ohio house of representatives, 1827-31, and in the senate, 1831-35. On Feb. 1, 1827, Henry was appointed midshipman on the *Alert* and in July, 1833, was advanced to passed midshipman. He was commissioned lieutenant in February, 1839; was with the U.S. fleet in the war with



Mexico, at Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Tuspan and Alvarado. He was promoted commander in 1855 and commanded the store-ship *Supply*, 1858-61. Being stationed in Pensacola harbor, after Lieutenant Slemmer and his troops had evacuated Fort Barrancas and taken refuge in Fort Pickens, he took the officers' families on board the *Supply*, and with the paroled prisoners, transported them to New York, although he had been ordered to Vera Cruz. He was court-martialed for disobeying orders and was reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, but the country applauded his patriotism in rescuing 106 sick soldiers and non-combatants penned up in Fort Pickens. On Sept. 12, 1861, he was ordered to relieve John Rodgers, in command of the little flotilla on the Mississippi river, and with a detail of officers he reconnoitered down the Mississippi to Columbus. In

November he conveyed General Grant's transports to Belmont, and led in the attack on that place, prevented the landing of a Confederate force, and protected Grant's army as it re-embarked on the transports. Commander Walke was transferred to the *Carondelet* and on Feb. 6, 1862, took part in the assault upon Fort Henry under Flag-Officer Foote, and during the interval after the surrender of the fort and before the arrival of Grant, he was in command of the fort. Under orders from Grant, Walke proceeded to Fort Donelson and engaged the enemy on Feb. 13, 1862. Foote arrived in the evening and on the afternoon of February 14, the entire fleet renewed the attack, the *Carondelet* suffering severely. After undergoing some repairs, the *Carondelet* joined Foote's fleet above Island No. 10, and on March 30, 1862, Walke volunteered to run the gauntlet of the forts and support Pope at New Madrid. This he accomplished on the night of April 4, 1862, and on April 7, silenced the batteries at Watson's Landing and covered the landing of Pope's army and the capture of the Island. When, on May 10, 1862, eight Confederate rams steamed up the river at full speed to attack mortar boat No. 16 and her consort the *Cincinnati*, the *Carondelet* was practically the only boat ready for an encounter. She attacked the boats and drove them all under the protection of Fort Pillow before the other Union boats arrived. Fort Pillow was abandoned, June 4, and on June 6, Walke, with the *Carondelet*, engaged in the battle of Memphis. Farragut moved up to Vicksburg, passed the fleets and was joined by Captain Davis, who had succeeded Foote. In making a reconnoissance of the Yazoo river, Walke, meeting the ram *Arkansas*, retreated and was pursued until, with his steering gear disabled, he ran close into the bank, and the ram in passing discharged repeated broadsides into the *Carondelet*, and kept on her way to Vicksburg. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, was given command of the gun-boats patrolling the river below Helena, and in December made an excursion up the Yazoo. He led the second division of Porter's fleet at Grand gulf, April 29, 1863, and remained in the Mississippi squadron until Sept. 24, 1863, when he was assigned to the *Sacramento* and sent in search of the *Alabama*. When he arrived at Lisbon he learned of her destruction by the *Kearsarge*, but he blockaded the *Rappahannock* at Calais for fifteen months, and after her escape, pursued her to Liverpool, where he held her until the end of the war. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; rear-admiral, July 13, 1870, and was retired at his own request, April 26, 1871. He is the author of: *Naval Scenes and Reminiscences of the Civil War* (1877). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 8, 1896.

WALKER, Abraham Joseph, jurist, was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1819; son of Matthew and Nancy Walker. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1838; was admitted to the bar, 1841, and commenced practice in Jacksonville, Ala., 1842. He was a Democratic member of the state legislature; removed to Talladega, Ala., in 1852; was chancellor of the state, 1854-56; judge of the state supreme court, 1856-59, and chief-justice, 1859-68. He was twice married: first, in November, 1847, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Nancy (Cook) Nisbet of Jacksonville, Ala.; and secondly, in June, 1871, to her sister, Clara Nisbet. He died in Montgomery, Ala., April 25, 1872.

WALKER, Amasa, political economist, was born in Muddy Brook (now East Woodstock), Conn., May 4, 1799; son of Walter and Priscilla (Carpenter) Walker. He removed with his parents at an early age to North Brookfield, Mass., where he prepared for Amherst college, but did not matriculate, owing to ill health. He taught district schools, 1818-20, and was a merchant and manufacturer, 1820-40. He was twice married: first, July 26, 1826, to Emeline, daughter of Jonathan Carleton of Boston, who died in 1828; and secondly, June 23, 1834, to Hannah Ambrose of Concord, N.H. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1836 that nominated Van Buren; went to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1842, where he was influential in organizing the college of which he was non-resident professor of political economy, 1842-50; took up his residence in the family homestead at North Brookfield, Mass., 1843; joined the Liberty party, 1844; was an organizer of the Free Soil party, 1848; a representative in the state legislature, 1849; a state senator, 1850, originating a sealed-ballot law passed in 1851, and was also instrumental in securing the introduction of Webster's dictionary into the schools of the state; was secretary of the state of Massachusetts, 1852-53, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1853, serving as chairman of the suffrage committee. He was an examiner in political economy at Harvard, 1853-60; visited Europe, 1859; was a second time representative in the state legislature, 1859; a member and secretary of the Massachusetts electoral college, 1860, voting for Abraham Lincoln, and was a Republican representative from Massachusetts in the 37th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Goldsmith F. Bailey, serving from Dec. 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863. He was lecturer on political economy at Amherst, 1860-69, and a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866. He suggested in 1861 to Secretary Chase that the greenbacks to be issued by the department as legal tender should bear interest. He was a trustee of Rutgers col-

lege, 1842-45, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Middlebury college, 1850, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1867. He was an organizer of the Boston Lyceum, its first secretary, and subsequently its president; president of the Boston Temperance society, 1839, and a member and vice-president of the International Peace congresses held at London and Paris in 1843 and 1849 respectively. He contributed papers on political economy to *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* (1857), and with W. B. Calhoun and C. L. Flint, published: *Transactions of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts* (7 vols., 1848-54). He is the author of: *Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency* (1857); *Science and Wealth* (1866), which went into eight editions and was translated into Italian. He died in Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875.

WALKER, Charles Irish, educator and historian, was born in Butternuts, Otsego county, N.Y., April 25, 1814; son of Stephen and Lydia (Gardner) Walker; grandson of Ephraim and Priscilla (Rawson) Walker, and of Samuel and Sarah Jenkins Gardner, and a descendant of Widow Walker of Rehoboth (now Seekonk) Mass., who immigrated prior to 1643. He was trained for a merchant at Cooperstown, N.Y., and commenced business there. He taught school, 1830-36, removing to Grand Rapids, Mich., in the latter year; was editor of the *Grand Rapids Enquirer* for three years; was a delegate from Kent county to the second convention of assent, Dec. 14-15, 1836, and was a representative from Kent, Iowa and Ottawa counties in the state legislature, 1841. He returned East, began to study law in Springfield, Mass., 1841; studied in Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, Vt., 1841-51; returned to Michigan, and practised law in Detroit, 1851-81; was Kent professor of law in the University of Michigan, 1859-76 and 1886-87; acting professor of the same, 1879-81, and was judge of the Wayne circuit court, 1867. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1874, and is the author of: *Life of Cadillac; Michigan from 1796-1805* (1859); *The Civil Administration of General Hull*, and *The Northwest Territory during the Revolution*. He was married first, April 12, 1838, to Mary A. Hinsdale, and secondly in May, 1865, to Ella Fletcher. He died in Flint, Mich., Feb. 11, 1895.

WALKER, Cornelius, clergyman, was born at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1819; son of William Woodson and Mary (Bosher) Walker. He attended the Episcopal High school at Fairfax county, Va.; was graduated from the Virginia Theological seminary, 1845; admitted to the diaconate, July 12, 1845; advanced to the priesthood, Sept. 23, 1846, and was in charge of Lexington Parish, Amherst, Va., 1845-47. He was

married, Dec. 1, 1847, to Margaret Jane, daughter of James and Elizabeth Fisher of Richmond, Va. He was assistant at St. Paul's, Richmond, 1847-48; rector of Christ Church, Winchester, Va., 1848-60; of Christ church, Alexandria, 1860-61, and of Emmanuel church, Richmond, 1862-66. He was professor of church history in the Virginia Theological seminary, 1866-76; professor of systematic divinity and homiletics, 1876-98, and dean of the faculty, 1895-98, retiring in 1898. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1859. He is the author of: *Biography of Rev. William Duval. City Missionary of Richmond* (1854); *Life and Correspondence of Rev. William Sparrow* (1876); *Biography of Rev. Charles W. Andrews* (1877); *Sorrowing, not without Hope* (1887); *Outlines of Theology* (1893); *Lectures on Christian Ethics* (1896); a history of the Virginia Theological seminary, in preparation, 1903, and many articles on ecclesiastical subjects.

WALKER, David, jurist, was born in Todd county, Ky., Feb. 19, 1806; son of Jacob Wythe and Nancy (Hawkins) Walker; grandson of George Walker, who came from England to America and settled in Brunswick county, Va., prior to the Revolutionary war, and was married to a lady of cavalier lineage soon after his arrival. Their son, Jacob Wythe, removed to Kentucky, where he became a lawyer with a large clientry but meagre fees, and to Arkansas in 1836, where he was president of the Fayetteville branch of the state bank at the time of his death. David Walker was trained for the bar by his father, was admitted in 1829 at Scottsville, and came to Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10, 1830, locating in practice at Fayetteville. He was prosecuting attorney for the third circuit, 1833-35; a member of the constitutional convention of 1836; state senator, 1840-44; was defeated for representative in congress in 1844, by Archibald Yell; and was elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state in 1848. He was a delegate to the convention of 1861, and was the candidate of the conservative Whigs for president of the convention, receiving 40 votes against 35 for the disunion candidate, but the rapid change in sentiment in the convention by May 6, led the entire body, with Judge Walker at the head, to declare for secession. In 1866 he was elected chief-justice of the state, and in 1865 was driven from office by the military power of the United States. He was again elected, when the reconstruction of the state was secure, and served till September, 1878, when he resigned. He died in Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 30, 1879.

WALKER, David S., governor of Florida, was born in Logan county, Ky., in 1815. He removed to Florida about 1840; was the first state senator

from Leon and Wakulla counties upon the admission of the state in 1845; was a leader of the Whig party, and defeated as a candidate before the legislature for U.S. senator. In 1865 he was elected governor of the state on the Republican ticket, holding office, 1866-68. He was judge of the 2d judicial circuit court at the time of his death in Tallahassee, Fla., July 20, 1891.

WALKER, Faye, educator, was born in Murdock, Ohio, July 22, 1848; son of Andrew Jackson and Leah (Phillips) Walker; grandson of Samuel and Hannah Walker, and of Isaac and Ruanza Phillips, and a descendant of the Rev. George Walker, the defender of Derry. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871; studied at the Danville and McCormick theological seminaries, being graduated from the latter in 1870, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in May, 1870. He was married, June 22, 1871, to Lydia, daughter of the Rev. R. D. and Elizabeth B. Morris of Oxford, Ohio. He was a pastor at Dwight and Taylorville, Ill., 1870-75; at Indianapolis, Ind., 1875-77, where he edited the *Presbyterian Standard*; at College Hill, Ohio, 1877-83, and at Collinsville, Ohio, 1884-1900. He was director of Danville Theological seminary, 1879-1900; president of Oxford college, Ohio, 1883-1900, and in the latter year became pastor of the Hebron Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1886.

WALKER, Felix, representative, was born in Hampshire county, Va., July 19, 1753; son of Col. John, and grandson of John Walker, who came from Derry, Ireland, and located in Delaware, in 1720. Col. John Walker (1728-96) took part in the French and Indian war; subsequently went to Lincoln county, N.C., and then to Tryon (Rutherford) county, N.C., 1768, and was a member of the Hillsborough congress of August, 1775. Felix Walker joined Col. Daniel Boone's pioneer party in Kentucky, and after a few months' visit at his old home he settled in the Watauga district, and served four years as the first clerk of the first court of Washington county, of which he was a founder, and after serving as a lieutenant in Colonel Huger's North Carolina rifle regiment and in warfare against the Cherokees, returned to Rutherford county and was appointed clerk of the county in October, 1789. He took part in the battle of King's Mountain; was a representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1792-93, 1800-02 and 1806, and was a representative from the western district of North Carolina in the 15th-17th congresses, 1811-23. He received an equal number of votes for re-election in 1822, with Robert B. Vance, his opponent, who was elected by the sheriffs of the four counties in the

district. Mr. Walker subsequently removed to Mississippi. He wrote an autobiography, up to about 1800, published by his grandson. He died in Clinton, Miss., about 1828-30.

WALKER, Francis Amasa, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., July 2, 1840; son of Amasa (q.v.) and Hannah (Ambrose) Walker. He attended the common schools in North Brookfield, Mass.; was graduated from Amherst college,



Francis Amasa

college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863; began the study of law in Worcester, Mass., but abandoned it on being commissioned sergeant-major, 15th Massachusetts infantry, Aug. 1, 1861. He was promoted assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, Sept. 14, 1861, in Gen. D. N. Couch's first division, 4th army corps; adjutant-general, with

the rank of major, Aug. 11, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel on the staff of 2d army corps, Dec. 23, 1862, serving on the staffs of Generals Couch, Warren and Hancock. He was severely wounded by a shell at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863; captured at Reams's station, Aug. 25, 1864, and confined for a short time in Libby prison. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.V., for "gallantry and good conduct," and mustered out of service, Jan. 12, 1865, on account of disability resulting from his imprisonment. He was married in 1865, to a Miss Stoughton of Turner's Falls, Mass. He taught Latin and Greek in Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1865-67; was assistant editor and chief editorial writer on the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, 1868-69; chief of the bureau of statistics in the U.S. treasury department, and deputy special commissioner of the revenue, Washington, D.C., 1869-70; appointed supervisor of the ninth and tenth censuses in 1870 and 1879, and was U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, 1872, and commissioner to the international monetary conference at Paris, 1878. He held the chair of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale from its foundation in 1872 to 1880, and in 1881 became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, remaining in office until his death. In addition to his administrative duties he also delivered courses of lectures at Johns Hopkins university, 1877-78, publishing the first course under the title of *Money* (1878); twelve lectures at the

Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., 1879, published in England as *Money, Trade and Industry*; two courses at Harvard, 1882 and 1883, appearing in book form as *Land and its Rent*, and a third course at Harvard, 1896. He was a trustee of Amherst college, 1879-89; and received the honorary degrees, Ph.D., 1875, and LL.D., 1881, from Amherst; A.M., 1873, and LL.D., 1881, from Yale, Ph.D., University of Halle, 1894; LL.D., Harvard, 1883; Columbia, 1887; St. Andrews, Scotland, 1880; University of Dublin, 1892, and from Edinburgh, 1896. Dr. Walker was actively interested in the progress of common-school education and in the introduction of mechanical training as an element of its curriculum, and served as a member of the New Haven (Conn.) and Boston school committees and of the Connecticut and Massachusetts state boards of education. He was chief of the bureau of awards at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1878-97, and vice-president, 1890; president of the American Statistical association, 1882-97; chairman of the Massachusetts topographical survey commission, 1884-90; president of the American Economic society, 1885-92; a member of the Park and Art commissions of Boston, 1890-96 and 1890-97, respectively; trustee of the Boston Public library, 1896; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; honorary member of the Royal Statistical society of London; correspondent of the French Institute; corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and associated with various other learned organizations. Aside from his statistical and historical publications, Dr. Walker was an extensive writer on political economy, his works effecting great influence upon economic thought in Europe and America. The titles of his compilations include: *Commerce and Navigation of the United States* (2 vols., 1863-69); *Statistical Atlas of the United States* (1874), which was awarded a medal of the first class by the International Geographical congress at Paris; *Judge's Reports on Awards* (8 vols., 1878). He is the author of: *The Indian Question* (1874); *The Wages Question* (1876); *Political Economy* (1883; briefer ed., 1884; new ed., 1887); *History of the Second Army Corps* (1886); the articles: *General Hancock and the Artillery at Gettysburg*, and *Meade at Gettysburg*, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III., 1888); *General Hancock in "Great Commanders Series"* (1894), and numerous articles and addresses on economic, educational and military subjects. For his complete bibliography see "Quarterly Publications of

the American Statistical Society" (No. 38, 1897). Dr. Walker died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1897.

WALKER, Freeman, senator, was born in Charles City county, Va., Oct. 25, 1780. He removed to Augusta, Ga., in 1797; was admitted to the Augusta bar in 1802, and served as major in the state militia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1807, and was elected a U.S. senator from Georgia as a Democrat to complete the term of John Forsyth (resigned to become U.S. minister to Spain), serving from Dec. 15, 1819, to Aug. 8, 1821, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Nicholas Ware. Senator Walker died in Richmond county, Ga., Sept. 23, 1827.

WALKER, George, senator, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1768; son of George Walker, and brother of Jacob Wythe Walker, father of David Walker, the jurist (q.v.). He removed at an early date to Kentucky, where he attained a high position as a lawyer, and married a niece of the wife of General Jackson. He was appointed a commissioner, from Jessamine county, of the Kentucky River company in 1801; was a state senator, 1810-14, and appointed U.S. senator from Kentucky by Governor Shelby to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Bibb, and served from Oct. 10, 1814, to Feb. 2, 1815, when he was succeeded by William T. Barry. He died in Nicholasville, Ky., in 1819.

WALKER, George, financier, was born in Peterborough, N.H., in 1824. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1845. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Mass., where he practised until 1875; was a state senator, 1858-59; subsequently bank commissioner of Massachusetts, and also president of the Third National bank in Springfield. He was sent to Europe in 1865, on a secret mission, by Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch; was a representative in the state legislature, 1868, acting as chairman of the finance committee, and in 1869 visited Europe on financial business for the state of Massachusetts. In 1875 he removed to New York city, where he continued his banking interests and was also vice-president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph company; and went to Europe in 1879, by commission from Secretary Evarts, to obtain the opinion of the respective governments on the subject of bimetalism. He was U.S. consul-general at Paris, 1880-87, and upon his resignation in June, 1887, made his home in Washington, D.C., where he died, Jan. 15, 1888.

WALKER, Gilbert Carlton, governor of Virginia, was born in Cuba, Allegany county, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1833; son of Sabinus and Matilda Gallo-way Walker; and grandson of Marshall and Hannah (Dunbar) Walker. He attended Delaware and Binghamton academies and Williams

college, 1851-52, and was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He studied law under Judge Horace S. Griswold in Binghamton; was admitted to the bar in September, 1855; practised in Owego, N.Y., 1855-59, being defeated as candidate for district-attorney, 1856, and in Chicago, Ill., 1859-64. He was married, April 15, 1857, to Olive E., daughter of Alfred J. and Lucinda (Williams) Evans of Binghamton, N.Y. Upon his removal to Norfolk, Va., in 1864, he established and became president of the Exchange National bank, and was also connected with the American Fire Insurance company and the Atlantic Iron Works and Dock company, serving as president of the latter, 1866-69. He was governor of Virginia, 1869-74, during his administration strongly supporting the re-organization of the state free-school system. He was a Democratic representative from the Richmond district of Virginia in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875-79. He took up the practice of law in Binghamton, N.Y., 1879, and in 1881 removed to New York city, where he died, May 11, 1885.

WALKER, Henry Oliver, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1843; son of Thomas Oliver and Sarah (Lucy) Walker. He studied art under Bonnat in Paris, 1879-82, and established a studio in New York city. He was made a member of the National Academy of Design in 1903, and a member of the Society of American Artists in 1887; of the National Society of Mural Painters and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married, April 19, 1888, to Laura Margaret, daughter of John Phillips and Laura (Wood) Marquand. His canvases include various figure pictures. He also painted decorative panels in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., in the Appellate Court House, New York city, and *John Eliot Preaching to the Indians*, unveiled in Memorial Hall, Massachusetts State House, Boston, April 8, 1903, a companion to his *Pilgrims on the Mayflower* on the opposite side of the Hall, and completing the series of historical paintings provided by the legislature.

WALKER, Isaac Pigeon, senator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 2, 1813; son of George W. and Rebecca (Haymer) Walker. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, practised in Springfield, Ill., and was married in 1840 to Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Jonas and Lovisa (Houghton) Whitney of Brattleboro, Vt. In 1841 he removed his practice to Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory. He was a representative from Milwaukee in the fifth territorial assembly, 1847-48, and served as speaker. When the state was admitted and the state government formed, June 7, 1848, he was elected with Henry Dodge one of the first U.S. senators, drawing the short term and serving from June 26, 1848, to March 3, 1849.

He was re-elected for a full term and served from Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1855. He was requested to resign by the legislature of Wisconsin in 1849, because of his vote in the interest of the South, but retained his seat and served as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. After the close of his senatorial term, he settled upon his farm near Eagle, Wis., and in 1861 again took up the practice of law in Milwaukee, Wis., where he died, April 1, 1872.

WALKER, James, educator, was born in Burlington, Mass., Aug. 16, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817, and at the Divinity school in 1817. He was pastor of the Unitarian church in Charlestown, 1818-39, and was an editor of the *Christian Examiner*, 1831-39. He was Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity at Harvard, 1838-53; an overseer of Harvard college, 1835-36, a fellow 1834-53, acting president, 1845-46, and president from Feb. 10, 1853, to Jan. 26, 1860. He received from Harvard the honorary degrees D.D. 1835, and LL.D., 1860, and from Yale that of LL.D., 1853. He is the author of: *Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harvard College* (1861); *Memorial of Daniel Appleton White* (1863); and *Memoir of Josiah Quincy* (1867). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1874.

WALKER, James Alexander, soldier, was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 27, 1832; son of Alexander and Hannah (Hinton) Walker; grandson of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Walker, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crawford) Hinton, and a descendant of John Walker of Wigtown, Scotland, who immigrated first to the north of Ireland, then to Pennsylvania and hence to the Shenandoah valley of Virginia about 1740. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1852; studied law; was married in November, 1858, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Maj. William and Margaret (Allen) Pogue of Augusta county, Va., and in 1860 became attorney for the commonwealth. In April, 1861, he was commissioned captain of the 4th Virginia infantry in T. J. Jackson's brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, under Joseph E. Johnston, when Jackson and his brigade both won the name of "Stonewall" at the First Bull Run on July 21, 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in July, 1861, and transferred to the 13th Virginia infantry. In March, 1862, A.P. Hill, the colonel of the regiment, was promoted brigadier-general and Walker became colonel of the regiment, serving under Gen. T. J. Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, May 20-June 10, 1862, in the 4th brigade of R. S. Ewell's division and in the Seven Days' battles of the Peninsula, June 26-July 2, 1862. Colonel Walker commanded the same regiment, Early's brigade, Ewell's division, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9,

1862, and in the Second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, in Jackson's Maryland campaign, being wounded at Sharpsburg, and Early's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In May, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general and transferred to the command of Jackson's old "Stonewall" brigade in Johnson's division of the second corps, commanded by Ewell after the death of Jackson. At Gettysburg he took part in the assault on Culp's Hill, one of the bloodiest spots on the field. He commanded his brigade in the Wilderness campaign of 1864, being wounded at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864, and Early's division, John B. Gordon's 2d corps, in the Appomattox campaign. After the war he resumed the practice of law and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1871-72. He was lieutenant-governor of Virginia, 1877; was a Republican representative from Virginia in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, serving as chairman of the committee on elections, and was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for representative in the 56th and 57th congresses. He died in Wytheville, Va., Oct. 21, 1901.

WALKER, James Daniel, senator, was born in Logan county, Ky., Dec. 13, 1830; son of James Volney and Mary (Walker) Walker; and grandson of David Walker (q.v.). He attended private schools, and after removing with his family to Arkansas in 1847, completed his education at Ozark institute. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and began practice in Fayetteville, Ark. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a regiment for the Confederate service, of which he was commissioned colonel. He was solicitor-general of Arkansas for some years, resigning to resume his law practice. He married Mary, daughter of Judge David Walker (q.v.). He was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, 1876, and elected as a Democrat, U.S. senator from Arkansas, serving, 1879-85. He subsequently practised law in partnership with his son, Volney J. Walker, in Fayetteville, Ark.

WALKER, John, senator, was born in Castle Hill, Va., Feb. 13, 1744. He received a good education, and became a wealthy planter in Albemarle county. He joined General Washington's army as extra aide-de-camp, and in 1790 was appointed by Governor Randolph U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Grayson (q.v.), serving from May 4, 1790, to Dec. 6, 1790, when he was succeeded by James Monroe, elected by the legislature. He was married to Elizabeth Moore, granddaughter of Gov. Spotswood. He died in Orange county, Va., Dec. 2, 1809.

WALKER, John George, soldier, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., July 22, 1822; son of John

Walker, treasurer of Missouri. He attended the Jesuit college of St. Louis; was appointed 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles, U.S.A., on the outbreak of the Mexican war, and was promoted brevet captain in August, 1847. He took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. He served in the west and southwest; resigned his commission in the U.S. army, July 31, 1861; joined the Confederate States army and was appointed major of the cavalry corps. He was promoted brigadier-general, Jan. 9, 1862, commanded Loudoun Heights on the investment of Harper's Ferry, and was the first to open fire upon that place, causing the surrender of the Federal troops. He commanded a division in Longstreet's corps under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battle of Antietam, and commanded a division in the Red River campaign under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. He was promoted major-general, Nov. 8, 1863, and commanded the district of West Louisiana in the Trans-Mississippi department, June-August, 1864; the district of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, August, 1864-February, 1865, and commanded Wharton's cavalry corps, February-May, 1865. He commanded Forney's division, trans-Mississippi department until the close of the war when he went to Mexico and later to England. Returning to the United States he resided in Winchester, Va., where he engaged in mining and railway operations. He was U.S. consul-general at Bogota; and a commissioner to invite the South American republics to send representatives to the convention of American republics at Washington. He died in Washington, D.C., July 20, 1893.

WALKER, John Grimes, naval officer, was born in Hillsborough, N.H., March 20, 1835; son of Alden and Susan (Grimes) Walker; grandson of Samuel and Anna (Carpenter) Walker, and of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, and a descendant of Widow Walker of Rehoboth, Mass., whose name first appears on the town records in 1643. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1850; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy as passed midshipman in 1856; was promoted master, Jan. 22, and lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1858. He was stationed on the steamer *Connecticut* of the Atlantic coast blockade, 1861; was transferred to the steamer *Winona* of the West Gulf blockading squadron under Farragut, took part in the capture of New Orleans, and in the operations against Vicksburg in 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, was given command of the iron-clad *Baron de Kalb* of Porter's Mississippi squadron, and took part in the expedition against Arkansas Post, commanded one of the two iron-clads, in the fleet under Lieut.-Com. Watson Smith detailed by Ad-

miral Porter to co-operate with General Sherman in the Yazoo Pass expedition. The fleet attacked Fort Pemberton on three different days, but was obliged to return to the Mississippi. Later, Walker was engaged in operations on the Yazoo river, and took part in the bombardment of Vicksburg, commanding the naval battery in the rear of that place. In co-operation with 5000 troops he commanded the naval expedition up the Yazoo river, during which the *De Kalb* struck a hidden torpedo and was destroyed. He commanded the steamer *Saco* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1865; and the steamer *Shawmut* in the capture of the defences near Wilmington in the same year. He was married Sept. 12, 1866, to Rebecca White, daughter of Henry White and Frances (Goddard) Pickering of Boston, Mass. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; served as assistant superintendent at the U.S. naval academy, 1866-69; commanded the frigate *Sabine*, 1869-70; was lighthouse inspector, 1871-72; secretary of the lighthouse board, 1873-78; was promoted captain, June 25, 1877; was connected with a western railroad, 1878-81, and was given command of the steamer *Powhatan* on the North Atlantic Station in 1881. He was chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department, 1881-89. He was promoted commodore, Feb. 12, 1889; was assigned to command the squadron of evolution, and given command successively of the European, the South Atlantic and the North Atlantic squadrons. He was promoted rear-admiral, Jan. 23, 1894, commanded the Pacific squadron, March-August, 1894, and served as chairman of the lighthouse board till March 20, 1897, when he was retired. He was chairman of a board for the location of a deep water harbor in Southern California, 1896-97; president of Nicaragua Canal commission for survey and examination of the Nicaragua canal route, 1897-99, and while president of this commission was made president of a commission to locate a bridge across the Niagara river. In 1899 he was made president of Isthmian Canal commission for the purpose of examining all practicable routes for a ship canal across the American isthmus. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1903.

WALKER, John Williams, senator, was born in Virginia, in 1789; son of Rev. Jeremiah and Jane (Graves) Walker. His father was a native of old Bute county, N.C., but as Baptist minister labored in Virginia, and there his son was born. The Graves family came from Virginia to Bute county, where Jeremiah Walker married. John W. Walker grew to manhood in Elbert county, Ga., being prepared for college under the Rev. Moses Waddell of Georgia, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1806, A.M.,

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1809; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Petersburg, Ga. He established himself in practice at Huntsville, Miss. Ter. (now Ala.), in 1810, where he was married to Matilda, daughter of Col. LeRoy and Judith (Sale) Pope. He was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1818-19, and was president of the first constitutional convention of Alabama, 1819. He was one of the first U.S. senators elected from Alabama, taking his seat Dec. 14, 1819, having drawn the long term expiring March 3, 1825. He was a man of great worth, and enjoyed the confidence of the people in a remarkable degree. He resigned in 1822, and William Kelly completed his term. He died in Huntsville, Ala., April 23, 1823.

WALKER, Joseph Henry, representative, and political economist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1829; son of Joseph and Hannah Thayer (Chapin) Walker; grandson of Joseph and Mehitabel (Gibbs) Walker, and of Eli and Libby (Thayer) Chapin, and a descendant in the ninth generation from Capt. Richard Walker (born in London, England, 1592), a member of the Ancient Artillery company of London, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1630, and was a constituent member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston. His parents removed to Hopkinton, in 1831, thence to Worcester, in 1843. He attended the public schools, worked at the bench in his father's boot factory, and kept the books after working hours, becoming a member of the firm of Joseph Walker & Co. in 1850. He was married, May 18, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Jubal and Lucretia (Keyes) Harrington of Worcester, Mass., and secondly, April 3, 1862, to Hannah M. (Kelley) Spear, daughter of Michael B. and Rachel (Cross) Kelley of Hampton, N.H. With his brother he succeeded to the business of his father, as J. H. and G. M. Walker, which firm existed until 1887. He also established the business of leather manufacturing in Chicago, Ill., in 1863, and continued a partner of the Walker-Oakley company until 1895. He served as a member and president of the common council of Worcester; representative in the state legislature, 1879, 1880 and 1887; as a Republican representative for the tenth Massachusetts district, in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93; from the third district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893-99; was chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the 54th and 55th congresses; was defeated for the 56th congress in 1898, and withdrew from public service, devoting himself to economic studies and writing, and to the development of his stock farm at New Hampton, N.H. He was made a trustee and director in banking institutions of Worcester; trustee of the Newton Theological Institution from 1874; of Brown university from 1880; presi-

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dent of the board of trustees of Worcester academy; trustee of the American Institute of Civics from 1890; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from 1892; correspondent of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Physics from 1899, and for many years served as president of the Worcester Board of Trade. He was a charter member and the first president of the Economic club of Worcester, 1903. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Tufts college in 1891. He is the author of: *Money, Trade and Banking*, and in 1903 had in preparation four volumes on economic questions, the fruit of contributions to *Guntton's Magazine*, the *North American Review* and other periodicals.

WALKER, Joseph Marshall, governor of Louisiana, was born in New Orleans, La. His father was of English descent and his mother French. He was liberally educated, and subsequently purchased plantations in Rapides Parish, La., where he engaged in cotton planting. He served as a representative in the state legislature and as a state senator; was brigadier-general of state militia, 1812-15; president of the state constitutional convention, 1845, and state treasurer, 1846. He was elected governor of Louisiana as a Democrat, and was the first governor to be inaugurated at Baton Rouge, the new capital. During his administration, 1850-53, he opposed the new state constitution adopted in 1852, and also the withdrawal of the prohibition to create banking institutions. After Governor Walker's resignation in 1853, he refused several political honors, including that of representative in congress. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 26, 1856.

WALKER, Leroy Pope, soldier, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 8, 1817; son of John Williams Walker (q.v.), who married Matilda Pope. He was educated at the universities of Alabama and Virginia and in the law office of Arthur F. Hopkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practised in Moulton, Ala., in partnership with D. G. Ligon; served as solicitor of his circuit; as a representative in the state legislature; as a state senator, and was speaker of the house, 1847 and 1849. He was a Cass and Butler elector in 1848; a Pierce and King elector in 1852, and a Buchanan and Breckinridge elector in 1856, from the state at large. He removed to Huntsville in



1850, and was judge of the circuit court, 1850-55, becoming a leader of the southern bar. He was chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, and to the adjourned conventions held at Richmond and Baltimore the same year, supporting the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. When Alabama seceded, he was appointed by Governor Moore a special commissioner to confer with the authorities of the state of Tennessee on the question of secession and he made an effective speech before the legislature, urging the co-operation of the state with the other slave states in forming a new confederacy. In making up the first cabinet of the Confederate provisional government, Feb. 1, 1861, President Davis made him secretary of war. He exchanged telegrams with Gen. G. T. Beauregard during the investment and capture of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and in a speech made at Montgomery, April 12, 1861, on the receipt of the news of the fall of Sumter, amid the universal enthusiasm, and with little time for reflection or to weigh the significance of his words, he was reported to have said that the Confederate flag would wave over the Capitol at Washington by the first of May and eventually over Faneuil Hall, Boston. These words were not admitted to have been said by him (*vide* Stephens's "War Between the States," Vol. I, p. 415), but the purpose of uniting the South against the North was strongly asserted. The task of equipping armies without material and with limited resources was herculean and when he resigned, Sept. 21, 1861, his health was shattered. He immediately joined the C.S. army as brigadier-general; served in the department of Alabama and West Florida, and commanded the forces at Mobile and Montgomery. He resigned his commission in the army in March, 1863, on account of continued ill health, and was judge of a military court, 1863-65. He resumed his law partnership with Judge Brickell at Huntsville in 1865. He was president of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876, and to the Chicago convention of 1884. He was twice married: first, in 1834, to Miss Hopkins of Mississippi; and secondly, in July, 1850, to Eliza, daughter of Judge William Dickson and Eliza Goddard (Whitman) Pickett of Montgomery, Ala. Capt. Clifton Walker of Gen. Tracy's staff and Lieut. Percy Walker, C.S.A., were sons by his first marriage, and his only surviving son (1903) was Dr. Leroy Pope Walker of New York city. General Walker died in Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 23, 1884.

WALKER, Lucius Marsh, soldier, was born in Tennessee in 1829; a descendant of the family of President James K. Polk. He was appointed

a cadet at large to the U.S. Military academy and was graduated number 15 in the class of 1850, and promoted in the army brevet 2d lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1850. He served in the calvary school, Carlisle, Pa., 1850; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, Aug. 8, 1851, and served in Texas, 1851-52, resigning his commission March 31, 1852. He was married to Miss Garth of Virginia and engaged in mercantile business in Tennessee. He was appointed colonel of the 40th Tennessee regiment and commandant of the port of Memphis, Nov. 11, 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general, March 11, 1862; engaged in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, and attacked and drove the Federals from their works. In March, 1863, he was ordered to the Trans-Mississippi department and was assigned to a cavalry brigade. He commanded a division made up of two Arkansas calvary brigades under Col. Robert C. Newton and Col. Archibald S. Dobbin in Gen. T. H. Holmes's army, operating in the district of Arkansas, and engaged in the battle at Fort Righter, Helena, July 4, 1863, also under Price's command in the Little Rock expedition, August-September, 1863, and the battle Sept. 10, 1863, at the dam on Bayou Fourché. He was killed in a duel by Gen. John S. Marmaduke (who also commanded a division of General Price's army), in Arkansas, Sept. 16, 1863.

WALKER, Reuben Lindsay, soldier, was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 29, 1827. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1845; and served as a civil engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, 1845-61. As captain of artillery in the Virginia militia he was in command of the battery at Aquia creek in 1861, arriving from Fredericksburg with his six-Parrot-gun battery in time to shell the fugitives from the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was promoted major, and lieutenant-colonel; was in command of the artillery in Gen. A. P. Hill's division, Jackson's corps in the second battle of Manassas, Aug. 29-30, 1862, and at the capture of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14-15, 1862, he crossed the Potomac with several batteries and obtained a commanding position on the slope of Loudoun Mountain. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, being appointed colonel in the provisional Confederate army in April, 1863. He commanded the reserve artillery of Hill's 3d corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; bore a prominent part in the Petersburg and Richmond campaigns of 1864; was promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 18, 1865, and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. He died in Fluvanna county, Va., June 7, 1890.

WALKER, Robert John, cabinet officer, was born in Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801; son of Jonathan Hoge and Lucy (Duncan) Walker.

His father was a soldier in the Revolution: judge of the Pennsylvania court of common pleas, errors and appeals and of the U.S. district court. Robert was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; studied law with his father; practised at Pittsburg, Pa., 1822-26, and in Natchez, Miss., 1826-57. He was married in 1825, to Mary Blechynded, daughter of Richard Bache, and granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. In January, 1833, he contributed to the *Natchez Journal* an argument against secession, which was widely circulated. He was elected U.S. senator on the Union ticket in January, 1836, and served until 1845, opposing the U.S. bank and a protective tariff; proposing the Homestead bill, and in 1837 introducing and carrying the bill that recognized the independence of Texas. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Polk, holding office until 1849; declined the mission to China tendered him by President Pierce in 1853, and on April 10, 1857, was commissioned governor of Kansas, with Fred P. Stanton of Tennessee as secretary, and was inaugurated, May 27, 1857. The state of Kansas was at this time overrun by pro-slavery agitators from Missouri; the elections were fraudulent, and a bogus legislature was imposed on the people. Governor Walker rejected the election returns, opposed the Le-compton constitution, and resigning his office in 1858, went before congress and defeated the corrupt measures. In April, 1861, he advocated prompt and vigorous measures, in an address delivered at a mass meeting held at Union Square, New York city. He was connected with James R. Gilmore (q.v.) in publishing the *Continental Monthly* in 1863; was financial agent of the U.S. government in Europe, negotiating sales for \$250,000,000 of U.S. bonds, 1863-64, and practised law in Washington, D.C. He contributed political articles to the press, and was largely instrumental in procuring the ratification of the Alaska treaty and in securing the passage of the bill for a railroad to the Pacific. He is the author of pamphlets on the finances of the United States in 1863-64. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1869.

WALKER, William David, first bishop of Northern Dakota and 133d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, June 29, 1839. He was graduated from Trinity school in 1855, Columbia college, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from the General Theological seminary in 1862. He was ordered deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration, June 29, and ordained priest in Calvary church, June 29, 1863. He was assistant rector of Calvary church and vicar of Calvary chapel, 1863-83, and was consecrated missionary bishop of Northern Dakota in Calvary church, Dec. 20, 1883, by Bishops Clark,

Coxe and Clarkson, assisted by Bishops Littlejohn, Benjamin H. Paddock, John Adams Paddock and Henry Codman Potter. In 1896 he was transferred to the see of Western New York. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Racine and by Columbia in 1884, and by Oxford, England, in 1894; that of LL.D. by Griswold college in 1886, and by Trinity college, Dublin, in 1894, and that of D.C.L. by King's college, Nova Scotia, in 1892. He was appointed a member of the board of Indian commissioners in 1887.

WALKER, William Henry Talbot, soldier, was born in Georgia, Oct. 18, 1816. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1837; commissioned 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1837; served in the Seminole war, being three times wounded at the battle of Okee-cho-bee, Dec. 25, 1837, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1838; resigned, Oct. 31, 1838, and on Nov. 18, 1840, was re-commissioned with his former rank. He served in the Florida war, 1840-42; was promoted captain, Nov. 7, 1845, and served in the war with Mexico, fighting at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Amazoque, San Antonio and Churubusco. On Aug. 20, 1847, he was brevetted major, and on Sept. 8, 1847, lieutenant-colonel for Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. In 1849 the state of Georgia presented him a sword of honor on which was inscribed, "Okee-cho-bee; Vera Cruz; Churubusco, and Molino del Rey." He spent a year in Europe, Asia, and Africa for the benefit of his health, and was commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military academy, 1854-56, being promoted major March 3, 1855. He resigned his commission, Dec. 20, 1860, and entered the army of the Confederate States, serving under Beauregard, 1861-63. When Grant was threatening Vicksburg, he was sent with his brigade to reinforce Pemberton; joined Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, Miss., and after the fall of that city, aided Pemberton, avoiding confinement in Vicksburg, by a skilful flank movement. He participated in Johnston's siege of Grant's forces as they lay in their trenches about Vicksburg, and subsequently joined Bragg's army, commanding the reserve corps and fighting in the right wing under Polk at Chickamauga. He served under Johnston during Sherman's march to Atlanta, commanding a division in Hardee's corps, and on the second day of Resaca disputed Lay's ferry with the Union troops. He led his division in Hood's sortie from Atlanta, July 21-22, 1864, and was mortally wounded in the engagement that followed near Decatur, Ga., dying July 26, 1864.

WALL, Garret Dorset, senator, was born in Middletown, N.J., March 10, 1783. He was liberally educated; began the study of law in Trenton, N.J., in 1798; was licensed as an attor-

ney in 1801, and as a counsellor at law in 1807, commencing practice in Burlington, N.J. He served in the war of 1812, commanding a volunteer regiment from Trenton at Sandy Hook; was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1812-17, and quartermaster-general of the state, 1815-37. He was a member of the general assembly, 1827; was elected governor of New Jersey in 1829, but declined the office to become U.S. district attorney, to which office he had been appointed in the same year, and was elected as a Democrat, U.S. senator from New Jersey, serving, 1835-41. His son, James Walter (1820-72). College of New Jersey, A.B., 1838. A.M., 1841, was mayor of Burlington, N.J., 1854; U.S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of John R. Thompson, Jan. 21-March 3, 1863, and author of "Foreign Etchings" (1856), and "Essays on the Early English Poets" in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. Garret D. Wall was judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey from 1848 until his death, in Burlington, N.J., Nov. 22, 1850.

WALLACE, David, governor of Indiana, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., April 24, 1799; son of Andrew and Catherine Wallace. He removed with his parents to Brookville, Ind., in 1817; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, brevet 2d lieutenant of 2d artillery, July 1, 1821, and promoted 2d lieutenant on the same day. He then served as assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy; resigned his commission, and returned to Brookville, Ind., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar as counselor-at-law in 1824. He was a member of the state legislature, 1828-30, removing in the latter year to Covington, Ind.; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1831-37, and governor, 1837-40. He was a Whig representative from the Indianapolis district of Indiana in the 27th congress, 1841-43, and forfeited his re-election by casting the decisive vote in favor of an appropriation of \$40,000 for the experimental Morse telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850, and judge of the court of common pleas of Marion county, 1856-59. He was twice married: first, Nov. 10, 1824, to Esther, daughter of Judge John Test of Brookville, Indiana. She died in 1837, leaving three sons, William, Lewis (q.v.) and Edward Wallace. Judge Wallace was married, secondly, Dec. 26, 1836, to Zerella, daughter of Dr. John H. and Polly C. (Gray) Sanders of Indianapolis. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4, 1859.

WALLACE, Lewis, soldier, diplomatist and author, was born in Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827; son of Gov. David (q.v.) and Esther (Test) Wallace. He was mainly self-educated, attending Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., for a few

months in 1837, and subsequently began the study of law with his father. He enlisted in Company H, 1st Indiana regiment, for service in the Mexican war, and was elected and mustered in as 2d lieutenant. He subsequently resumed the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice in Covington, Ind. He was married in Crawfordsville, Ind., May 6, 1852, to Susan Arnold Elston. He removed to Crawfordsville in 1853, having been elected for a second term as prosecuting attorney for the eighth judicial district of Indiana. He was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana in April, 1861; the same month was made colonel of the 11th Indiana Zouaves, which regiment he had organized and drilled, and was ordered with his regiment to Cumberland, Md. Colonel Wallace led his regiment against a Confederate force of 2000 at Romney, Va., June 13, 1861, which resulted in General Johnston's evacuation of Harper's Ferry; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861, and at the battle and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15-16, 1862, commanded the 3d division in Grant's Army of the Tennessee, his efficiency on this occasion resulting in his promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. At the battle of Shiloh following, General Wallace was stationed at Crump's Landing on April 6, where he received an order from General Grant to join the right of the army. He took the shortest road and was nearing the battlefield when he received a second order directing him to return and go to Pittsburg Landing at which place he arrived in the evening. On the following day his division, occupying the extreme right of Grant's force, rendered valiant and effective service. General Wallace served as president of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate Gen. Don Carlos Buell's campaign in Tennessee and Kentucky, November, 1862; prepared the defences of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863, thereby averting the capture of that city by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith; later commanded the Middle department and 8th army corps, Baltimore, Md., and on July 9, 1864, hastened with an inferior force to Monocacy, where he engaged General Early in battle, and by this delay checked the latter's advance upon Washington, D.C., until troops could be sent from



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City Point, Va., by General Grant, who highly commended Wallace's action on this occasion. He was second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and in 1865 president of that which tried and convicted Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and again engaged in the practice of law and in literary work in Crawfordsville, Ind. He was governor of New Mexico, 1878-81, and U.S. minister to Turkey, 1881-85, receiving among other honors the imperial decoration of the Medjidié. He made a tour of the Holy Land, 1885, collecting literary material and subsequently lecturing on his travels in the leading cities of the United States. Under the name of "Lew Wallace," he is the author of: *The Fair God* (1873); *Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ* (1880; dramatized, 1898); *Life of General Benjamin Harrison* (1888); *The Boyhood of Christ* (1889); *The Prince of India* (1893); *The Wooing of Malkatoon* (1898). See: the various articles on the battle of Shiloh in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," also General Wallace's contribution, "The Capture of Fort Donelson" (Vol. I.).

WALLACE, Susan (Arnold) Elston, author, was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 25, 1830; daughter of Maj. Isaac Compton and Maria Aiken (Arnold) Elston; granddaughter of Jacob and Joanna Elston and of Sylvia Arnold. She was graduated from the Society of Friends' school, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1849, and was married, May 6, 1852, to Lewis Wallace (q.v.). While in Turkey, during her husband's diplomatic service there, she was invested with the decoration of the Nishan V. Shekfat, or Order of Good Works. She is the author of: *The Storied Sea* (1884); *Ginevra, or the Old Oak Chest* (1887); *The Repose in Egypt* (1888); *The Land of the Pueblos* (1888); *Along the Bosphorus* (1898), and of many contributions in prose and poetry to leading periodicals.

WALLACE, William A., senator, was born in Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 28, 1827. He attended the public grammar and free school at Huntingdon, Pa.; was master of Clearfield (Pa.) academy; admitted to the bar in September, 1847, and began practice in Clearfield. He was a state senator, 1862-75, and again in 1882, favoring the bill to establish and sustain soldiers' orphans' schools in 1864, and serving as speaker in 1871; was a member of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1864; delegate and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1872; chairman of the Democratic state committee and appointed one of the commissioners on the amendment of the state constitution in 1874. He served as U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, 1875-81; was subsequently president of the Beech Creek railroad, and the Dem-

ocratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania in 1890, withdrawing in favor of Robert E. Pattison (q.v.). He died in New York city, May 22, 1896.

WALLACE, William Harvey Lamb, soldier, was born in Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821. The family removed to Illinois in 1832, where he was admitted to the bar in 1846, in which year he enlisted in the 1st Illinois regiment of volunteers for service in the Mexican war. He was promoted adjutant; served at Buena Vista, and after the close of the war, practised law, being appointed district attorney in 1853. He was commissioned colonel, 11th Indiana Zouaves, May, 1861, taking part in Grant's attack on Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, and on Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, and at the battle of Fort Donelson, Feb. 14-15, commanded a brigade in McClernand's division, serving with distinction, and being promoted brigadier-general in 1862. Owing to the illness of Gen. C. F. Smith, he commanded the 2d division in Grant's Army of the Tennessee at Shiloh, where, with Hurlbut's 4th division, he formed a line of battle in the rear. The two commanders were soon ordered forward for support, Hurlbut sending a brigade to re-enforce Sherman's left, and Wallace one to the aid of McArthur on the right, thus leaving the two remaining brigades of each between the extremes, with no connection. On this line, called by the Confederates the "Hornets' Nest," the battle was stubbornly fought on the 6th of April, until by 4 o'clock, Wallace was left unsupported, save by General Prentiss of the 6th division. Together they vigorously held their ground, the Confederates closing upon each flank, until 5 o'clock, when General Wallace, in the endeavor to extricate his command, was mortally wounded. See: "Shiloh Reviewed" by Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." He died in Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

WALLACE, William James, jurist, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., April 14, 1837; son of E. Fuller and Lydia (Wheelwright) Wallace; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Francis) Wallace, and of John and Caroline Wheelwright, and a descendant of Dr. Malcolm Wallace. He was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., LL.B., 1857; admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice in Syracuse, N.Y. He was married, April 16, 1878, to Alice, daughter of Washington and Harriet (Gibbons) Wheelwright of New York city. He was mayor of Syracuse, 1873-74; U.S. district judge of the northern district of New York, 1874-82, and in the latter year was appointed U.S. circuit judge of the second judicial circuit, a position which he still held in 1903. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college in 1875, and by Syracuse university in 1882.

WALLACE, William Ross, poet, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1819. He attended Bloomington and South Hanover college, Indiana; subsequently studied law in Lexington, Ky., and began practice in New York city in 1841, devoting the most of his time, however, to literary pursuits, contributing to the *Union Magazine*, *Harper's*, the *New York Ledger*, and other publications. He is the author of: *Perdita*, poem; *Alban*, a romance (1848); *Meditations in America and other Poems* (1851); *The Lured and Lost*. His scattered poems include: *The Sword of Brucker Hill* (1861); *Keep Step with the Music of the Union* (1861), and *The Liberty Bell* (1862). He died New York city, May 5, 1881.

WALLACK, James William, actor, was born in London, England, Aug. 24, 1795; son of William and Elizabeth Field (Granger) Wallack. His parents, brother and sisters were all actors of reputation, and although a naval career was chosen for him, he preferred to follow the family profession, and to that end was educated in the Academic theatre in Leicester Square, London. He appeared in juvenile rôles at Drury Lane theatre, from 1807 until Feb. 24, 1809, when the building was burned; was engaged as low comedian at the Royal theatre, Dublin, until 1812, when upon the re-opening of Drury Lane he returned to that theatre, playing Laertes to the Hamlet of Elliston, followed by the rôles: Rob Roy, Rolla, Roderick Dhu, Petruccio, Mercutio, and Benedick. He was married in 1817 to a daughter of John Johnstone, an Irish comedian and vocalist. She died in London in 1851. In 1818 Mr. Wallack came to the United States, where he appeared in the principal cities, in the characters of Macbeth, Rolla, Hamlet, Richard III, Romeo, and in the leading rôles in "The Stranger," "Pizarro," and "The Gamester." He subsequently revisited England, at one time acting as manager of the Drury Lane theatre, and in November, 1828, played in the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., and in the title rôle of "Rienzi" in the initial performance of that tragedy at the Park theatre, New York city, Jan. 7, 1829. During the years immediately following, he appeared alternately in London and New York, his interpretation of Don César de Bazan in the former city in 1843 meeting with remarkable enthusiasm. He was manager of the National theatre, New York city, 1837-39, and subsequently of the company performing at Niblo's Garden, and played at the Park theatre, 1843-44. On Sept. 8, 1852, he opened Wallack's theatre, (formerly Brougham's lyceum), situated at the corner of Broadway and Broome streets, New York, which soon became the most popular playhouse of the city, and which, Sept. 25, 1861, he removed to the corner of Broadway and

Thirteenth streets (afterward the Star Theatre). Among the members of his stock company were his son, John Lester Wallack (q.v.), Charles M. Walcott (q.v.), W. R. Blake, John Brougham, Malvina Pray and Laura Keane. Among his most famous rôles not already mentioned, were: Shylock, Martin Heywood and The Scholar. He was known as the "Elder Wallack." He retired from the stage in 1862, and died in New York city, Dec. 25, 1864.

WALLACK, John Johnstone (Lester), actor, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1820; son of James William Wallack (q.v.). He was educated in England, and commissioned lieutenant in the British army in 1840, but soon abandoned his intended career for that of the stage. He made his first appearance with his father in the English provinces under the name of Allan Field, about 1840, and was seen in Dublin in 1842, as Don Pedro in "Much Ado About Nothing," assuming the name of John Wallack Lester. He was married to a sister of John Everett Millais, the noted English painter. He subsequently played in Edinburgh, and at the Haymarket theatre, London, from Nov. 26, 1846, to 1847, when he came to the United States under the patronage of John Barnett, making his American début at the opening of the New Broadway theatre, New York city, Sept. 27, 1847, as Sir Charles Coldstream in Dion Boucicault's comedy, "Used Up." His stage name at this time was John Lester Wallack. After a two years' engagement at the Broadway theatre, he appeared in various Shakespearean rôles at the Bowery, Burton's, Niblo's and at Brougham's lyceum, of which his father became proprietor in 1852, and upon the latter's death in 1864, became manager of Wallack's (second) theatre. On Jan. 4, 1882, he opened his new theatre (afterward Palmer's) on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth streets, New York city, the first performance being Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He retired from the management of his theatre on May 21, 1888, on account of failing health, and was tendered a dramatic testimonial in the production of "Hamlet" in the Metropolitan Opera house, the cast including Edwin Booth, Modjeska, John Gilbert, Lawrence Barrett, Rose Coghlan, Joseph Jefferson and W.J. Florence. In addition to his versatile ability as an actor, Mr. Wallack possessed a tenor voice of pleasing quality. Among his principal rôles were: Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons"; Harry Dorton in "The Road to Ruin"; Alfred Evelyn in "Money"; Don Felix in "The Wonder"; Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal"; St. Pierre in "The Wife"; Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer," and the leading character in "Monte Cristo." He is the author of original versions

of: *The Three Guardsmen* (1849), which he brought out at the Bowery theatre, New York city; *The Four Musketeers* (1849); *The Fortunes of War* (1851); *Two to One* (1854); *First Impressions* (1856), and wrote: *The Veteran* (1859); *Central Park* (1862); *Rosedale* (1863), and *Memories of Fifty Years*, posthumously (1889). He died at his home, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1888.

WALLER, David Jewett, Jr., educator, was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., June 17, 1846; son of the Rev. David Jewett (1815-1893) and Julia (Ellmaker) Waller; grandson of Phineas and Elizabeth (Jewett) Waller and of Levi and Hannah (Hopkins) Ellmaker, and a descendant of William Brewster, Plymouth, Mass., 1620, Charles Chauncy, president of Harvard, 1654, the Rev. George Phillips, Watertown, Mass., June, 1630, the Rev. Peter Bulkley, Concord, 1634, Maximilian Jewett, Rowley, Mass., 1641, and Joseph Waller, Boston, 1669. His father was graduated from Williams, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1834-37; was pastor at Bloomsburg, Pa., 1839-71; missionary there, 1871-93, and a trustee of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1849-93. David J. Waller, Jr., was graduated from Lafayette, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873; was a tutor in the college, 1870-71; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1871-72, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Northumberland in 1873, and was graduated from Union Theological seminary in 1874. He was married, May 14, 1874, to Anna, daughter of Matthias S. and Lydia (Billig) Appelman of Bloomsburg, Pa. He was ordained by the Central presbytery of Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1874; was pastor at Philadelphia, 1874-76, and stated supply at Orangeville, Rohrsburg and Raven Creek, Pa., 1876-77. He was principal of the State Normal school, Bloomsburg, Pa., 1877-90; superintendent of public instruction for the state of Pennsylvania, 1890-93, and in the latter year became principal of the Indiana (Pa.) Normal school, a position he still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1880, and that of D.D. from Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa., in 1892.

WALLER, Elwyn, chemist, was born in New York city, March 23, 1846; son of Joseph Fernando and Martha (Brooks) Waller, and brother of Frank Waller (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and from Columbia college, E.M., 1870, Ph.D. 1875. He was connected with the Columbia School of Mines, as private assistant to Dr. C. F. Chandler, 1870-71; as assistant instructor in analytical chemistry, 1871-77; instructor, 1877-85, and professor, 1885-93, in which latter year he resigned, and established himself as an analytical and consulting chemist in New York city,

making his home in Morristown, N.J. He served as mineralogist to the Santo Domingo expedition, January-April, 1871, and as health inspector and chemist of the New York health department, 1872-85. He was married; first, July 15, 1880, to Ella, daughter of John Trumbull and Sarah Grace (Carroll) White of New York city, who died Jan. 7, 1887; and secondly, Dec. 2, 1888, to Margaret Vandever, daughter of Stanton and Margaret (Vandever) Dorsey of Germantown, Pa. He was elected a member of the American Chemical society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New York Academy of Sciences; the British Society of Public Analysis; the Society of Chemical Industry of England; The London, Paris and Berlin chemical societies and the Torrey Botanical club. Dr. Waller was made associate chemical editor of the *School of Mines Quarterly* in 1881 and on editorial staff of the *American Chemist*, 1870-74, and edited, completed and revised "Quantitative Analysis" by F.A. Cairns (1880; 3d ed., 1896). He is the author of the chapter on "Disinfection" in Buck's "Treatise on Hygiene" (1879), and of that on "Water" in Parkes's "Manual of Practical Hygiene" (1883), and of contributions on sanitary and analytical chemistry in scientific publications.

WALLER, Frank, artist, was born in New York city, June 12, 1842; son of Joseph Fernando and Martha (Brookes) Waller; grandson of Henry and Melinda (Gordon) Ver Planck Waller and of Joshua and Martha (Moore) Brookes, natives of London and Norwich, England, and residents of New York city; great-grandson of Col. Alexander Gordon of New York; great²-grandson of Gen. James and Mary (Ball) Gordon, and great³-grandson of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball of Ballston, N.Y., known as "third cousin" of General Washington. Frank Waller attended the Free academy, New York city, 1863, being obliged to leave on account of ill health; was engaged in mercantile pursuits, 1863-68, and as an artist, 1868-88, studying under John G. Chapman in Rome, Italy, 1870-71, and spending the following year in travel in Egypt. In 1888 he established himself as an architect in New York city, making his home in Morristown, N.J. He was twice married; first, June 6, 1883, to Almira Stone, daughter of the Hon. Edward Weeks B. and Catherine (Peet) Canning of Stockbridge, Mass., and secondly, Dec. 23, 1896, to Elizabeth Vandever, daughter of Stanton and Margaret (Vandever) Dorsey of Germantown, Pa. He was one of the incorporators of the Art Students' league of New York city, in 1875, serving as its first corporate president, 1875-77; was honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund society,

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and of the Ur Exploration society ; a fellow of the National Academy of Design ; member of the Architectural League of New York, and honorary member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His canvases include : *Tombs of the Caliphs* (1874) ; *Interior of my Studio* ; *Caravan on the Desert* (1877) ; *Interior of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1879), now owned by the Museum ; *Temple of Kom Ombo* (1881) ; *Evening, Venice* (1883) ; *Testing his Toledo* (1884), and *Hop-Picking* (1885). He is also the author of : *Report on Art Schools* (1879) and the *First report of the Art Students' League* (1886).

WALLER, Thomas McDonald, governor of Connecticut, was born in New York city, in 1840. He was adopted, after the death of his parents, by a paternal relative in New London, Conn., having previously been employed as a newsboy. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and commenced practice in New London. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1867-68, 1872 and 1876, serving as speaker in the last year ; was secretary of state, 1870 ; mayor of New London, 1873 ; state's attorney, 1876-83, and governor of Connecticut, 1882-84. He was U.S. consul-general in London, England, 1885-89, and a commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893.

WALSER, Zeb Vance, lawyer, was born at "Riverside," near Yadkin Institute, Davidson county, N.C., June 17, 1863 ; son of Gaither and Frances (Byerly) Walser ; grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Warner) Walser and of Francis and Catherine (Frank) Byerly, and a descendant of George Walser, captain of a company at the battle of Brandywine. He was graduated from Yadkin college, in 1879, and took a post-graduate course at the University of North Carolina, 1880-84, representing the Dialectic society of that institution in 1883. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1886, also pursuing a course in political science in the University ; was admitted to the Michigan bar and to the bar of the supreme court of North Carolina, in 1886, commencing practice at Lexington, N.C. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1886-90, being the candidate of his party for speaker, and a state senator, 1890-94. He was married, Jan. 31, 1894, to Estelle, daughter of R.S. and Martha (Wilson) Adderton of Danville, Va. He was again a representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1894-96, serving as speaker of the house ; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, Minn., 1892 ; president of two Republican state conventions, and elected attorney-general of North Carolina in 1896, on the ticket with D.L. Russell for governor, for the term of four years. He was also president of the First National bank of Lex-

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ington, N.C. ; trustee of the University of North Carolina for sixteen years, and is the author of : *Digest of Criminal Law of North Carolina* ; *Annotation on North Carolina Decisions*, and eight volumes of reported decisions of the North Carolina supreme court.

WALSH, Patrick, senator, was born in Ballingary, county Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1840 ; son of Michael and Mary (Hays) Walsh. His father came to the United States previous to 1852, in which latter year Patrick Walsh with his mother joined him at Charleston, S.C., where he served an apprenticeship to the *Evening News* until 1857, when he became a journeyman printer and attended night school. He was subsequently a student at the Charleston high school, and at the same time earned enough at his trade to enter Georgetown college, D.C., where he remained, 1859-61, leaving to enter the South Carolina military service. He joined the Meagher Guard, 1st regiment, Carolina Rifle militia, and served as lieutenant in the same upon its reorganization as the Emerald Light Infantry. He removed to Augusta, Ga., in August, 1862, and was employed on the *Daily Constitutionalist*, of which he became local editor in January, 1863. He also became associated with L. T. Blome in the publication of the *Pacifcator* in 1864 ; was an editor and proprietor of the *Banner of the South*, and in 1867 severed his connection with the *Constitutionalist* to become business manager of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Augusta, published by Henry Moore and Gen. A. R. Wright. Upon the latter's death in 1872 Mr. Walsh formed a partnership with the general's son, Henry Gregg Wright, and purchased the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, which in 1877 became consolidated with the *Constitutionalist* and was styled the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, Mr. Walsh retaining his proprietorship until his death. In his editorial writings he advocated the straight-out ticket in South Carolina, devoting many columns of his paper to the redemption of his adopted state. In addition to his editorial work, he was southern agent of the New York Associated Press, 1866-92 ; became treasurer of the same in 1892, and subsequently general manager. He was married, Aug. 1, 1866, to Anna I., daughter of John E. and Ann I. (Birtwhistle) McDonald of



South Carolina. He was a member of the city council of Augusta, Ga., 1870-71; a representative from Richmond county in the state legislature, 1872-76; a delegate to the Democratic state and national conventions of 1880; delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1884; a member-at-large of the World's Columbian commission, 1893, and in 1894 was appointed by Gov. William J. Northen, U.S. senator to complete the unexpired term of Alfred H. Colquitt, deceased, serving, April 9, 1894-March 3, 1895, having been elected by the legislature, November, 1894. He was mayor of Augusta, 1897-99. Senator Walsh was made a member of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown university. He died in Augusta, Ga., March 19, 1899.

WALTERS, William Thompson, art collector, was born near Juniata river, Pa., May 23, 1830; son of Henry Walters. He studied civil engineering and successfully superintended iron furnaces at Farrandville and Pottsville, Pa., until his removal to Baltimore, Md., where he established himself in the commission business and as a wine merchant, amassing considerable capital. He was married, in 1845, to Ellen, daughter of Charles A. and Anna D. Harper, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in London, England, in 1862. Mr. Walters acquired control of several short lines of railway, which he merged into the Atlantic Coast line, of which his son, Henry, became general manager; and was the organizer of various steamship lines. He visited Europe, 1861-65, collecting during these years valuable paintings and art treasures, the latter including historical specimens of the Oriental porcelain industrie from very early times. His private gallery contained a few canvases of the old masters, but was richer in its representations of both the contemporary European and American painters, and also comprised several bronzes and ivory sculptures, four of the former being presented by Mr. Walters to the city of Baltimore. His gallery was frequently opened to the public, the admission fees being given to the Poor Association of the city. He was a trustee of the Corcoran Art gallery, Washington, D.C., serving as chairman of the purchasing committee; trustee of the Peabody Institute, and chairman of its art committee; trustee of the estate left for the benefit of art by W. H. Rinehart (q.v.), a protégé of Mr. Walters; an honorary fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; U.S. art commissioner to the Paris expositions of 1867 and 1878, and to the Vienna exposition of 1873. He translated and privately published Du Hay's "The Percheron Horse," which special breed he introduced into the United States, and also translated "Antoine Louis Barye," from the French of Various Critics (1885), and Albert Wolff's "Notes

upon Certain Masters of the Nineteenth Century" (1886). His collections were bequeathed to his son, Henry Walters, and to his daughter, Mrs. Warren Delano of Newburg, N.Y. "Walters Collections of Oriental Pottery," written by Dr. S. W. Bushell, who was selected for the work by Mr. Walters, and illustrated by color plates by Louis Prang, was published in 1899. Mr. Walters died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, 1894.

WALTHALL, Edward Cary, senator, was born in Richmond, Va., April 4, 1831. He attended the academy at Holly Springs, Miss.; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and established himself in practice in Coffeeville, Miss. He was district attorney of the 10th judicial district of Mississippi, 1856-61, and in 1861 joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant, 15th Mississippi infantry. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and commanded his regiment at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. He was promoted colonel, 29th Mississippi; brigadier-general, Dec. 13, 1862, and major-general, June 6, 1864. He commanded a brigade in Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863, and by a skilful placing of his troops, succeeding in checking the advance of the Federal forces until the Confederates had executed an orderly retreat. He commanded a division in Lee's corps, Army of the Tennessee, and in conjunction with General Forrest's cavalry, his division formed the rear-guard of Gen. John B. Hood's army in the retreat from Nashville. He resumed his law practice at Grenada, Miss., in January, 1871; was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1884, serving as one of the vice-presidents of the convention of 1868, and as chairman of the Mississippi delegation in 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was appointed to the U.S. senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, appointed secretary of the interior, and took his seat March 12, 1885; was elected in 1886 for the unexpired term, and served by successive re-elections until January, 1894, when he resigned. He returned, however, in March, 1895, serving until his death, at Washington, D.C., April 21, 1898.

WALTON, George, signer, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1749. He was apprenticed to a carpenter about 1763, and acquired his education against great odds and entirely through his own efforts. He removed to Savannah, Ga., about 1769, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1774. He was secretary of the provincial congress in Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1774, and also a member of the "Committee of Intelligence," and with three other Revolutionists issued a call for a public meeting at the "Liberty Pole" in the latter city, July 27, 1774, to concert meas-

ures for the defence of the country, serving as a member of the committee of correspondence. At a second meeting, held, Jan. 12, 1775, he was appointed a member of the committee that framed a petition to King George, and also drew up resolutions declaratory of



MONUMENT TO BRINNETT, HALL & WALTON.

Georgia's condemnation of Parliament's oppressive measures. He was a member of the council of safety; served several times in the state legislature; was a delegate to the Continental congress, from Jan. 20, 1776, to 1779, and again in 1781, signing the Declaration of Independence of

July 4, 1776; was commissioned colonel of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Georgia Foot militia. January 9, 1777, and at the capture of Savannah by the British in December, 1778, was wounded and taken prisoner, being released in September, 1779. He was married in 1777 to Dorothy Camber. He was governor of Georgia, 1779-89; retired from the national council in October, 1781 (?); chief-justice of Georgia, 1783-86; elected a delegate to the convention for framing a Federal constitution of the United States in 1787, but did not take his seat; was a presidential elector, 1789; and in 1795 was appointed U.S. senator from Georgia in place of James Jackson, resigned, and served, Dec. 18, 1795-April 12, 1796, when he was superseded by Josiah Tattnall, who was elected by the legislature. He also served as a U.S. commissioner to confer with the Indians at Easton, Pa., and to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and was judge of the middle circuit court of Georgia at the time of his death. His son, George Walton, Jr., was secretary of state for West Florida during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. A monument was erected in Augusta, to perpetuate the memory of the signers from Georgia. Governor Walton died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1804.

WALWORTH, Clarence Alfonsus, clergyman and author, was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y., May 30, 1820; son of Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth (q.v.). He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1838; subsequently studied law in Canandaigua and Albany, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in July, 1841, and practised in Rochester, N.Y., 1841-42. Having decided to enter the P.E. ministry he was graduated from the General Theological seminary, 1845; was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and was a student

with the Redemptorists in Belgium and at the College of Wittemberg, Germany, 1845-48, being ordained to the priesthood in the latter year. After two years of pastoral and missionary work in England, he continued as a missionary in the United States until 1864, establishing with Isaac T. Hecker (q.v.) the Congregation of the Mission Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, popularly known as Paulist Fathers, in 1858. He was pastor of Saint Peter's church, Troy, N.Y., and subsequently, 1868-1900, of Saint Mary's church, Albany, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1887. Dr. Walworth acquired considerable reputation as a geologist and lecturer, and is the author of: *The Gentle Skeptic* (1860); *The Doctrine of Hell* (1874); *Andiatoroceté, and other Poems, Hymns and Meditations in Verse* (1888). He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1900.

WALWORTH, Ellen Hardin, author, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832; daughter of Col. John Hardin (q.v.). She was carefully educated at home, and graduated from the woman's law class. Her father was killed at Bunea Vista in 1847, and her mother was married secondly, in 1851, to Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth (q.v.) and on July 29, 1853, Ellen Hardin was married to the latter's son, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, residing at the Walworth home-stead in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., where she conducted a boarding and day school for young ladies, 1872-87. Her husband practised law in Albany, N.Y., and subsequently was a regular contributor to the *Home Journal* and a writer of popular fiction. His "Life of Chancellor Livingston" and "Lives of the Chancellors of New York State" (the latter incomplete) were left in manuscript at the time of his death, which he met at the hands of his son, June 3, 1873. Mrs. Walworth was one of the first women in New York state to receive the school franchise, being a member of the board of education of Saratoga Springs; was a vice-president of the Decorative Art society of New York city; one of the three founders of the National D.A.R. society in 1890; founder and president of the Post Parliament of New York city; a life member of the American Historical association; a fellow of the American Geographical society; a member of the New York State Historical society, and of the New York Genealogical and Historical societies. She was also actively identified with the progress of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., serving as president of its famous Shakespeare club, 1875-78; was founder and president of the local Art and Science Field club, 1880-85, and trustee of the Saratoga Monument association. In 1898 Mrs. Walworth served as director-general of the Woman's National War Relief association, being

present at the field hospitals of Fortress Monroe and at Montauk, N.Y. Of her children, Ellen Hardin is the author of: "An Old World, as seen through Young Eyes" (1875), and "The Lily of Mohawks," and Reubena Hyde published "Where was Elsie? or, the Saratoga Fairies," a comedietta, and fugitive poems. Mrs. Walworth's works include: *Battles of Saratoga*; *Parliamentary Rules*, and extensive contributions to the *Proceedings* of historical and other organizations.

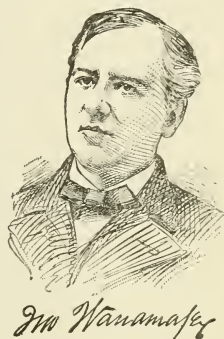
WALWORTH, Reuben Hyde, jurist, was born in Bozrah, New London county, Conn., Oct. 26, 1788; son of Benjamin and ——— (Hyde) Walworth, and great-grandson of William Walworth, who immigrated from London, England, in 1671, in company with Fitz John Winthrop, and settled first on Fisher's Island and later in New London, Conn. His father was a soldier in the patriot army, serving as adjutant of Col. Nicholl's regiment, and was present at the battle of White Plains. Reuben attended school at Hoosick, N.Y.; taught school, 1804-05; was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practised in Plattsburg, N.Y., where he was a master in chancery and county judge, and in 1812 was appointed adjutant-general of state militia. When the British invaded Plattsburg in September, 1814, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Moores; and later was division judge advocate and colonel. He was a representative in the 17th congress, 1821-23; judge of the 4th judicial district of New York, 1823-28, and in October, 1828, he removed to Saratoga Springs, N.Y., where he resided at "Pine Grove," an attractive home-stead. He was appointed chancellor of the state of New York in 1828, which office he held until 1848, when the court of chancery was abolished. His name was proposed for judge of the U.S. supreme court by President Tyler in 1844, but was not confirmed by the senate. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church; president of the American Temperance union, and vice-president of the American Bible and Tract societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1835; by Yale in 1839, and by Harvard in 1848. He is the author of: *Rules and Orders of the New York Court of Chancery* (1829), and *Hyde Genealogy* (2 vols., 1864). He was married secondly, in 1851, to the widow of Col. John J. Hardin (q.v.). He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1867.

WANAMAKER, John, cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1833; son of John Nelson and Elizabeth D. (Kockersperger) Wanamaker; and grandson of John and Elizabeth Wanamaker. His first maternal ancestor, a French Huguenot, came to America prior to 1750. He attended the common schools until

1852, when he began to earn his own living; was secretary of the Y.M.C. association of Philadelphia, 1857-61; began business in a clothing house in Philadelphia in 1861; in 1875 established a general store, the first of its kind, under the

title, John Wanamaker, conducted upon a system of his own and on a partially co-operative basis after 1867, and subsequently became successor of the business of A. T. Stewart in New York city. He declined the Republican nomination for representative-at-large to the 48th congress, and also the independent candidacy for mayor of Philadelphia, 1886; was presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket, 1888, and a member of the national Republican executive committee, and was U.S. postmaster-general in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889-93. Mr. Wanamaker founded the Bethany Sunday-school of the Presbyterian denomination, 1858; was an organizer of the Christian Commission during the civil war; president of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, 1870-83; chairman of the bureau of revenue and of the press committee of the Centennial exposition of 1876, and actively associated with the municipal progress of Philadelphia.

WANGER, Irving Price, representative, was born in North Coventry, Pa., March 5, 1852; son of George and Rebecca (Price) Wanger; grandson of Abraham and Mary (Bergey) Wanger, and of John and Mary (Rinehart) Price, and a descendant of a long line of preachers of the religious sect of The Brethren, the first of whom settled in Pennsylvania, about 1717. He attended the public schools of North Coventry and Pottstown; the Hill school in Pottstown, and the Friends high school in West Chester, Pa.; began the study of law in Norristown, Pa., in 1872; was admitted to the bar, Dec. 18, 1875, and commenced practice in Norristown, of which town he was elected burgess in 1878. He was district attorney of Montgomery county, Pa., 1880 and 1886, and a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880. He was married, June 19, 1884, to Emma C., daughter of John and Mary (Amole) Titlow of North Coventry, Pa. He was a Republican representative from the seventh Pennsylvania district in the 53d-58th congresses, 1893-1905, serving as a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the 54th-



57th congresses and as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the post-office department in the 55th-57th congresses.

WANTON, Joseph, colonial governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 15, 1705; son of William and Ruth (Bryant) Wanton; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, and of John Bryant of Scituate, R.I. Edward Wanton emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., prior to 1658, and having become a Quaker, removed to Scituate in 1661, where he established a shipyard and founded a Friends' society. He died in 1716. William Wanton (1670-1733), became a member of the Church of England; captured, with his brother John, a French armed ship in 1697, for which exploit he received an addition to his family coat of arms, and other honors from Queen Anne; established a shipyard in Portsmouth, R.I., 1702; commanded as captain the brigantine *Greyhound* in the war against France and Spain; removed to Newport, R.I., 1703; was speaker of the house of deputies for eight years, and governor of the colony of Rhode Island, 1732-33, his brother John being deputy-governor, 1729-34, and governor, 1734-40. Joseph Wanton was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754; subsequently engaged with marked success in mercantile pursuits in Newport, R.I.; was lieutenant-governor of the colony, 1764-67, and governor from 1769 until 1775, when his re-election was opposed by the general assembly on the ground that he had protested against the passage of the resolution providing for an "Army of Observation." The office of governor was declared vacant from June to October, 1775, when Deputy-Governor Nathaniel Cooke was appointed Governor Wanton's successor. He married Mary, daughter of John Still Winthrop of New London, Conn. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Brown university in 1769, of which university he served as trustee, 1764-76. He died in Newport, R.I., July 19, 1780.

WARD, Aaron, representative, was born in Sing Sing, N.Y., July 5, 1790. He attended Mt. Pleasant academy, New York, and subsequently studied law until his appointment as lieutenant in the 29th U.S. infantry, May 20, 1813, participating in General Hampton's attempt to take Montreal, and was promoted captain May 6, 1814, serving on the frontier until the close of the war, when he again took up the study of law with a Mr. Van Derlen of Oxford, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar; commenced practice in Sing Sing, and was married in 1820 to a daughter of Elkanah Watson (q.v.) of Albany, N.Y., making his home in Mt. Pleasant. He was district attorney for Westchester county, N.Y., and a Democratic representative from New York in the 19th, 20th, 23d-24th and 27th congresses, serving, 1825-29,

1831-37 and 1841-43. He was successively commissioned colonel, brigadier-general and major-general of New York militia, holding the latter commission, 1835-53; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846; visited Europe, 1853-54, and was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the secretaryship of New York in 1855. One of his daughters married Samuel J. Randall (q.v.), representative; another married Thomas Swann (q.v.), and a third married John R. Thomson (q.v.), U. S. senator. General Ward is the author of: *Around the Pyramids* (1863). He died in Georgetown, D.C., March 2, 1867.

WARD, Artemas, soldier, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., Nov. 27, 1727; son of Col. Nahum and Martha (How) Ward; grandson of William and Hannah (Eames) Ward and of Daniel How, and great-grandson of William of Sudbury, Mass., as early as 1639, who was made freeman, 1643, and was a founder of Marlborough, Mass., 1660, where he died, Aug. 10, 1687. Nahum Ward followed the seas in early life; was a proprietor and one of the first settlers of Shrewsbury, Mass., which town he represented in the general court, and of which he was a magistrate, and was justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county from 1745 until his death in 1754. Artemas Ward graduated from Harvard A.B., 1748, A.M., 1751; was elected a member of of the Massachusetts legislature and subsequently of the common council, and appointed a justice of the peace of Shrewsbury in 1752. He was married, July 31, 1750, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge of Groton, Mass., and granddaughter of the Rev. Increase Mather (q.v.). He joined the expedition of Col. Abraham Williams to Lake George in 1755, serving as major of the 3d regiment; held the same rank under Col. William Williams in the general invasion of Canada in 1758; participated as lieutenant-colonel in General Abercrombie's expedition in 1759, and afterward succeeded to the command of the 3d regiment, but was deprived of his commission because of his persistence in giving military and political instruction to his troops. He was a justice of the court of common pleas in 1762; appointed a member of the governor's council in 1768, but his appointment was negated by the governor; a member of the state legislature for several years, his service ending in 1774; a delegate to the Provincial congress of Massachusetts, by which he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Massachusetts forces, Oct. 27, 1774, and commander-in-chief, May 19, 1775, making his headquarters in Cambridge, where he collected 10,000 armed men. The committee of safety having voted on the 15th of June to take possession of Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights, General Ward on the

following night sent forward intrenching tools to the Hill, followed by 1,200 men who arrived about 11 p.m., and, contrary to orders, threw up fortifications on Breed's Hill. On June 17th, having been appointed by congress first major-general of the Continental army, he held the nominal command of the forces around Boston until General Washington's arrival, when he commanded the right wing of the army, and directed the work of fortifying Dorchester Heights. He resigned his commission in April, 1776, but at Washington's request continued in service until the following May; was elected chief-justice of the court of common pleas of Worcester county, Mass., in 1776; was a member of the legislature, 1776-91, serving as speaker of the house, 1785; president of the executive council of the state in 1777, and elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1779, but was prevented by ill health from taking his seat. He was a Federalist representative from Massachusetts in the 2d and 3d congresses, 1791-95. Of his children, Capt. Nahum was a Revolutionary soldier; Artemas, Jr., became chief-justice of the Massachusetts court of common pleas, and Thomas W. (1758-1835), was a magistrate and sheriff of Shrewsbury for eighteen years. General Ward died in Shrewsbury, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800.

WARD, Edgar Melville, artist, was born in Urbana, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1839; son of John Anderson and Eleanor (Macbeth) Ward, and brother of John Q. A. Ward (q.v.). He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861; was a student at the National Academy of Design, 1870-71, and at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 1872-78. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1875; an Academician, 1883, and professor of drawing and painting in the academy from 1882. He was married, Dec. 13, 1882, to Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Etchelberger of Urbana, Ohio. He exhibited at the National Academy, the Centennial exposition, 1876, the Paris Salons of 1878 and 1879 and various other exhibitions. His canvases, which are chiefly genre paintings, include: *Brittany Washerwomen* (1876); *Venetian Water-Carriers* (1878); *Paternal Pride* (1878); *The Sabot-maker* (1878); *The Last Shock* (1880); *The Tobacco Field* (1881); *Scene in a Foundry* (1883); *Locksmith* (1883); *Lace-Makers* (1885); *Motherly Care* (1885); *The Cobblers* (1886); *The Blessing* (1886); *Quilting Party* (1893); *The Coppersmith* in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (1896); *The Taxidermist* (1896); *Spinning* (1897); *Reeling Yarn* (1899); *Reverie* (1901); *Hungry Jack* (1902).

WARD, Elijah, representative, was born in Sing Sing, Sept. 16, 1816; nephew of Aaron Ward (q.v.). He was educated under private instruc-

tors and entered upon a mercantile career, which he abandoned to study law in the University of the City of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, beginning practice in New York city; was judge-advocate-general of the state, 1853-55, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. He was a Democratic representative from New York in the 35th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1857-59 and 1861-65; visited Europe, May-October, 1865, and from August, 1866, to September, 1868, and was elected to the 44th congress, serving, 1875-77. He is the author of two reports on "The Commercial Relations between the United States and the British Provinces," and of *Speeches on Commercial, Financial, and other Subjects* (1877). His biography was written by Robert Hadfield. He died in Roslyn, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 7, 1882.

WARD, Elizabeth Stuart (Phelps), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1844; daughter of the Rev. Austin and Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps. She was baptized Mary Gray, but was given her mother's name in 1852. She was educated in private schools at Andover, in Mrs. Edward's seminary in that town, and in 1857 wrote her first story, which appeared in the *Youth's Companion*. She left school in 1863; engaged in near-by mission work among the factory girls, and began to devote herself to serious literary work. She also gave much of her time to the advancement of women, and to temperance and kindred reforms, and delivered a course of lectures on representative modern fiction at Boston university in 1876. She was married, Oct. 20, 1888, to Herbert D. Ward (q.v.). She contributed to *Harper's*, the *Atlantic*, the *Century* and other magazines. Her first writings were Sunday-school books and other juveniles, of which she wrote a dozen before she became known to maturer readers as the author of: *The Gates Ajar* (1866 and 1869). This was followed by: *Men, Women and Ghosts* (1869); *The Trotty Book*, juvenile (1869); *Hedged In* (1870); *The Silent Partner* (1871); *Trotty's Wedding Tour, and Story Book*, juvenile (1873); *What to Wear* essays (1873); *Poetic Studies* (1875); *The Story of Avis* (1877); *Sealed Orders* (1879); *Friends: A Duet* (1881); *Doctor Zay* (1882); *Beyond the Gates* (1883); *Songs of the Silent World* (1884); *Old Maids, and Burglars in Paradise* (1885); *The Madonna of the Tubs* (1886); *The Gates Between* (1887); *Jack, the Fisherman* (1887); *The Struggle for Immortality*, essays (1889); *Come Forth!* (with Herbert D. Ward, 1890); *The Master of the Magicians* (with Herbert D. Ward, 1890); *Fourteen to One* (1891); *Donald Marcy* (1893); *A Singular Life* (1894); *The Supply at Saint Agatha's* (1896); *The Story of Jesus Christ: An Interpretation* (1897).

WARD, Hamilton, jurist, was born in Salisbury, N.Y., July 3, 1829; son of Peter Hamilton and Eliza (Cleveland) Ward; grandson of Maj. Peter and Maria (Colfax) Ward; great-grandson of Capt. Peter Ward of New Jersey, a Revolutionary officer, and a descendant of Peter Ward, who emigrated from Scotland prior to the Revolution. He studied law in Elmira, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in Cooperstown, N.Y., 1851, commencing practice in Belmont, N.Y. He was married, Oct. 24, 1854, to Mary Adelia, daughter of John and Julia (Burt) Chamberlain of Waterloo, N.Y. He was district attorney of Allegany county, N.Y., 1857-60 and 1863, serving in 1862 under an appointment from the governor in raising troops for the U.S. army, and was a Republican representative from New York in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863-71. He was attorney-general of the state of New York, 1879-81, and a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the state constitution in 1890. On April 28, 1891, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court in the eighth district; was elected in November; served in the general term from Jan. 16, 1895, until the dissolution of that court, Jan. 20, 1896, when he was transferred to the fourth department of the appellate division of the supreme court. He died in Belmont, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1898.

WARD, Henry Augustus, naturalist, was born in Rochester, N.Y., March 9, 1834. He was educated at Williams college, became an assistant to Prof. Louis Agassiz, and in 1860-65 was Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Rochester. He traveled through nearly every country on the globe, making collections in mineralogy and natural history, and founded at Rochester an establishment for preparing cabinets for colleges and academies. He married in 1897 Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, author of several volumes of poems. He has published several scientific monographs.

WARD, Herbert Dickinson, author, was born in Waltham, Mass., June 30, 1861; son of the Rev. William Hayes and Ellen Maria (Dickinson) Ward; grandson of James Wilson and Hetta Lord (Hayes) Ward; and a descendant of Priscilla Alden, also of Gov. William Bradford. His father (Amherst, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, LL.D., 1885; Andover, B.D., 1859; Rutgers and University of the City of New York, D.D., 1873), was editor of the *Independent* from 1868 and the author of several papers on Oriental archaeology distinguishing him as an Assyriologist. Herbert D. Ward was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1884, A.M., 1887, and was married, Oct. 20, 1888, at East Gloucester, Mass., to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of the Rev. Austin and Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps. He was appointed Massachusetts state commissioner of prisons in 1896. He is the author of: *The New Senior at Andover*

(1890); *The Master of the Magicians* (1890); *The Lost Hero* (1890); *The Republic without a President and other Short Stories* (1891); *The Captain of the Kittiwink* (1892); *A Dash for the Pole* (1893); *The White Croen* (1894); *The Burglar who moved Paradise* (1900); *The Light of the World* (1901), and contributions to the leading magazines.

WARD, James Harman, naval officer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 25, 1806. He was graduated from the Norwich Military academy (Norwich university), Vermont, in 1823, and was commissioned midshipman, March 4, 1823, remaining for a time under instruction at the academy. He cruised in the *Constitution*, 1824-28; was promoted passed midshipman, March 23, 1829, and lieutenant, March 3, 1831. He delivered a course of lectures on "Gunnery" in Philadelphia, Pa., 1842 and 1843, with the object of the founding of a naval academy by the government, and upon the establishment of the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., was elected to a professorship, serving, 1845-47. He was attached to the Gulf fleet during the Mexican war; commanded the *Vixen*, 1849-50; was promoted commander, Sept. 9, 1853, and organized the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, originally comprised of the steamers *Thomas*, *Free-born* and the tugs, *Anacostia* and *Resolute*. He participated in the engagement against the batteries at Aquia Creek, May 31 and June 1, 1861, clearing the Virginia banks of obstructions, and opening the river, and in the bombardment of Mathias Point, June 27, where, as he was sighting a gun on the shore, he was struck by a minié ball, and died within an hour, being the first naval officer killed in the civil war. He published: *Elementary Instructions on Naval Ordnances and Gunnery* (1845; enl. ed., 1861); *Manuel of Naval Tactics* (1859), and *Steam for the Millions* (1860). The date of his death at Mathias Point, Va., is June 27, 1861.

WARD, James Thomas, educator, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 21, 1820; son of the Rev. Ulysses and Susan V. (Beall) Ward. He attended Columbian college, D.C., and Brookville (Md.) academy, 1836-38; was editor of the *Weekly Visitor*, Washington, D.C., 1839; was licensed to preach, Aug. 30, 1840, and in April, 1841, entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Protestant church, and remained in that connection until 1866, serving churches in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Compelled to retire from active work on account of ill health, he settled in Westminster, Md., in 1866, where he taught in Fayette R. Buell's academy, which became, through Mr. Ward's influence, the Western Maryland college, and was formally opened as such, Sept. 4, 1867. During his administration as president, 1868-86,

in addition to the main buildings and annex, a dormitory was erected in 1882, and named in his honor, Ward Hall. He was president of Westminster Theological seminary, 1886-97. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Adrian college, Michigan, in 1871, and was made a Fellow of the Society of Sciences, Art and Literature, London, England, in 1887. Dr. Ward was at one time editor of the *Columbian Fountain*, Washington, D.C., and published several addresses, sermons, pamphlets, and a series of "Sketches and Reminiscences of American Protestant Ministers of the Gospel" in the *Recorder*. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1897.

WARD, John Elliot, diplomatist, was born in Sunbury, Ga., Oct. 2, 1814. He attended school in New Haven, Conn., 1838-31, and Amherst college, 1831-32; studied law in Savannah, Ga., was admitted to the bar in 1835 by special act of legislature, not having reached his majority, and attended lectures at Harvard Law school, 1835. He was solicitor-general of Georgia, 1836-38, and district attorney, 1838-39. He was married, Aug. 15, 1839, to Olivia Buckminster, daughter of William Sullivan of Boston, Mass. He was a member of the state legislature, 1839, 1845, and 1853, serving as speaker the last year; was mayor of Savannah, 1854; president of the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856, where he was considered for the Vice-Presidency; was president of the state senate and acting lieutenant-governor of Georgia, 1857-58, and in the latter year was appointed U.S. minister to China, serving until 1861, when he resigned on account of his secession views. In 1866 he removed to New York city, where he continued to practice his profession. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1891.

WARD, John Henry Hobart, soldier, was born in New York city, June 17, 1823; son of James and Esther Ward, the former a soldier of the war of 1812, and a pensioner until his death, 1833; and grandson of John and Sarah Ward, the former a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner until his death, 1834. He attended Trinity collegiate school, New York city, and in 1842 joined the 7th U.S. infantry regiment as a private, attaining the rank of sergeant-major in 1845. During the Mexican war, he took part in the siege of Fort Brown; was wounded at Monterey and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He was married, April 5, 1848, to Isabel, daughter of Col. José M. Garrido of Mexico. He was assistant commissary-general of the state of New York, 1850-55, and commissary-general, 1855-59; recruited the 38th New York volunteer regiment in 1861; was appointed its colonel, and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair

Oaks, Seven Pines, Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run and Chantilly. He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.V., Oct. 4, 1862; commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, being wounded at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania. When General Sickles was wounded at Gettysburg during the second day, the command of the 1st division, 3d army corps, devolved upon General Ward. He was mustered out of service in July, 1864; returned to New York city, and was clerk of New York supreme court, 1870-1903. He was killed by a railroad train at Monroe, Orange county, N.Y., July 24, 1903.

WARD, John Quincy Adams, sculptor, was born in Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830; son of John Anderson and Eleanor (Macbeth) Ward; grandson of Col. William and Elizabeth (Anderson) Ward and of Alexander and Rachel (Whitehill) Macbeth; and a descendant of John Ward of Norfolk, who came to America in the ship *Elizabeth* in 1621, landing at Jamestown, Va. He was educated in the common schools and under private instruction; studied art under Henry K. Brown of New York city, also assisting him on his equestrian statue of Washington, 1850-57; was engaged in modeling busts of John P. Hale, Alexander H. Stephens, Joshua R. Giddings and Hannibal Hamlin in Washington, D.C., 1857-58, and later traveled through the Indian country, making studies for his statue of the *Indian Hunter*, which in 1864 was placed in Central park, New York city, where Mr. Ward opened a studio in 1861, becoming an Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1862, and an Academician in 1863. He was twice married, first, Feb. 10, 1858, to Anna, daughter of John and Rebecca (Noyes) Bamman of New York city; secondly, June 19, 1879, to Julia Devens, daughter of Charles and Julia (Devens) Valentine of New York city. He was vice-president of the National Academy of Design, 1860-71, president, 1872; president of the National Sculpture society from its incorporation in 1896; vice-president of the Fine Arts federation, and of the Century association; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and actively associated with various other art organizations. Of his work, New York city contains a colossal statue of Washington, sub-treasury building (1882); statues of William E. Dodge (1887); Horace Greeley, "Tribune" building, (1890); and Roscoe Conkling; and the following in Central park: *The Freedman* (bronze statuette, 1861); *Seventh Regiment Soldier* (heroic bronze, 1868); *Shakespeare* (1870-71); and *The Pilgrim* (heroic bronze, 1884). His other important works are: *The Good Samaritan*, Boston, Mass. (1874);

statues of Com. M. C. Perry, Newport, R.I. (1866); Gen. John F. Reynolds, Gettysburg, Pa. (1871); William Gilmore Simms, Charleston, S.C. (1873); Gen. Israel Putnam, Hartford, Conn. (1874); Washington, Newburyport, Mass. (bronze, 1876); Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Washington, D.C. (equestrian, 1878); Gen. Daniel Morgan, Spartansburg, S.C. (1880); General Lafayette, Burlington, Vt., (1880); James A. Garfield, monument, Washington, D.C. (1887); Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1891); General Sheridan, Washington, D.C.; the colossal figure of *Poetry* in the Congressional library at Washington (1896), and a bronze statue of H. B. Hyde for the Equitable Life Assurance society (1900). In 1903 he was engaged upon the equestrian statue of General Hancock; also a group of colossal marble figures for the pediment of the New Stock Exchange, Broad street, New York city, and the figure of *Jefferson Accepting the Instrument of Transfer of the Louisiana Territory*, an heroic statue for the World's fair in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

WARD, Lester Frank, paleontologist, was born in Juliet, Ill., June 18, 1841; son of Justus and Silence (Rolph) Ward; grandson of James and Rachael (Hurd) Ward, and of John and Mary (Osborn) Rolph. He attended several schools in Illinois and Iowa until 1860; studied in Towanda, Pa., 1860-62; served in the civil war, 1862-65, being wounded at Chancellorsville; was employed in the U.S. treasury department, Washington, D.C., 1865-81, as chief of the division of navigation and immigration and as librarian of the bureau of statistics, and meanwhile entered Columbian university, from which he was graduated, A.B., 1869, LL.B., 1871; A.M., 1873. He also studied botany at Washington, D.C., 1872-81, and spent the summer of 1875 in the Wahsatch mountains, making collections of plants and woods for the Centennial exposition. He was married, March 6, 1873, to Rosamond Pierce, daughter of Darius and Mary (Caswell) Simons of northern New York. He was assistant geologist of the U.S. geological survey, 1881-83; geologist, 1883-92, and paleontologist of the same from the latter year, meanwhile serving as professor of botany in Columbian university, 1884-86. He was appointed curator of botany and fossil plants in the U.S. national museum, in 1882, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian university, 1897. He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Anthropological, Biological and Geological societies of Washington, of the American Philosophical society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic association, the International Geological congress, and

the International Institute of Sociology, of which he was president in 1903. He is the author of: *Haeckel's Genesis of Man* (1879); *The Flora of Washington* (1881); *Dynamic Sociology* (1883); *Sketch of Paleobotany* (1885); *Synopsis of the Flora of the Laramie Group* (1887); *Types of the Laramie Flora* (1887); *Geographical Distribution of Fossil Plants* (1889); *The Psychic Factors of Civilization* (1893); *The Potomac Formation* (1895); *Analogies in the Lower Cretaceous of Europe and America* (1896); *Outlines of Sociology* (1898); *Cretaceous Formation of the Black Hills* (1899); *Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States* (first paper, 1900; second paper, 1904); *Sociology at the Paris Exposition of 1900* (1901); *Contemporary Sociology* (1902); *Pure Sociology* (1903). His *Dynamic Sociology, Psychic Factors and Outlines of Sociology*, were translated into Russian, but the first-named was not permitted to appear, and its Polish translation was also suppressed. His bibliography included 456 titles in 1903.

WARD, Marcus Lawrence, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N.J., Nov. 9, 1812; son of Moses and Fanny (Brown) Ward; grandson of James and Lydia (Nesbit) Ward, and a descendant of John Ward, Senior, one of the original settlers of Newark, N.J., 1666. He was liberally educated; engaged, like his father, in mercantile pursuits, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in 1855. He was married, June 30, 1840, to Susan Longworth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longworth) Morris of Newark, N.J. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1864, and during the civil war gave his entire attention to promoting the physical welfare of the soldiers and their families, fitting out at his own expense a hospital at Newark, which was named the "Ward U.S. general hospital" in his honor, and after the war, was utilized as a home for wounded soldiers. He also originated a system of free communication between soldiers and their families, and a free pension bureau, of which he assumed the entire financial responsibility. He was the defeated Republican gubernatorial candidate of New Jersey in 1862; an elector-at-large on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, 1864, and governor of New Jersey, 1865-68. He was chairman of the Republican national committee, 1866; a representative from New Jersey in the 43d congress, 1873-75, and declined the appointment of commissioner of Indian affairs in December, 1875. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical society; of the Newark Library association; the New Jersey Art Union, and was actively associated with various public movements for the betterment of the unfortunate and down-trodden. He died in Newark, N.J., April 25, 1884.

WARD, Matthias, senator, was born in Elbert county, Ga., in 1800. He removed at an early age to Madison county, Ala., where he received his education, taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Jefferson, Texas, in 1836; was a member of the Texas congress; one of the first state senators; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1852 and 1856, and to the state conventions of the latter year, serving also as president. He was appointed U.S. senator from Texas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Pinckney Henderson, and served from Dec. 6, 1858, to Jan. 4, 1860, when Louis T. Wigfall was elected. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 13, 1861.

WARD, May Alden, author and lecturer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1853; daughter of Prince and Rebecca (Neal) Alden; granddaughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Allington) Alden, and of Henry and Katherine (Bigelow) Neal; a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of Plymouth colony, through the line of: 2d, Jonathan, 3d, Andrew, 4th, Prince, and 5th, Andrew S. She was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, M.L.A., 1872, and continued her studies in Halle, and Dresden, Germany, 1873-74. She was married, June 3, 1873, in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, to William Godman Ward (q.v.). She was elected a member of the Boston Authors' club; was president of the New England Woman's Press association, 1895-97; president of Cantabrigia, 1897-1901; and in 1901 became president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is the author of: *Life of Dante* (1887); *Petrarch, a Sketch of his Life and Works* (1891); *Old Colony Days* (1896); *Prophets of the Nineteenth Century* (1900).

WARD, Richard Halsted, biologist and microscopist, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., June 17, 1837; son of Israel Currie and Almeda (Hanks) Ward; grandson of Nehemiah and Lydia (Nutmans) Ward and of Joseph and Anna (Frary) Hanks. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from Columbia, M.D., 1862, giving special attention to the study of botany and microscopy. He was acting assistant-surgeon, U.S.A., at Nashville, Tenn., in the spring of 1862, spent a year in Minneapolis to recover his impaired health; and in 1863 began the practice of his profession in Troy, N.Y., serving from 1868 as attending, and subsequently as consulting, physician to Marshall infirmary and sanitarium, and also as secretary of its board of governors. He was married, June 10, 1862, to Charlotte Allen, daughter of Caleb Dodd and Susan (Moore) Baldwin of Bloomfield, N.J. He was instructor in botany in Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1867-69, and professor of botany, and lecturer on histology and microscopy, in the in-

stitute, 1869-92; on which subjects he also lectured before many scientific societies. Being one of the pioneers as a specialist in microscopy, he did much original work in investigations of water-supply, food and adulterations, blood, handwriting, commercial products, and various economic, sanitary and legal cases; and took part in contriving and introducing improved methods and apparatus in microscopy. He spent his summer vacations in travel, being especially interested in botanizing and mountain climbing; and he thus visited nearly every section of America, and almost every country in Europe. Dr. Ward was president of the Troy Scientific association, 1870-77 and from 1880; of the Rensselaer County (N.Y.) Medical society, 1877-78; of the National Microscopical Congress, Indianapolis, 1878; and of the American Society of Microscopists, 1879, and honorary member from 1896; manager of the American Postal Microscopical club, 1875-95, and its president thereafter; was active in organizing the national committee on micrometry, 1878; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and chairman of its microscopical sub-section, 1872, 1876 and 1877; a member of the American Metrological society, and of the American Forestry association; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; and a fellow or honorary member of several European microscopical societies. He represented America on the committee of Honor and Patronage of the International Exposition of Microscopy, on the tri-centennial of the invention of the microscope, Antwerp, Belgium, 1891; and was a delegate or member at several meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the International Medical Congress. He conducted the department of Microscopy of the *American Naturalist*, 1871-82; was joint editor with the Rev. A. B. Hervey of the American revision of Julius W. Behrens's "The Microscope in Botany" (1885), and is the author of the article on Microscopy in Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia, 1884, and of many scientific papers in journals, magazines, and the Proceedings of societies.

WARD, Samuel, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725; son of Richard and Mary (Tillinghast) Ward; grandson of Thomas Ward and of John Tillinghast and great-grandson of John Ward who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1661 and settled at Newport, R. I., where he died in April, 1698. Samuel was graduated from Cambridge college, England, in 1743; was married in 1745, to Anna, daughter of Simon and Deborah (Greene) Ray of Block Island, and settled in Westerly, R.I. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; chief-justice of the colony, 1761-

62, and was elected governor in 1762, serving successive re-elections in 1765 and 1766. He was one of the founders of Rhode Island college, and a trustee, 1764-76; refused to enforce the Stamp Act, and took a decided stand against the aggressions of England; was chosen as colleague with Stephen Hopkins as a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental congress, 1774-76, and was chairman of the committee that reported in favor of appointing Col. George Washington as general of the American army. He died of smallpox at Philadelphia, Pa., and was buried in the churchyard of the first Baptist church in Philadelphia, where a monument was erected to his memory by the Rhode Island legislature, and in 1860 his remains were removed to Newport, R.I. The date of his death is March 25, 1776.

WARD, Samuel, diplomatist, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1814; son of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward; grandson of Col. Samuel and Phoebe (Greene) Ward, and of Benjamin Clarke and Sarah (Mitchell) Cutler; great-grandson of Gov. Samuel (q.v.) and Anne (Ray) Ward and of Gov. William and Catharine (Ray) Greene, and a descendant (maternally) from John Demer-maker, who came from Holland to Massachusetts and changed his name to Cutler. His father was a founder of the University of the City of New York, and treasurer of its council, 1831-32, and president of the City Temperance society. He attended Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., and was graduated from Columbia college, New York, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He traveled and studied abroad, becoming proficient in the German, Spanish and French languages, and in 1835 became a partner in his father's banking house in New York city. In 1848 he went to California, where he mastered the dialects of the Indian tribes, and in 1854 visited Mexico. He was secretary of a government expedition to Paraguay in 1858; was sent on a diplomatic mission to Nicaragua in 1862, and on his return in 1863, settled in Washington, D.C., dividing his time between that place and England. He was the original of Francis Marion Crawford's (q.v.) Mr. Dellingham in "Dr. Claudius." The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Tübingen. He was twice married: first, in 1835, to a daughter of William B. and Margaret R. (Livingston) Astor of New York city; and secondly, in 1843, to Medora, daughter of John R. and Suzette Grymes of New Orleans, La. He is the author of: *Lyrical Recreations* (1865). He died in Pegli, Italy, May 19, 1884.

WARD, William Godman, educator and author, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1848; son of Hubbard Porter and Ann Matilda (Burdett) Ward; grandson of Zephaniah and Joanna (Ward) Ward, and of John Morgan and

Isabella (Campbell) Burdett, and a descendant of William Ward of Cambridge and Sudbury, Mass., who was in Sudbury as early as 1639, as local records show. From William the descent was through: 2d, Samuel, 3d, Joseph, 4th, Phineas, 5th, Phineas 2d, 6th, Zephaniah. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B. 1872, A. M. 1875; from Drew Theological seminary, B. D., 1873, and was a student of history at the University of Halle, Prussia, 1873-74, and in Berlin, Germany, 1886. He was married, June 3, 1873, to May Alden (q. v.). He was principal in public schools three years before leaving college, and was principal of Vermillion institute, Hayesville, Ohio, 1875-76. He served in the North Ohio conference, 1876-85; was professor of history and political science in Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, 1887-90; president of Spokane (Washington) college, 1890-92; professor of rhetoric and English criticism, Syracuse university, 1893-94, and professor of English literature and head of the department of English, 1894-98. In 1898 he was appointed professor of English literature in Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., which he had already served as lecturer for several years. He became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and of the Boston Authors club. He is the author of: *Tennyson's Debt to Environment* (1898); *The Poetry of Robert Browning* (1898); *Art for Schools* (1899); *Studies in Literature* (1901).

WARD, William Thomas, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., Aug. 9, 1808. He attended St. Mary's college near Lebanon, Ky.; subsequently studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Greensburg, Ky. He served in the Mexican war as major of the 4th Kentucky volunteers, 1847-48; was a member of the state legislature, 1850, and a Whig representative from Kentucky in the 32d congress, 1851-53. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 18, 1861; recruited a brigade of twenty-two companies, and was in command of the entire force south of Louisville, Ky. He took part in the pursuit of Gen. John H. Morgan, 1862; served in the Army of the Ohio in November, 1862, and in General Sherman's Atlanta campaign commanded the 3d division, 20th corps, Army of the Cumberland, temporarily commanding the 1st brigade in the same corps and being wounded at Resaca, May, 1864. He served with distinction at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; resumed command of his division on the march to the sea, and for his gallantry in the engagements which terminated in Johnston's surrender, was brevetted major-general, Feb. 24, 1865. At the close of the war he took up the practice of law which he prosecuted with eminent success in Louisville, Ky., where he died, Oct. 12, 1878.

WARE, Henry, theologian, was born in Sherborn, Mass., April 1, 1764; son of John and Martha (Prentiss) Ware; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Wood) Ware and of Henry Prentiss, and a descendant of Robert Ware, who came from England in 1642, and settled at Dedham, Mass., being made freeman, 1647. He worked on a farm; attended the district school winters; prepared for college under the Rev. Elijah Brown, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1785, A. M., 1788. He taught school in Cambridge, Mass., 1785-87, meanwhile studying theology, and was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian church at Hingham, Mass., Oct. 24, 1787, serving until



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1805. He was Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard, 1805-40, and professor emeritus, 1840-45, his election instigating the famous Unitarian Congregational controversy, which resulted in the separation of the two bodies of the church, Dr. Ware becoming one of the founders of the conservative school of Unitarianism. He was acting president of Harvard in 1810 and 1828-29, receiving the honorary degree of D.D. from the college in 1806. He was three times married: first, March 31, 1789, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jonas and Lucy (Bowes) Clark of Lexington, Mass; secondly, Feb. 9, 1807, to Mary, daughter of James Otis, and widow of Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., and thirdly, Sept. 18, 1807, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bowes of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists*, written in answer to "Letters to Unitarians" by Dr. Leonard Woods (1820); *Answer to Dr. Woods' Reply* (1822); *Postscript to an Answer* (1823); and *An Inquiry into the Foundation, Evidences, and Truths of Religion*, lectures (2 vols., 1842). See: "Discourse on Life and Character" by Dr. J. G. Palfrey. He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1845.

WARE Henry, Jr., clergyman, was born in Hingham, Mass., April 21, 1794; son of the Rev. Dr. Henry (q. v.) and Mary (Clark) Ware. He was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1812; A. M., 1815; was an assistant teacher in Phillips Exeter academy, New Hampshire, 1812-14; studied theology under his father; was licensed to preach in 1815, and ordained pastor of the Second Unitarian church in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1817. As successor to Noah Webster, he edited the *Christian Disciple*, afterward the *Christian Examiner*, 1819-22; visited Europe, 1829-30, for the benefit of his health, and upon his return resigned his

pastorate and was succeeded by Ralph Waldo Emerson (q. v.) who had become his colleague in the Second Church, in 1829. He was professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care in Harvard Divinity school, 1829-40; and Parkman professor of the same, 1840-42. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1834, of which college he was an overseer, 1820-30. He was married, first, in October, 1817, to Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oliver) Waterhouse of Cambridge, Mass; and secondly, June 11, 1827, to Mary Lovell (1798-1849), daughter of Mark and Mary (Lovell) Pickard of Boston, Mass. Her "Memoir" was written by the Rev. Edward B. Hall. Of Dr. Ware's three sons who survived him, John F. W. Ware became a Unitarian clergyman, and William Robert Ware an architect of note. Dr. Ware was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and is the author of: *Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching* (1824); *Sermons* (1825); *The Formation of Christian Character* (1831); *The Life of the Saviour* (1832); *Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth* (1837), also memoirs of Joseph Priestly, Noah Webster and others, fugitive sermons, essays and poems. See his "Memoir" by Dr. John Ware (2 vols., 1846) and selections from his writings by Chandler Robbins (4 vols., 1846-47). Dr. Ware died in Framingham Mass., Sept. 22, 1843.

WARE, Nicholas, senator, was born in Caroline county, Va., son of Capt. Robert Ware. He removed at an early age with his parents to Edgefield, S.C., and subsequently to Augusta, Ga., where he began the study of medicine, and later that of law, supplementing his studies at the law school of Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar; commenced practice in Augusta, of which city he served as mayor and as judge of the city court, and in 1821 was elected U.S. senator from Georgia to succeed Freeman Walker (q. v.), resigned, taking his seat, Dec. 11, and serving by re-election until his death. He was president of the board of trustees of the academy of Richmond county, and trustee of the University of Georgia, 1816-24. He died while visiting New York city, Sept. 7, 1824.

WARE, William, author, was born in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 3, 1797; son of the Rev. Dr. Henry (q. v.) and Mary (Clark) Ware. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and B. D., 1819; was pastor of the First Congregational (All Souls) church in New York city, 1821-36; subsequently held temporary charges in Waltham and West Cambridge, Mass., and in 1847 served as minister-at-large in Boston, Mass. After resigning his pastorate in New York city, he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits, being proprietor and editor of the *Christian*

Examiner, 1838-44. He visited Europe, 1848-49, and for two years following his return, lectured upon his travels in New York and Boston. He was married, June 10, 1823, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oliver) Waterhouse. He published: *Letters from Palmyra* (2 vols., 1837), re-published as *Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra* (London and New York, 1868); *Probus*, afterwards published as *Aurelian* (5 vols., 1838); *Julian, or Scenes in Judea* (2 vols., 1841); *American Unitarian Biography* (2 vols., 1850-51); *Sketches of European Capitals*, lectures (1851); *Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston* (1852), and a *Memoir of Nathaniel Bacon* in Sparks's "American Biography" (1848). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 19, 1852.

WARFIELD, Benjamin Breckinridge, theologian, was born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5, 1851; son of William (q.v.) and Mary Cabell (Breckinridge) Warfield. He received his primary education at private schools at Lexington, Ky., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and from Princeton Theological seminary, 1876, meanwhile continuing his studies abroad, 1872-73, and at the University of Leipzig, 1876-77. He was married, Aug. 3, 1876, to Anna Pearce daughter of George Blackburn and Eliza (Pearce) Kinkead of Lexington, Ky. He was stated supply at Concord church, Kentucky; at the First Presbyterian church, Dayton, Ohio, 1875-76, and at the First Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1877; was instructor in New Testament literature and exegesis in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1878-79, and professor of the same, 1879-87, becoming in the latter year professor of didactic and polemical theology at Princeton Theological seminary, a position he still held in 1903. He was ordained evangelist by the presbytery of Ebenezer, April 26, 1879. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, 1880, and that of LL.D., 1892; the latter degree also by Davidson college, N.C., 1892. Dr. Warfield was a delegate to the Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches, Belfast, 1884, and to the General assembly, 1890. He was one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Review*, 1889, and editor-in-chief of the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, 1890-1902, and is the author of: *Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (1886); *Augustine's Anti-Pelagian Treatises* (1887); *Two Studies in the History of Doctrine* (1893); *The Right of Systematic Theology* (1897); *The Significance of the Westminster Standards* (1898); *Acts, Pastoral Epistles and Philemon*, one volume of "The Temple Bible" (1902); *The Power of God unto Salvation* (1903), and several tracts and pamphlets which were liberally distributed.

WARFIELD, Catherine Anne, author, was born in Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1816; daughter of Nathaniel Ware, and maternal granddaughter of Capt. Charles Percy of the British navy, who settled in Louisiana at an early date. Nathaniel A. Ware (1789-1854), at one time secretary of the Territory of Mississippi, published: "Views of the Federal Constitution," "Notes on Political Economy" and a brief treatise on the Pestalozzian educational system. Catherine A. Ware removed with her parents to Philadelphia, Pa., where she began her education, and subsequently attended a school in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was married in 1833 to Robert E. Warfield of Lexington, Ky., and after 1857 made her home on a farm in Pewee valley, near Louisville, Ky. She published, with her sister, Eleanor Percy (Ware) Lee (1820-1849), *The Wife of Leon and Other Poems by Two Sisters of the West* (1843); *The Indian Chamber, and Other Poems* (1846), and is the independent author of the following novels: *The Household of Bouverie* (1855; 2d ed., 1875); *The Romance of the Green Seal* (1867); *Miriam Monfort, or Monfort Hall* (1873); and its sequel *Miriam's Memoirs, or Romance of Beauseincourt; Hester Howard's Temptation* (1873); *A Double Wedding* (1875); *Lady Ernestine* (1876); *Sea and Shore* (1876); *Ferne Fleming* (1877), and its sequel, *The Cardinal's Daughter* (1877). She died at her home near Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1877.

WARFIELD, Ethelbert Dudley, educator, was born in Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1861; son of William (q.v.) and Mary Cabell (Breckinridge) Warfield, and brother of Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield (q.v.). He attended a private school in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton university), A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885, and from Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1885. He studied at Wadham college, Oxford, 1882-83; was admitted to the Kentucky bar in June, 1884, and to the New York bar in June, 1885, and practiced in Lexington, Ky., 1886-88, serving as a presidential elector at large on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888. He was president of Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1888-91, also holding the chair of history; and in 1891 became president of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and Blair professor of history and political science. He was married, first, Jan. 28,



1886, to Sarah Lacy, daughter of Rev. Dr. James Hall and Susan (Oliver) Brookes of St. Louis, Mo.; and secondly, Aug. 28, 1890, to Eleanor Frances, daughter of James Edward and E. Lovisa (Walker) Tilton of Natick, Mass. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in October, 1899, having previously served as a ruling elder and often as a member of the church courts. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (Princeton) and by Miami university in 1891. He was a trustee *ex officio* of Lafayette college from 1891; a director of Princeton Theological seminary from 1894; a member of the American Philosophical and Historical societies; a fellow of the American Geographical society, and of other learned organizations. He is the author of: *The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798*, a monograph (1887); *At the Evening Hour* (1898); *Memoir of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, U.S.N.* (1898). He was on leave of absence from Lafayette, 1902-03, in Europe.

WARFIELD, Henry Ridgely, representative, was born at "Bushy Park," Anne Arundel county, Md., Sept. 14, 1774; son of Dr. Charles Alexander and Eliza (Ridgely) Warfield, and grandson of Maj. Henry Ridgely. Dr. Warfield (1751-1813) was an originator of the Medical school of the University of Maryland, and as a member of the Whig club, set fire to the *Peggy Stuart* at Annapolis, Md., destroying her cargo of tea. Henry R. Warfield removed to Frederick Town, Md., and was a Federalist representative from Maryland in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819-25, deciding the vote of his state in favor of John Quincy Adams as President. He died in Frederick Town, Md., March 18, 1839.

WARFIELD, William, author, was born near Lexington, Ky., May 30, 1827; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Caldwell) Warfield; grandson of Elisha and Ruth (Burgess) Warfield and of William and Ann (Sutherland) Caldwell, and a descendant of Richard Warfield, who immigrated to Annapolis, Md., in or about 1662, and Ellen (or Elenor), his wife. He attended Transylvania university, being graduated from the college of arts in 1846; continued his studies in the medical department of the university, 1846-48, and subsequently gave his attention to the breeding of live stock at his country-place, known as "Grasmere," becoming through his writings, an international authority on the subject. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned a captain by President Lincoln, but he served only a short time owing to ill health. He repeatedly refused to become a candidate for public office, but among offices received by appointment served as commissioner to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. He was married, Dec.

21, 1848, to Mary Cabell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Jefferson Breckinridge (q.v.) and Ann Sophonisba (Preston) Breckinridge. His publications include: *American Short-Horn Importations* (1884); *History of Shorthorned Cattle in America* (1892); and *The Theory and Practice of Cattle Breeding* (1889), besides numerous papers in live-stock journals, American and British.

WARMAN, Cy, author, was born in Greenup, Ill., June 22, 1855; son of John and Nancy (Askew) Warman; grandson of Wilson L. and Rebecca (Doté) Warman, and of — and Nancy (Horton, Askew, and a descendant of John Warmann, Dutchman, and of the early settlers of Mercer county, Ky., and of François Doté, a pioneer in the settlement of Louisiana, who married Polly McKinney. He attended the common schools, and engaged as a farmer and wheat broker in Pocahtontas, Ill., until 1880, when he removed to Denver, Col., where he was employed as a locomotive fireman and engineer, and was editor of the *Western Railway*, 1888. He was twice married: first, in 1879, to Ida Blanch, daughter of George Washington and Sharlot Hays of St. Jacobs, Ill., who died in 1887; and secondly, May 17, 1892, to Myrtle Marie, daughter of Ezra Newell and Sharlot (Cook) Jones of Denver. He edited the *Western Railway*, Denver, 1890, and the *Chronicle*, Creede, Col., 1892; traveled in Europe and the Orient, 1894-95; resided in Washington, D.C., 1896, and in 1897 made his home in London, Ontario. He is the author of the popular song, *Sweet Marie*, and of: *Tales of an Engineer* (1895); *The Express Messenger*; and *Other Tales of the Railroad* (1897); *Frontier Stories* (1898); *The Story of the Railroad* (1898); *The White Mail* (1899); *Snow on the Headlight* (1899); *Short-Rails* (1900); *The Last Spike* (1903), and many poems and short stories in magazines.

WARMOTH, Henry Clay, governor of Louisiana, was born in McLeansboro, Ill., May 9, 1842; son of Isaac Saunders and Eleanor (Lane) Warmoth. He attended public and private schools in Fairfield and Salem, Ill.; in 1861 was admitted to the bar in Lebanon, Mo., where he began practice, and was district attorney of the eighteenth judicial district of Missouri, 1862. He was brigadier-general of state militia; commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 32d Missouri infantry, in 1862, being wounded in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas post; assigned to the staff of Gen. John A. McClernand, and served during the Vicksburg campaign; was subsequently on the staff of Gen. E.O.C. Lord, 13th army corps, and commanded his regiment during the campaigns against Generals Forrest and Stephen D. Lee. He joined Grant's army in the attack on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Moun-

tain, his regiment leading in the assault and capture of Rossville Gap, Sept. 20, 1863; was again on the staff of General McClelland, 1864; afterward served in General Banks's Texas campaign and as judge of the military court, Department of the Gulf, 1864-65. After the war he settled in New Orleans, La.; was a delegate to the Philadelphia Union convention, 1866, and in the same year was sent to the 40th congress, but failed to obtain a seat, congress deciding not to re-admit Louisiana to the Union. He represented Plaquemines parish in the general assembly; was governor of Louisiana, 1868, and military governor of the state by appointment from General Grant, until the new constitution of the state was accepted by congress in 1868, when he was inaugurated and continued to serve until 1873. He subsequently became a sugar planter in Plaquemines parish, La.; was a member of the state legislature, 1876-77, and was married, May 30, 1877, to Sally, daughter of James M. Durand. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1879; collector of customs of the port of New Orleans, La., 1889-93; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1886 and 1900, and in 1890 built the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle railroad, of which he was president in 1903. He made his home on his plantation in Plaquemines parish, La.

WARNER, Adoniram Judson, soldier, was born in Wales, Erie county, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1834; son of Levi and Hepsibah (Dickinson) Warner; grandson of Omri and Prudence (Hollister) Warner and of Salmon and Phebe (Baker) Dickinson, and a descendant of Charles Warner of Sandersfield, Mass., and later of Rutland, Vt. He attended the schools at Beloit, Wis., and New York Central college, and was principal of the Academy at Lewiston, Pa.; superintendent of public schools in Mifflin county, and principal of the Mercer Union schools, 1856-61. He was married,

April 5, 1856, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman and Sarah Nims (Porter) Butts of Wayne county, N.Y. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as captain in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; was successively advanced to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865, and colonel,

U.S. Veteran Reserve Corps. He was severely wounded at Antietam in 1862; was commander of a post at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar. He moved to Marietta, Ohio; engaged extensively in the railroad, coal and iron business; was a Democratic representative from the 15th and 17th congressional districts in the 46th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1879-81 and 1883-87. He was subsequently engaged in the construction of electric roads, and the development of water powers in the south. He was president of the American Bimetallic union from its organization, and is the author of: *Appreciation of Money* (1877); *Source of Value of Money* (1882); a number of pamphlets on economic questions, and had a history of the bimetallic movement in the United States in preparation (1903).

WARNER, Charles Dudley, editor and author, was born in Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829; son of Justus and Sylvia (Hitchcock) Warner; grandson of Abel and Sally (Cook) Warner and of Samuel and Thirza (Cooley) Hitchcock and a descendant of Francis Cook of the *Mayflower*. Upon his father's death in 1834, he was taken to Charlemont, Mass., and in 1842 removed to Cazenovia, N.Y. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, contributing while in college to the *Knickerbocker* and *Putnam's* magazines; was a member of a surveyor's party on the Missouri frontier, 1853-54; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1856, and practiced law in Chicago, Ill., 1856-60. He was married in 1856, to Susan, daughter of William Eliot and Susan (Smythe) Lee of New York city. He was assistant editor of the *Hartford* (Conn.) *Press*, 1860-61, to which paper he had previously contributed; succeeded Joseph R. Hawley (q.v.) as editor-in-chief, 1861-67, and after the consolidation of the *Press* with the *Courant*, was co-proprietor and co-editor, 1867-84. In 1884 Mr. Warner joined the editorial staff of *Harper's Magazine*, conducting "The Editor's Drawer" until 1892, and subsequently "The Editor's Study" until its discontinuance in 1898, after which date he retired from active literary labors. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale, 1872, and from Dartmouth, 1884; that of L.H.D. from Hamilton, 1886, and from Princeton, 1896; D.C.L. from



Charles Dudley Warner



A. J. Warner

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the University of the South, 1889, and J.U.D. elsewhere. He was president of the American Social Science association; vice-president of the Egypt Exploration Fund of England, and of the National Prison congress; a member of the State commission on prisons, and also of that on sculpture; member of the Century, Authors and Players clubs of New York city; of the Authors and Tavern clubs of Boston, and of numerous kindred organizations in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Warner's extensive travel-experience, both at home and abroad, resulted in the following descriptive publications: *Saunterings* (1873); *Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing* (1874); *My Winter on the Nile* (1876); *In the Levant* (1876); *In the Wilderness* (1878); *A Roundabout Journey* (1883); *Their Pilgrimage* (1886); *On Horseback* (1888); *Studies in the South and West* (1889); *Our Italy, Southern California* (1890). His essays include: *My Summer in a Garden* (1870); *Backlog Studies* (1872); *Being a Boy* (1877); *Washington Irving* (1881), his initial contribution to the "American Men of Letters Series," of which he was editor; *As We Were Saying* (1891); *As We Go* (1893); *The Relation of Literature to Life* (1896), lectures delivered at Princeton, Yale, Trinity, Cornell and Tulane universities, and *The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote* (1897). He is also the author of: *The Gilded Age*, with S. L. Clemens (1873); the trilogy of novels: *A Little Journey in the World* (1889), *The Golden House* (1894), and *That Fortune* (1899); the monographs, *Captain John Smith* (1881), and *The Work of Washington Irving* (1893), and the miscellaneous writings: *The American Newspaper* (1870); *Papers on Penology*, with others (1886), and *Looking Forward; The Dual Government Realized* (1890). Mr. Warner's most comprehensive editorial work is the construction of *A Library of the World's Best Literature* (30 vols., 1896-98). He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1900.

WARNER, Hiram, jurist, was born in Hampshire county, Mass., Oct. 29, 1802. He received a good education and in 1819 removed to Georgia and taught school, 1819-22. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and established himself in practice in Knoxville, Ga. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1829-31, judge of the superior court, 1833-40; judge of the state supreme court, 1845-53, and was elected a Democratic representative from Georgia in the 34th congress, serving, 1855-57, and declining re-election in 1856. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1860; and a member of the Georgia secession convention of 1861 where he opposed the measure and after the war sustained the reconstruction acts of the United States congress. He was appointed judge of the reorganized supreme court, and in 1872 was appointed chief

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justice, serving till his death in Atlanta, Ga., 1881.

WARNER, James Meech, soldier, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 29, 1836. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1860; promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry, July 1, 1860, and served on frontier duty at Fort Wise, Colo., 1860-62. He was promoted 2d lieutenant of 8th infantry, Feb. 28, 1861, and 1st lieutenant, May 30, 1861; appointed colonel of 11th Vermont volunteers, Sept. 1, 1862, and attached to the heavy artillery in the defences of Washington, D.D., 1862-64. He was severely wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; commanded the 1st brigade, Hardin's division, in the defences of Washington in July, 1864; took part in the Shenandoah campaign, August-December, 1864, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 1, 1864, for Spottsylvania, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and promoted captain, U.S.A., Oct. 8, 1864. He was on leave of absence during part of the Petersburg campaign, but again commanded his regiment in the Appomattox campaign at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 9, 1865, for gallantry in the field during the rebellion; promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 8, 1865; was on waiting orders, July, 1865-January, 1866, and mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Feb. 13, 1866, and removed to Albany, where he engaged in paper manufacturing. He was appointed postmaster of Albany by President Harrison. He died in New York city, March 16, 1897.

WARNER, Millard Fillmore, educator, was born in Tuscarawas, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1848; son of Jonas and Catherine (Lister) Warner; grandson of Daniel and Mary (Simmers) Warner, and of Alfred and Sarah (Haga) Lister, and a descendant of Ichabod Warner who came from England at an early period. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; from Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J., B.D., 1873, and from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1877. He served in the Newark (N.J.) conference of the M.E. church, 1873-78, and in the North Ohio conference, 1878-87. He was married, Jan. 5, 1876, to Mabel Gray, daughter of James and Rachel (Brands) De Witt of Harmony, N.J. He was professor of Hebrew and English in Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, 1887-94; acting president of the university, 1894, and president, 1895-99, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. R.M. Freshwater, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Berea and Cleveland, Ohio, 1899-1903, and in Akron, Ohio, from 1903. He was a senator from the twenty-fifth district in

the general assembly of Ohio, 1902-03. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Baldwin university in 1894. Dr. Warner edited the Sunday-school lesson comments in the *Western Christian Advocate*, 1879-84, and a *Commentary on Galatians* (1883).

WARNER, Olin Levi, sculptor, was born in Sittfield, Conn., April 9, 1844. He removed with his father, an itinerant Methodist minister, to Amsterdam, N.Y., where he attended the public schools, and later the Seward Institute. He was a telegraph operator and from 1866 to 1869 was employed in the Southern Express company's office at Atlanta, Ga. In 1869 he sailed for Paris; studied sculpture at the École des Beaux Arts, 1869-72, and opened a studio in New York city in 1872. He was a member of the Society of American Artists, 1877-96, and an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1888-96. Among his works are the statuettes *May* (1872), and *Twilight* (1878); a colossal medallion of Edwin Forrest (1876); *Dancing Nymph* (1879); statues of Governor Williams A. Buckingham, in the capitol at Hartford, Conn., William Lloyd Garrison in Boston and General Charles Devens; and portrait busts of Rutherford B. Hayes, J. Alden Wier (1880), Maud Morgan and William F. Morgan (1887). He received the commission for the bronze doors for the main entrance of the new Congressional library at Washington, and completed one, but before he could start the second, he died at New York city, Aug. 14, 1896.

WARNER, Seth, soldier, was born in Roxbury parish, Woodbury, Conn., May 17, 1743; son of Dr. Benjamin Warner. He removed with his father to Bennington, Vt., in 1765, having joined the movement to the New Hampshire grants, and became well known as a hunter and trapper. In 1771 he was elected captain of a company of Green Mountain Boys organized to resist New York authority, and was outlawed with Ethan Allen. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he was appointed second in command of the expedition to Ticonderoga, and although he was left with the rear-guard on the east shore of the lake, while Allen and a small detachment took Fort Ticonderoga, he successfully led the detachment that captured Crown Point. He seconded Allen's efforts to secure an invasion of Canada. He accompanied him to Philadelphia and Albany to urge the plan on the Continental congress. A regiment of native Vermonters was raised, and Warren was elected its colonel, but the New York congress withheld commissions from the regiment, and the Continental congress upheld the action. When the invasion of Canada was finally begun in the fall of 1775, Warner and his Green Mountain Boys joined General Montgomery, by whom he was appointed colonel and

sent to Montreal to watch the enemy. He defeated General Carlton's attempt to raise the siege of Quebec, and commanded at an action at Longueuil. The regiment was discharged, Nov. 20, 1775, but Warner raised a regiment for the relief of the army after the repulse at Quebec, and when the retreat was made to Ticonderoga he commanded the rear-guard. He was commissioned colonel of a regiment of regular troops for permanent service, and was stationed at Ticonderoga throughout the campaign of 1776. In 1777 he raised a troop of 900 Vermonters, and marched them to the relief of St. Clair at Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777, but on the evacuation of the post he again commanded the rear-guard, and on being overtaken by Fraser in command of the British advance, July 7, 1777, was defeated at the battle at Hubbardston and retreated to Manchester, where he protected the stores at Bennington and arrested Burgoyne's advance by harassing his flanks. He aided in planning the attack on Raun's intrenchment during the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, and led the charge on Breyman's battalion that gained time for the American troops to rally and form a new line-of-battle. He served with General Gates throughout the rest of campaign; commanded the expedition to Lake George landing, and captured the British vessels there. He was ordered to Albany in April, 1778, and sent by Schuyler on a particular command into Yessop's Patent, which he executed with skill and address, guarding against the Indian attacks, watching the Tories, and protecting communications. He was wounded from an ambush of Indians in September, 1780, and returned to Bennington. The proprietors of several towns had voted him land as a reward for his services, but most of it was sold for taxes, and in 1777 congress granted him 2,000 acres in Essex county. In 1782 he was a member of a committee to protest to Governor Chittenden against the sending of prisoners to Canada. He died in Roxbury, Conn., Dec. 26, 1784, and the state of Connecticut caused a granite obelisk about twenty-one feet high, to be erected over his grave.

WARNER, Susan, author, was born in New York city, July 11, 1819; daughter of Henry W. and Anna M. (Bartlett) Warner. At an early age she evinced decided literary talent. Her first novel, *The Wide Wide World* (2 vols.) was published under the pen name of "Elizabeth Wetherell" in 1849 and attained a phenomenal and continued popularity, being translated into French and German. Its successor, *Queechy* (1852), almost equally successful, was translated into Swedish. In addition to works written with her sister, Anna Bartlett Warner, she is also the author of: *The Law and the Testimony*, a compilation of Scripture texts (1853); *The Hills*

of the *Shatemuc* (1856); *The Golden Ladder* (1862); *The Old Helmet* (1863); *Melbourne House* (1864); *Daisy* (1868); *A Story of Small Beginnings* (1872); *The Say and Do Series* (1875); *The Broken Walls of Jerusalem*, and *the Re-building of Them* (1878), and *The Kingdom of Judah* (1878). She died in Highland Falls, N.Y., March 17, 1885.

WARNER, Vespasian, representative, was born in Mount Pleasant (Farmer City), Ill., April 23, 1842; son of John and Cynthia Ann (Gardiner) Warner; grandson of David and Catherine (Kettner) Warner and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Gardiner. He removed with his parents to Clinton, Ill., in 1843; attended common and private schools, and Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., 1860. He subsequently studied law in Clinton; served as a private in Company E, 20th Illinois volunteers, 1861-62; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1862; served in the Army of the Tennessee, being wounded at Shiloh; was promoted captain March 1, 1865, and brevetted major, May 10, 1866; and again March 1, 1867; ordered north after the evacuation of Atlanta, on account of his wounds, and was engaged in a campaign against the Indians, 1865-66. He graduated from Harvard Law school in 1868; admitted to the bar, Feb. 18, 1868; and began practice at Clinton, Ill. He was married March 26, 1868, to Winifred, daughter of Clifton H. and Elizabeth (Richmond) Moore of Clinton. His wife died June 8, 1894, and he was married secondly, Jan. 2, 1898, to Minnie M., daughter of William and Catherine (Lewis) Bishop, of Clinton. He was colonel and judge advocate-general of the Illinois National Guard, 1883-92; a presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket, 1888; and a Republican representative from the thirteenth Illinois district in the 54th-57th congresses, and from the new nineteenth district in the 58th congress, 1893-95.

WARNER, Willard, senator, was born in Granville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1826; son of Willard and Eliza (Williams) Warner; grandson of Daniel and Patty (Knowlton) Warner and a descendant of the Vermont Warners, Holbrooks and Knowltons. He was graduated from Marietta college, B.S. and A.M., 1845, and in 1849 went to California, in search of gold. In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and to Newark, Ohio, in 1854; became treasurer of the Newark Machine Works in 1854 and general manager in 1856, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860, from the Capitol district of Ohio. He was married, March 4, 1856, to Eliza, daughter of E. S. Woods. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as major of the 76th Ohio infantry and took part in the attack on Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth and

the Vicksburg campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and took part in the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. He was appointed inspector-general and served on General Sherman's staff during the Atlantic campaign; was promoted colonel of the 180th Ohio volunteers, Oct. 20, 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers in March, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in July, 1865. He returned to Newark, Ohio; was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1866-67; and engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, 1865-67. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature in 1868; and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican, July 25, 1868, serving till March, 1871. He was collector of customs at Mobile, Ala., 1871-72; declined the appointment by President Grant of governor of New Mexico, and that of U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868, 1876, 1880, and 1888. In 1873 he removed to Tecumseh, Ala., where he built the Tecumseh blast furnace and was president and general manager until 1891. In 1887 and 1888 he built two charcoal blast furnaces at West Nashville, Tenn. In 1890 he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he became prominently connected with several large corporations. In 1897 he was chosen a member of the Tennessee house of representatives. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Marietta college in 1885.

WARNER, William, representative, was born in Wisconsin, June 11, 1841; son of Joseph and Mary (Dorking) Warner. He attended Lawrence university, Wis., and the University of Michigan, studied law, and at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 33d Wisconsin volunteer regiment and later was transferred to the 44th Wisconsin regiment, with the rank of major, serving until 1865, when he settled in practice in Kansas City, Mo. He was married in August, 1866, to Sophia, daughter of John and Sarah (Brockway) Bullene of Kenosha, Wis. He was elected city attorney in 1867; circuit attorney in 1869; mayor of Kansas City in 1871; was a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872; and U.S. district attorney for the western district of Missouri, 1882-84; 1898 and 1902-1906. He received the votes of the Republican members of the state legislature for U.S. senator in 1885; was a representative in the 49th-50th congresses, 1885-89; candidate for governor in 1892 and served as a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896. He was first department commander, G.A.R., in Missouri, and national commander-in-chief, 1888-89.

WARREN, Francis Emory, senator, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844; son of Joseph S. and Cynthia E. (Abbott) Warren. He attended Hinsdale academy, 1859-62, and served in the 49th Massachusetts regiment, U.S.V., during the civil war, rising to the rank of captain, and receiving a medal of honor for gallantry in battle before Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. In 1868, upon the organization of Wyoming Territory, he removed to Cheyenne City, where he engaged in banking and live stock raising. He was married, Jan. 26, 1871, to Helen M., daughter of Matthew and Maria (Root) Smith of Middlefield, Mass. He was a city alderman; president of the territorial senate, 1873; treasurer of Wyoming, 1883-85, and in 1884 was elected mayor of Cheyenne. He was governor of Wyoming Territory, by appointment of President Arthur, January, 1885-86. During his term the legislature provided for a capitol building at Cheyenne, the Wyoming university at Laramie City, and an Insane Asylum at Evanston. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1900, serving in the latter as chairman of the Wyoming delegation. In 1889, he was re-appointed governor by President Harrison, and when Wyoming was admitted into the Union, July 10, 1890, he was retained in office until Oct. 14, when he was inaugurated the first governor of the new state. He resigned Nov. 18, 1890, to accept his election to the U.S. senate for the short term expiring March 4, 1893; was re-elected in 1893 and in 1901, for the term expiring March 3, 1907, and served as chairman of the committee on claims.

WARREN, Gouverneur Kemble, soldier, was born in Cold Spring, N.Y., June 8, 1830. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1850; appointed in the army brevet 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, and served on the topographical surveys of the Mississippi river, 1850-54; being promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1854. He was chief topographical engineer in the Sioux expedition in 1855; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1856; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, August-November, 1859, and principal assistant professor, 1859-61. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 5th New York volunteers, May 14, 1861; assigned to the Department of Virginia, and took part in the action at Big Bethel Church; the defenses of Baltimore, and in constructing a fort on Federal Hill. He was promoted colonel of volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861, and captain of topographical engineers, Sept. 9, 1861, and served in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April-May, 1862; and commanding the 3d brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, in the

skirmish on the Pamunkey river, May 26, 1862; the capture of Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862; the battle of Malvern Hill, where in conjunction with the 11th regiment of United States infantry, his brigade defeated Holmes's Confederate division; and in the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 27, 1862, for Gaines's Mill, Va.; commanded his brigade at the second Bull Run, August-September, 1862, and in the Maryland campaign, September-November, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 26, 1862, and commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, at the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862. He was appointed chief topographical engineer, Army of the Potomac, Feb. 4, 1863, and chief of engineers, March 3, 1863; promoted major-general, U.S.V., May 3, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he assumed the responsibility of detaching the 140th New York regiment from the 5th army corps, to seize the key-point on Little Round Top, and after severe fighting the important position was secured. He was wounded in the neck while directing the placing of the 5th artillery on the hill top. He was in temporary command of the 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac, August, 1863-March 1864, taking part in the operations in Central Virginia, and while forming the rear-guard of the army, his corps was attacked at Bristoe Station, Va., but succeeded in repulsing the enemy after a spirited combat, Oct. 14, 1863. He proposed, and was given command of a flank movement to cut off Lee's communication, but the movement was anticipated, and abandoned. On March 23, 1864, on the consolidation of the first with the fifth army corps, he was given command of the latter, containing 24,125 men. He crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and on May 5, 1864, engaged the Confederates outside the intrenchments near Mine Run, the whole army being brought into action as fast as the corps could reach the field. He withdrew from the Wilderness, May 7, 1864, and reinforced Sheridan's cavalry, which was delayed by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry at Todd's Tavern, and on May 8, he met a force sent out to delay his advance on Spottsylvania, but drove them back after a severe loss on both sides. Having made a reconnaissance in front, he made an assault, May 10, on the Confederate works at Spottsylvania, but was twice repulsed. He took part in the battles of North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and in the assault and siege of Petersburg, June-April, 1864-65, and was made major of corps of engineers, June 25, 1864. After the battle of Five Forks, he was relieved from the command of his corps by Gen. Sheridan, and assigned to command the defenses at City Point

and Bermuda Hundred, and after the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, was given command of the troops at Petersburg and along the Southside railroad, subsequently commanding the department of the Mississippi. After repeated requests for an investigation of his conduct at Five Forks, a court of inquiry was granted him, Dec. 9, 1879, by President Hayes, by which he was vindicated, Nov. 21, 1881. President Arthur authorized the publication of the findings and opinion of the court. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Bristoe Station, and major-general the same date, for services in the field during the Rebellion. He resigned his volunteer commission, May 27, 1865, and devoted himself to the preparation of maps and reports of his campaigns, June, 1865-July, 1866. He was a member of the board of engineers to examine the Washington canal, March-May, 1866, and had charge of the surveys of the upper Mississippi and of the Fox and Wisconsin



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rivers, 1866-82, being promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 4, 1879. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1858; a member of the American Philosophical society in 1867; of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1874, and of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876. A heroic statue of General Warren by Paul Gerhardt was unveiled on Little Round Top, Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 8, 1888. He is the author of: *Explorations*

in *Dacota Country* (2 vols, 1855-56); *Preliminary Report of Explorations in Nebraska and Dacota in the Years, 1855-57* (1858); *An Account of the 5th Army Corps, at the Battle of Five Forks* (1866), and various government reports on military and engineering subjects. See "General Warren at Five Forks and the Court of Inquiry" in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV.). He died at Newport, R.I., Aug. 8, 1882.

WARREN, Henry White, M.E. bishop, was born in Williamsburg, Mass., Jan. 4, 1831; son of Mather and Anna Miller (Fairfield) Warren, and brother of William Fairfield Warren (q.v.). He attended school at Wilbraham; matriculated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., with the class of 1849; taught natural science at Amenia seminary, New York, during 1852, and

was graduated from Wesleyan with honor, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1858. He taught Latin and Greek at Wilbraham academy, 1853-55; was married, April 6, 1855, to Diantha A. Kilgore of Bartlett, N.H., who died, June 21, 1867, leaving two daughters and one son, Henry Mather Warren (Wesleyan, A.B., 1881), who became a lawyer in Philadelphia. Bishop Warren joined the New England conference, April, 1855, and served its itineracy in and about Boston, Mass., 1855-71; was a representative in the state legislature, 1863; was transferred to the Philadelphia conference, 1871, to the New York East conference, 1874, and back to Philadelphia in 1877. He was a delegate to the General conference, 1880, where he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference, 1882. He worked first among the blacks and poor whites in the south, and during his four years' residence at Atlanta, Ga., developed schools for the trades and for the study of theology and medicine. On Dec. 27, 1893, he was married, secondly, to Mrs. Elizabeth Iliff, of Denver, Colo., who founded the Iliff School of Theology in connection with the University of Denver, and which she liberally endowed. Bishop Warren received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1892, and LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1894. He wrote Sunday-school lessons every week for fifteen years, and is the author of: *Sights and Insights; or Knowledge by Travel* (1874); *Studies of the Stars* (1878); *Recreations in Astronomy* (1879); *The Lesser Hymnal* (1875); *The Bible in the World's Education* (1892); *Studies in the English Bible* (1894); *Among the Forces* (1898), and edited *The Study*, 1896-1903.

WARREN, James, patriot, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 28, 1726; a descendant of Richard Warren, who came to America with other Pilgrims in the *Mayflower* in 1620. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1745; A.M., 1748, and became a prosperous merchant in Plymouth. He was married in 1754 to Mercy, daughter of James and Mercy (Allyne) Otis, and sister of James Otis, the orator. Mrs. Warren wrote the satires: "Squabble of the Sea Nymphs" and "The Group"; the tragedies: "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile," both of which were published in "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous" (1790), and a "History of the American Revolution" (3 vols., 1805). James Warren was sheriff of Plymouth county, 1757-75; a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1766-74; member of the committee of correspondence in 1772; president of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775; paymaster-general of the Revolutionary army, while it remained in Cambridge, Mass., and was major-

general of militia, and a member of the navy board. He declined the offices of lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and judge of the state supreme court. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 27, 1808.

WARREN, John Collins, surgeon and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1778; son of John and Abigail (Collins) Warren; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Stevens) Warren, and of John and Mary (Avery) Collins. His father was the foremost surgeon in New England for forty years; served in the Continental army during the Revolution; was professor of anatomy and surgery in the Harvard Medical school, and first president of the Massachusetts Medical society, 1804-15. John Collins Warren was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; studied medicine and chemistry in London, Paris and Edinburgh, and in 1802 established himself in practice in Boston, Mass., receiving the degree of M.D. from Harvard, 1819, and also from St. Andrews, Scotland. He was married, Nov. 17, 1803, to Susan Powell, daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Powell) Mason of Boston, Mass. He was joint editor of the *Monthly Anthology* in 1803; took an active part in establishing the Boston Athenæum; was adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery at Harvard, 1806-15; Hersey professor, 1815-47, and professor emeritus, 1847-56. He was prominent in founding hospitals; was senior surgeon at the Massachusetts General hospital, 1820-56, and was the first to operate publicly upon a patient under anesthesia, Oct. 16, 1846, Dr. Morton administering the ether. He was also one of the first to operate with success for strangulated hernia, and for aneurism. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the Society of Natural History; a member of the American Philosophical society; of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, and of various foreign medical and archaeological societies. He is the author of: *Description of an Egyptian Mummy* (1821); *Some Account of the Medical School in Boston, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital* (1824); *Description of the Siamese Twins* (1829); *Description of a Skeleton of the Mastodon Giganteus of North America* (1852); *Genealogy of Warren, with Some Historical Sketches* (1854), and *The Great Tree on Boston Common* (1855), besides many surgical works. He died in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1856.

WARREN, John Collins, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1842; son of Jonathan Mason and Annie (Crowninshield) Warren; grandson of John Collins Warren (q.v.) and of Benjamin Williams and Mary (Boardman) Crowninshield of Salem, Mass. He attended the Boston Latin and Dixwell's schools; was gradu-

ated from Harvard, A.B., 1863, M.D., 1866; attended the Imperial hospital, Vienna; studied in Berlin, Paris, and London, and in 1869 established himself in practice in Boston. He was married, May 27, 1873, to Amy, daughter of Gardner Howland and Cora (Lyman) Shaw of Boston. He was instructor in surgery at Harvard, 1871-82; assistant professor of surgery, 1882-87, associate professor, 1887-93, and professor, 1893, and was appointed surgeon in the Massachusetts General hospital in 1876. He was made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1900. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1895. He edited the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1873-81, and the *International Text-Book of Surgery by American and British Authors* (2 vols., 1900), and is the author of *Surgical Pathology* (1895).

WARREN, Joseph, patriot, was born in Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741, son of Joseph and Mary (Stevens) Warren; grandson of Joseph Warren, of Roxbury, 1720, and of Dr. Samuel Stevens, a prominent physician of Roxbury, and a descendant of Peter Warren, mariner, the immigrant. He was graduated from Harvard in 1759; was master of the Roxbury grammar-school; studied medicine under Dr. James Lloyd and began practice in Boston in 1764. He was married, Sept. 6, 1764, to Elizabeth Hooton. He was an intimate friend of Samuel Adams and took a prominent part in the movement that led to the Revolutionary war. He published several articles on the Stamp Act and on the Townshend acts in the *Boston Gazette*; was one of the committee appointed in June, 1768, to wait on Governor Francis Bernard and protest against the impressment of seamen and the enforcement of the revenue laws, and was a member of the committees of safety and of correspondence. He delivered the anniversary oration on the "Boston Massacre" in March, 1772, and drew up and read the "Suffolk Resolves" Sept. 9, 1774, that placed Massachusetts in an attitude of rebellion. In October, 1774, he was appointed chairman of the committee of safety and on March 5, 1775, delivered an oration on "The Baleful Influence of Standing Armies in Time of Peace," at the Old South church before a vast concourse. On April 18, 1775, he despatched William Dawes and Paul Revere to Lexington and Concord to warn the patriots of the countryside of the arrival of the British troops. He was elected president of the provincial congress held at Watertown, May 31, 1775; was appointed major-general of the Massachusetts troops, but served as a volunteer in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded in the head by a

musket-ball and while lying in the trenches was bayoneted and instantly killed by a British soldier, June 17, 1775.

WARREN, Minton, educator, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1850; son of Samuel Sprague and Ann Elizabeth Warren; grandson of Minton and Lucretia (Duffee) Warren and of Samuel and Nancy (Leonard) Caswell, and a descendant of Richard Warren, of the *Mayflower*, and on his mother's side of Peregrine White. He was graduated from Tufts college in 1870, and was married, Dec. 29, 1885, to Salomé Amelia, daughter of Juan Francisco and Elizabeth (Jones) Machado of Salem, Mass. He was a director of the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy, 1896-97; professor of Latin at Johns Hopkins university, 1879-99, and was chosen professor of Latin at Harvard university in 1899. He was president of the American Philological association, 1897-98. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by the University of Strassburg, Germany, in 1879, and the honorary degree of LL.D. by Tufts college, 1899, by Columbia university in 1900, and by the University of Wisconsin, 1902.


WARREN, Samuel Edward, educator, was born in West Newton, Mass., Oct. 29, 1831; son of Samuel and Anne Catharine (Reed) Warren; grandson of Nathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Warren, and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Keyes) Reed, and a descendant of John Warren, an original settler of Watertown, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, C. E., 1851; was assistant in charge of descriptive geometry and drawing, 1851-54; was professor of descriptive geometry and stereotomy, 1854-72; and occupied a similar chair at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872-75. He was lecturer in the Massachusetts Normal Art school, 1872-75, removed to Newton, Mass., from Troy, N. Y., 1872, and after 1875 was engaged in private instruction, the completion and revision of his works and miscellaneous writings. He was married, Nov. 18, 1884, to Margaret Miller, daughter of James and Margaret Skiffington (Taylor) Miller of Paisley, Scotland. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1868, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1880, and a lay delegate to the diocesan convention of the P. E. church in the diocese of Massachusetts, 1896-1903. He is the author of: *General Problems in Descriptive Geometry* (1860); *Elementary Projection Drawing* (1861); *Elementary Linear Perspective* (1863); *Drafting Instruments and Operations* (1864); *Plane Problems in Elementary Geometry* (1866); *General Problems in Shades and Shadows* (1867); *General Problems in Linear Perspective* (1868); *Elements of Machine*

Construction and Drawing (2 vols., 1870); *Elementary Free-hand Geometrical Drawing* (1873); *Problems, Theorems, and Examples in Descriptive Geometry* (1874); *Problems in Stone Cutting* (1875); *Elements of Descriptive Geometry* (1877); *A Primary Geometry* (1887); *The Sunday Question* (1890), and many contributions to periodicals.

WARREN, William, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1813; son of William Warren, a noted actor and manager of the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia. After the latter's death in 1832, William, Jr., abandoned the mercantile business and made his début on the stage as Young Norval in "Douglas" at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1832. He joined a traveling troupe under the management of the elder Jefferson and played in various characters in the west and southwest; appeared in New York city in 1841, and in 1845 went to London, where he was seen at the Strand theatre in Logan's farce, "The Vermonter." He joined the Howard Athenaeum stock company, Boston Mass., in 1846, and subsequently the Boston Museum company, retiring from the stage Nov. 7, 1882. Among his most successful impersonations were: Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals"; Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer"; Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," and Touchstone in "As You Like It." He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1888.



WARREN, William Fairfield, educator, was born in Williamsburgh, Mass., March 13, 1833; third son of Mather and Anne Miller (Fairfield) Warren; grandson of Cotton Mather Warren, a direct descendant from the original immigrant, William Warren of Roxbury, whose son William married Susannah Mather; and through his father's mother from Elder John White, the associate of Hooker, and through his own mother from the Hon. William Fairfield of Wenham. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1853 in the same class with his brother, Bishop Henry White Warren. He taught a classical school in Mobile, Ala., 1853-54; joined the New England conference in 1855; was in charge of a church in Andover, Mass., 1855-56; studied in Berlin, Halle and Rome, 1856-58; travelled in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and other parts, residing abroad over seven years, and serving as

delegate to the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, Berlin, 1857. He was pastor of the Bromfield Street church, Boston, 1859-60. He was married, April 14, 1861, to Harriet Cornelia, daughter of John M. and Mary J. (Thompson) Merriek of Wilm-


braham, Mass. For twenty years, she was editor of the *Heathen Women's Friend* in English and German, and one of the founders and managers of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women. She died Jan. 7, 1893. Dr. Warren was professor of systematic theology in the *Missionsanstalt*, Bre-

men, Germany, 1861-6; professor of systematic theology in the Boston Theological seminary, 1866-73, and acting president of the institution. In 1873, upon the opening of Boston university, he was made its president and professor of the comparative history of religion, comparative theology, and the philosophy of religion, which positions he held, 1873-1903. He was also the first president of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, 1876; corporate member of the American Oriental Society from 1877, and a trustee of Wellesley college from its origin. Among the more significant features of Dr. Warren's life-work may be named: a new presentation of confessional theology to the theologians of Europe; the reorganization of the oldest theological seminary of the Methodist Church; the organization of Boston university; a reconstruction of ancient cosmology and mythical geography, particularly the Homeric; the discovery—as many believe—of the cradle of the human race; and the promotion of international university co-operation in advancing the highest as well as the broadest educational ideals. President Warren received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1862, and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan in 1874. His contributions to literature include titles filling nearly four octavo pages of the "Alumni Record" of Wesleyan university. In his earlier years he published miscellaneous translations, poetic and also other, from the Spanish, German, Dutch and Latin languages. During the thirty-five years ending 1903 he gave an annual educational report in which the living issues of the day were more or less fully discussed. To the successive volumes of the "Boston University Year Book" he

also contributed valuable educational, scientific and professional essays. Six of his publications were written and printed in the German language, and one or two were translated into Japanese, Chinese, German, Spanish and Arabic. The best-known are the following: *True Key of Ancient Cosmology* (1882); *Paradise Found—the Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole* (1885); *The Quest of the Perfect Religion* (1886); *In the Footsteps of Arminius* (1888); *The Story of Gottlieb* (1890); *Constitutional Law Questions in the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1894); *The Religions of the World and the World Religion* (1900).

WARRINGTON, Lewis, naval officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 3, 1782. He attended the College of William and Mary and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan 6, 1800. He was attached to the frigate *Chesapeake* in the suppression of the West Indian pirates, 1800-03; served on the schooner *Vixen*, in Commodore Preble's squadron, during the war with Tripoli; was promoted acting lieutenant and transferred to the brig *Siren* in 1805 and to the *Enterprise* in 1806. He returned to America on the *Enterprise*; was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1807; was executive of the *Siren*, bearing dispatches to France, 1809-11; served in the frigates *Essex* and *Congress*, 1811-13; and was appointed 1st lieutenant of the frigate *United States* in March, 1813. He was promoted master-commandant, July 24, 1813; and while in command of the sloop *Peacock* of the squadron under Commodore Decatur, he captured the British sloop *Epevier*. He was promoted captain, and received a gold medal, and the thanks of congress for this important capture; commanded the frigate *Macedonian* of the Mediterranean station, 1816-18, and was transferred to the frigate *Java* in 1818 and to the frigate *Guerriere* in 1820. He was commandant at the U.S. navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., 1821-24 and 1832-39, and at Pensacola, Fla., in 1836; commanded the West India squadron, 1824-26; was a member of the board of naval commissioners, 1827-31 and 1840, and president of the board in 1841. When the navy was reorganized he was appointed chief of the bureau of yards and docks in 1842 and of the bureau of ordnance in 1847, serving till 1851. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1851.

WASHBURN, Cadwallader Colden, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Livermore, Maine, April, 22, 1818; son of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, and brother of Elihu Benjamin and Israel Washburn, Jr. He worked on his father's farm, and obtained employment in a store in Hallowell, 1835-38; taught school in Wiscasset, 1838-39; studied law under his uncle, Reuel Washburn, and in the office of Joseph B.

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Wells; removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1839; was surveyor of Rock Island county, 1840; admitted to the bar, March 29, 1842, and removed to Mineral Point, Wis., where he engaged as a land agent and in 1852 he established the Mineral Point bank. He was a Whig representative from the second Wisconsin district in the 34th-36th congresses, 1855-61, and was a delegate to the peace congress held at Philadelphia in 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, Oct. 10, 1861, and served under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis in Arkansas, taking part in the battle of Grand Coteau, and was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., July 16, 1862, and major-general, Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded a detachment of the 16th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863, and was assigned to the general command at Haynes Bluff, June 8, 1863. On the surrender of Vicksburg, he was given command of the 13th army corps and sent to the Department of the Gulf. On Nov. 29, 1862, he attacked Fort Esperanza on the coast of Texas and caused its evacuation. He was given command of the district of west Tennessee in April, 1864, and held this office until May, 1865, when he resigned his commission. He was a Republican representative from the 6th district of Wisconsin in the 40th-41st congresses, 1867-71; was governor of Wisconsin, 1872-74, and was defeated as candidate for U.S. senator in 1875 by Angus Cameron. In 1876 he built a flour mill in Minneapolis, Minn., where he introduced the patent process of milling. He was president of the Wisconsin Historical society; founded the Washburn observatory connected with the State University of Wisconsin in 1878, and was a life regent of the University. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin in 1873. He bequeathed his country home, Edgewood, near Madison, to the Dominican Sisters to be used as a school; \$50,000 to found a public library at Lacrosse, Wis., and \$375,000 for the establishment of an orphans' home in Minneapolis. He died in Eureka Springs, Ark., May 14, 1882.

WASHBURN, Charles Ames, editor, was born in Livermore, Maine, March 16, 1822; son of Israel (1784-1876) and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1843; studied law, and in 1850 removed to California and engaged in journalism. He was editor and proprietor of the *Alta Californian* at San Francisco, 1853-58, and of the *San Francisco Daily Times*, 1858-60. He was a presidential elector-at-large in 1860; was commissioner to Paraguay, 1861-63, and U.S. minister-resident, 1863-68. During the war between Paraguay and Brazil, in 1863, he was accused of conspiracy against President Lopez, but escaped to the U.S.S. *Wasp*.

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He returned to California, but later removed to Morristown, N.J., where he invented the typograph, a form of typewriter. He is the author of: *Phillip Thaxter* (1861); *Gomery of Montgomery* (1865); *A History of Paraguay* (2 vols. 1870); *Political Evolution* (1887), and *From Poverty to Competence* (1887). He died in New York city, Jan. 26, 1889.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, statesman, was born in Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; son of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn; grandson of Capt. Israel and Abiah (King) Washburn. His grandfather was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, emigrated to America in 1631 and settled at Duxbury, Mass. His father settled in Maine in 1806, and engaged in ship-building at White's Landing on the Kennebec river in 1808. He attended the public schools and obtained employment as a printer on the *Christian Intelligencer* at Gardiner, Maine, 1833-34; taught school, 1834-35; was employed on the *Kennebec Journal*, Augusta, Maine, 1835-36; studied law at Kent's Hill seminary and with John Otis in Augusta, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He removed to Galena, Ill., and entered into partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, whose daughter he married, and their son, Hempstead Washburn, born Nov. 11, 1852, became mayor of Chicago in 1891. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, and again, June 16, 1852, in the same city. He was a Whig representative from the Galena district of Illinois in the 33d-40th congresses, 1853-69; serving as chairman of the committee on commerce, 1855-65, and on the joint committee on the impeachment of President Johnson. General Grant was largely indebted to Representative Washburn for favors received at the hands of congress both during and after the civil war and for the bills creating him lieutenant-general and general. He opposed subsidies to railroad companies, and all extravagant appropriations for public improvements, and his opposition to questionable use of the public money made him known as the "Watch-Dog of the Treasury." He was appointed secretary of state in the first cabinet of President Grant in 1869, which office he resigned a few days after to accept that of U.S. minister to France. He was in Paris during the Franco-German War; was the only foreign minister to continue at his post, and opened the doors of the American embassy to all foreigners seeking protection from the fury of the Commune, and when the empire was overthrown, he was the first foreign representative to recognize the new Republic. He returned to the United

States in 1877; settled in Chicago, and on June 2, 1880, declined to have his name used before the Republican national convention as candidate for President. He was obliged to decline the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle from Emperor William as contrary to the law of the United States, but he was allowed to accept oil portraits of the Emperor and Prince Bismark from his Majesty, who, when he learned of the death of Minister Washburn, desired that the German flag be displayed at the foot of the catafalque, which request was carried out. He was president of the Chicago Historical society, 1884-87; edited *History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois* (1882), and the *Edwards Papers* (1884), and is the author of: *Recollections of a Minister to France* (2 vols., 1887). He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1887.

WASHBURN, Emory, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Leicester, Mass., Feb. 14, 1800; son of Joseph Washburn (1755-1807), an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war; grandson of Seth and Mary (Chilton) Washburn, and great-grandson of John Washburn, secretary of the Plymouth colony in England. He attended Dartmouth college; was graduated from Williams, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820; studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He practised in Leicester, 1821-28; and in Worcester, 1828-36; was a representative in the state legislature, 1826-27, 1838, and 1876-77; state senator, 1841-42, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was judge of the court of common pleas, 1844-48; Whig governor of Massachusetts, 1853-55; university professor of law at Harvard, 1856-62, and Bussey professor of law there, 1862-76. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1845-48; an overseer of Harvard, 1855-61; fellow of the American Antiquarian society; member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Williams and by Harvard in 1854. He is the author of: *Judicial History of Massachusetts, 1630-75* (1840); *History of Leicester* (1860); *Treatise on the American Law of Real Property* (2 vols., 1860-62); *Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes* (1863); *Lectures on the Study and Practice of Law* (1871). He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 18, 1877.

WASHBURN, Israel, Jr., governor of Maine, was born in Livermore, Maine, June 6, 1813; son of Israel (1784-1876) and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn; grandson of Capt. Israel and Abiah (King) Washburn, and of Samuel and Tabitha (Livermore) Benjamin, and a descendant of John Washburn, secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, who immigrated to America about

1631, and settled in Duxbury, Mass. Captain Washburn participated in the Revolutionary war; was frequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and a delegate to the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution. Israel, Sr., migrated to Maine in 1806; established himself in 1808 as a ship-builder at White's Landing (Richmond) on the Kennebec river, and as a trader at Livermore, Maine, 1809-29. Israel, Jr., attended the common schools until 1827, and continued his studies under private tutors, 1827-31; was admitted to the bar in October, 1834,



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and began practice in Orono, Maine, in the following December. He was a member of the state legislature, 1842, a Whig representative from the Penobscot district of Maine in the 32d, 33d congresses, and a Republican in the 34th-36th congresses, taking his seat, Dec. 1, 1851, and resigning Jan. 1, 1861, to become governor of Maine, serving in the latter capacity, 1861-62, and as collector of customs at Portland, Maine, 1863-77. He was twice married: first Oct. 24, 1841, to Mary Maud, daughter of Col. Ebenezer and Lucy (Dudley) Webster of Orono, Maine, who died in 1873; and secondly, January, 1876, to Robina Napier, daughter of B. F. and Mary (McIntire) Brown of Bangor, Maine. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Tufts college in 1872, of which college he served as president of the board of trustees, declining the presidency of the college in 1875. He is the author of: *Notes, Historical, Descriptive and Personal, of Livermore, Maine* (1874). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1883.

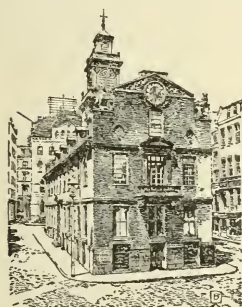
WASHBURN, Peter Thacher, governor of Vermont, was born in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 7, 1814; son of Reuben and Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn; and a descendant of John Washburn, the secretary of the Plymouth company. His boyhood was spent in Chester, Cavendish and Ludlow, Vt., and he was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised in Ludlow until 1844, when he removed to Woodstock, where he continued practice in partnership with Charles P. Marsh. He was reporter of the state supreme court, 1844-52; representative in the state legislature, 1853-54; chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Re-

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publican national convention of 1860, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Vermont regiment, but acted as colonel during its three months' service. He was adjutant and inspector-general Vermont, 1861-66, and was elected governor of Vermont in 1868, serving until his death. He was twice married: first, to Almira E. Ferris of Swanton, Vt., and secondly to Almira P. Hopkins of Glens Falls, N.Y. Governor Washburn was a trustee of the State Agricultural College of Vermont, 1865-70, and published: *Digest of all Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont, including the First Fifteen Volumes of Vermont Reports* (1845); *Reports of the Supreme Court of Vermont* (Vols. XVI.-XXIII., 1845-52); supplement to "Aiken's Forms" (1847); and *Digest of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont* (Vols. XVI.-XXII., 1852). He died in Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 7, 1870.

WASHBURN, William Barrett, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 31, 1820; son of Asa and Phebe (Whitney) Washburn; grandson of Col. Elijah Washburn and of Capt. Phineas Whitney, and a descendant

of John Washburn, the immigrant. He attended Westminster and Hancock academies; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1844; clerked for his uncle, W. B. Whitney of Orange, 1844-47; engaged in the chair and woodenware manufacturing business in Erving, Mass., until 1857, and subsequently



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in Greenfield, Mass., where he also served as president of the national bank for several years. He was married, Sept. 6, 1847, to Hannah A., daughter of Col. Samuel Sweetser of Athol, Mass. He was a state senator from the Franklin district, 1850; a representative in the state legislature, 1854, and elected without opposition in 1862 a Republican representative from the ninth Massachusetts district in the 38th-42d congresses, 1863-72, serving until Jan. 1, 1872, when he resigned to become governor of Massachusetts. He was chairman of the committee on claims in the 42d congress, and was a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866. He resigned the governorship upon his election as U.S. senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Sumner, serving from May 1, 1874, to March 3, 1875. He received the honorary

WASHINGTON

degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1872; was an overseer of the charitable fund of Amherst college, 1864-71; a trustee of Yale, 1869-81; a fellow of Yale, 1872-81, and a trustee of Smith college and of the Massachusetts State college. He bequeathed \$50,000 each to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (of which he was a corporate member), the American Home Missionary society and the American Missionary association. He died suddenly in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1887.

WASHBURN, William Drew, senator, was born in Livermore, Me., Jan. 14, 1831; son of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn; grandson of Samuel and Tabitha (Livermore) Benjamin, and a descendant of John Washburn (secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, who settled in Duxbury, Mass.), and Patience (Cook) Washburn. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1854; was clerk in the U.S. house of representatives, and in May, 1857, began the practice of law in Minneapolis, Minn. He erected the first merchant flouring-mill in Minneapolis, and through his efforts the Minneapolis Mill company (of which he was made secretary, 1857) became one of the largest enterprises in the country. He was president of the Minneapolis board of trade. In 1859 he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Franklin Muzzy of Bangor. He was appointed surveyor-general of Minnesota, in 1861, and resided in St. Paul. He engaged extensively in the lumber business, and in 1880 under the name of W. D. Washburn and Co. he built a flour mill at Anoka, which in 1884 became the Washburn Mill Co. In 1889 a new company was formed under the style of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. He was largely instrumental in developing the railroads of Minnesota, and in 1870 was one of the contractors to build the Northern Pacific railway from the St. Louis to Red river, completing the work in 1872; was president of the construction company that built the Minneapolis and Duluth and the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads, and organized the Minneapolis and Pacific railway company. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; Republican representative in the 46th-48th congresses, 1879-85, and U.S. senator, 1889-95.

WASHINGTON, Booker Taliaferro, educator, was born a slave, near Hale's Ford, Va., about 1859. After the war he removed with his mother and stepfather, Washington Ferguson, to Malden, W. Va., where he attended the common schools and was employed in the household of Gen. Lewis Ruffner until 1872. He was graduated from Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Virginia, in 1875; taught school in Malden, Va., 1875-78, and was a student at Wayland seminary, Washington, D.C., 1878-80. In 1880

he was elected by the legislature of Alabama principal of a projected normal school at Tuskegee, which was formally opened as the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, July 4, 1881. He also held the professorship of mental and



moral science, and under his intelligent management the institute became second in importance to its forerunner at Hampton, Va. In April, 1903, Andrew Carnegie added to the endowment fund of Tuskegee Institute \$600,000, with the sole condition that the "founder and director of the institution, Principal Washington, and his

family shall always be assured support from the income." In June, 1903, Dr. Washington was invited by the British South African company to visit South Africa and make a study of the racial conditions in the British territory, and report to the company and to the British government his plans for the better educational, industrial, and moral condition of the people. This invitation he declined. He was married, first, in 1882, to Fannie McKinney; secondly, to his assistant principal, Olivia A. Davidson, who died in 1888; and thirdly, Oct. 12, 1893, to Maggie J. Murray, a graduate of Fisk university, assistant principal of Tuskegee institute, and president of the National Association of Colored Women. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Professor Washington by Harvard university in 1896, and that of LL.D. by Dartmouth college in 1902. Among his many addresses on racial and educational subjects may be mentioned his opening address on "Negro Day" at the Atlanta exposition of 1896. He is the author of: *Black Belt Diamonds*, selections from his speeches, arranged by Mrs. V. E. Matthews (1898); *Sowing and Reaping* (1900); *Up From Slavery* (1901), and *Character Building* (1902).

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, associate-justice, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 5, 1762; son of John Augustine Washington, and grandson of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. He was graduated from William and Mary in 1778; studied law under James Wilson in Philadelphia, and established himself in practice in Westmoreland county. He enlisted in the Continental army as a private; was a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1787; and of the convention that ratified the U.S. constitution in

1788. He was appointed an associate-justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1798, and served until his death. He inherited the mansion and 400 acres of the Mount Vernon estate. He was first president of the National Colonization society in 1816. He is the author of: *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia* (2 vols., 1798-99), and *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the 3d Circuit* (4 vols., 1826-29). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1829.

WASHINGTON, George, first president of the United States, was born at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 11 (O.S.), 1732; son of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington; grandson of Lawrence and Mildred (Warner)

Washington; great-grandson of John Washington, a surveyor, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, and colonel of a regiment of Virginia militia, and great 2-grandson of John Washington, who appeared in Virginia with his brother Lawrence in 1653, purchased lands, and settled at Bridge's Creek, Va. The brothers, John



George Washington

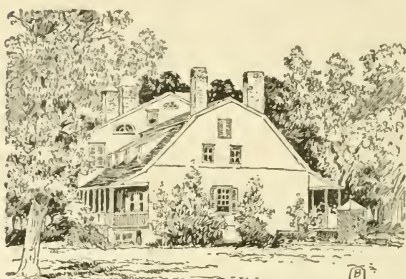
and Lawrence Washington, were kinsmen of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave Manor, England, although the exact relationship is unknown. Augustine Washington was twice married, first to Jane Butler, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, and secondly to Mary Ball, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, George being the eldest. The sudden death of the father on April 12, 1743, left his children to the care of the young mother, whose means were narrow, notwithstanding the considerable estate left to each son. About the year 1735, George was sent to school under a Mr. Hobby, and soon after his father's death, he made his home with his half-brother, Augustine Washington, and attended a school kept by a Mr. Williams, where he was taught mathematics and surveying. He was a close friend to Lord Fairfax, a distant kinsman by marriage, and early in 1748 was commissioned by the latter to survey the Fairfax estates and fix their boundaries. In this work he was assisted by George Fairfax, and it was completed so satisfactorily that Lord Fairfax procured for Washington an appointment as public surveyor. In September, 1751, he accompanied his

eldest brother Lawrence, who was stricken with consumption, to the West Indies, returning to Virginia in February, 1752. In July, 1752, Lawrence Washington died, leaving George guardian of his daughter and heir to his estates in the event of her death. George had been carefully schooled for the career of a soldier under two old companions-in-arms, Adjutant Muse, of Virginia, and Jacob Van Braam, a Dutch soldier of fortune, and this secured for him an appointment as one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, with the rank of major. Governor Dinwiddie sent a Captain Trent into the Ohio country to remonstrate against the aggressions of the French. Trent, however, became alarmed and refused to proceed to the French forts, and Washington being selected for the task set forth in October, 1753, accompanied by Van Braam, and Christopher Gist, a Virginia frontiersman, proceeding to Venango, the first French post, thence to the fort on French Creek, and later taking to the woods on foot, and pressing on to Williamsburg, having made friends with several Indian chiefs, and obtained much information in regard to the strength of the French garrisons. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a Virginia regiment, under Colonel Fry, and was sent out, April 2, 1754, with two companies from Alexandria to Wills Creek, where he found that the French had taken possession of the English fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela. He immediately marched against the enemy at Great Meadows, surprised the French camp, and captured and killed thirty-one French soldiers under Jumonville. This was the first blood shed in the war, and brought Washington to the public notice. He succeeded to the command of the regiment on the death of Colonel Fry, and resumed work on Fort Necessity, at Great Meadows. There he was starved out by the French and returned to Virginia, where a vote of thanks was tendered him by the House of Burgesses. When, however, Governor Dinwiddie divided the troops into independent companies, with no officer higher than captain, Washington resigned his commission, and withdrew to his estate at Mount Vernon. On Feb. 20, 1755, General Braddock arrived in Virginia with two picked regiments and camped at Alexandria, and hearing of Washington's past service, gave him a place on his staff with the rank of colonel. Numerous delays caused by the non-support of the colonists made the advance into Canada slow, and the army did not reach Little Meadows until June 16, 1755, where, on the advice of Washington, the army was divided, thus allowing the van-guard to hurry forward in light marching order. Braddock repeatedly ignored the warnings against surprise from the savages, and marched his troops on in glittering

ranks. On July 9, 1755, they were attacked in ambush, and receiving orders to fight in platoons, the army was overcome, and Braddock was mortally wounded. Washington rallied the broken troops, conducted the retreat, and four days later, read the burial service over the gallant though reckless Braddock. The assembly of Virginia, now thoroughly alarmed, voted sufficient money, and raised a regiment of one thousand troops, Washington being placed in command of all the Virginia forces. The troops, however, were obtained with difficulty, and the French and Indians devastated the unprotected frontier. In 1758 his health broke down, and he again withdrew to Mount Vernon. Meanwhile General Forbes was sent to undertake the task which Braddock had failed to accomplish, and Washington's aid was gladly received. Delays and a disregard of advice caused the defeat of a detachment, but news that the French were withdrawn from America, reached Washington, who after taking possession of Fort Duquesne, thereafter known as Fort Pitt, resigned his commission in the army. On Jan. 6, 1759, he was married to Martha (Dandridge) Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis. He was elected a member of the house of burgesses in 1759; and on the death of his ward, became one of the wealthiest men in the country. He was present in the house of burgesses when Patrick Henry introduced his famous resolutions of May 29, 1765, and in May, 1769, he offered the non-importation resolutions, and formed an association. After the news of the Boston Port bill was received, and the assembly was dissolved, he presided over a meeting of Fairfax county, in which he urged Union, and non-importation, and recommended a congress. On Aug. 1, 1774, he was a representative in the meeting of Virginia, and made an eloquent speech in which he declared "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march them to the relief of Boston." The convention chose him a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, and he started on his journey north, in company with Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton, and arrived at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. The congress sat fifty-one days. He was chairman of the military committees during the second session of the Continental congress in 1775. On June 15, Washington was made commander-in-chief of the Continental army, and on June 16 he accepted the trust, and started on his journey north to review and organize the troops. He arrived at Cambridge, Mass., July 2, 1775, and on July 3, took command of the first American army, which at this time numbered but fourteen thousand men, enthusiastic, but undisciplined. The task of dealing with the general and provincial congresses was extremely difficult, as he was obliged

to teach them how to organize and supply their armies. The expedition against Canada was sent out and failed, and he continued the siege of Boston, being twice voted down by his officers when he proposed a boat attack on the town. On March 4, under cover of a heavy bombardment to distract the enemy's attention, he marched a large body of troops to Dorchester Heights, and Gen. Rufus Putnam began to throw up redoubts; and on March 17, 1776, the British evacuated Boston. Washington now proceeded through Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on April 13 reached New York, where he built forts, drilled and recruited soldiers, and gave much attention to the Canada campaign. He went to Philadelphia to visit congress, and on his return a conspiracy, devised by Tryon, leader of the Tories, to assassinate the commander-in-chief, was discovered; the mayor of the city, David Matthews, and other conspirators were thrown into prison, and the principal actor in the plot, Thomas Hick-ey, was hanged. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and on July 12 Lord Howe arrived with more troops and endeavored to open correspondence with Washington, but Colonel Reed, in behalf of the general, refused to receive letters addressed to "Mr. Washington" and to "George Washington, Esq., etc., etc.," as a result of which Howe wrote to England that it would be well to give Mr. Washington his proper title. On August 22, the British began to land on Long Island, where Greene had drawn a strong line of redoubts behind Brooklyn, to defend the heights commanding New York. Greene's sudden illness caused confusion in the camps, and on August 26, the British with 9000 men, attacked the American left flank, killing and capturing about 2000 men out of a total of 5000. Washington, hemmed in at Brooklyn, determined on a retreat, obtained boats, and on the 29th, during the night, transported his entire army of 9000 men across the river to Harlem. The British fleet moved up the river and opened fire, and landed troops at Kip's Bay on Sept. 15, 1776, intending to surround the American army; routed the militia at that point, and it was only through the coolness and dispatch of Washington that the army was saved. He now retreated to White Plains, and on Sept. 26, 1776, was attacked by Lord Howe, who after a short action sent for reinforcements and waited two days, allowing Washington, in the meanwhile, to withdraw to a line of hills. Howe, seeing the folly of an attack, withdrew to Dobbs Ferry, and directed his attention to Forts Lee and Washington, on the Hudson. An attempt was made by General Greene to hold these forts, but both were lost, and 2600 men and all the munitions of war fell into the British hands. Washington now began his re-

trek through New Jersey, closely pursued by Lord Cornwallis, and reached Princeton, Dec. 2, 1776, with 3000 men, all that remained of his army. Cornwallis, however, sure of success, neglected to make a forced march, and when his



VERPLANCK HOUSE, MT. GULIAN.
FISHKILL-ON HUDSON, N.Y.

army reached the Delaware Washington had crossed, and all the boats were destroyed for seventy miles up and down the stream. During the winter of 1776-77 the American army was in a precarious condition: Lee had been captured by the British; the Jersey militia refused to turn out; Philadelphia was threatened; Newport was captured; congress had fled from Philadelphia, and Washington was left unsupported with his 3000 ragged men, and the British close at his heels. In the middle of December, Howe, feeling satisfied that the American army would soon dissolve, withdrew to New York, and Washington immediately took the offensive. On December 14, he crossed the Delaware, and marched nine miles to Trenton in a fierce storm of sleet, that spoiled their ammunition. In broad daylight he made a bayonet charge on the town, and captured 1000 Hessians under Colonel Rahl, after which he recrossed the Delaware. Congress, now aroused, invested Washington with greater powers of command, and Cornwallis, alarmed and dismayed, started from New York with 7000 troops, and pursued Washington to Princeton. When they reached the Assunpink river, Washington crossed first, and after a repulse on the bridge, Cornwallis waited till the next morning before attacking, but Washington, leaving his camp fires burning, retreated during the night, marched on Princeton, and defeated three regiments of the British stationed there, after which he withdrew to the high lands to rest and recruit. Encouraged by the successes at Trenton and Princeton, the farmers of New Jersey rose and attacked the British in all directions, shutting them up in the immediate vicinity of New York, Washington occupying a strong position at Morristown, and planning to hold the enemy in check and delay operations

until spring. He issued repeated calls for troops, and in order to keep up appearances continually harassed the enemy. In January, 1777, he issued a proclamation requiring those inhabitants who had subscribed to Howe's declaration to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, but his action, through necessity for dividing the patriots from the Tories, was questioned in Congress, and he was accused of violating civil rights. The question of appointing foreigners to commissions in the patriot army was condemned by Washington as unfair to the native officers. In May he took up a strong position within ten miles of New Brunswick in order to watch Burgoyne's operations, and on May 31 a fleet of one hundred ships left New York and Howe entered New Jersey, followed by Washington, who baffled the invasion at every point, obliging Howe to evacuate and withdraw to New York, from whence, on July 23, he set sail for Delaware, aiming an attack on Philadelphia. Washington gathered his forces and marched south, and on September 11 the British advanced to Chad's Ford, where Washington's main army was posted, cut off his right wing, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. This defeat caused the American troops to lose courage, and the army was held together with difficulty. Howe took possession of Philadelphia and encamped his main army at Germantown. On October 3, Washington with 8000 men, routed the enemy at Germantown, but reinforcements being delayed, a panic took place among the raw troops, and they fell back in the very moment of victory. In 1777 Burgoyne was sent to invade Canada by way of Lake Champlain, and Washington concentrated his attention on Howe in Philadelphia to prevent a junction of the two British armies. The loss of Fort Mifflin was a severe blow, but he bent every nerve to arouse New England and get out her militia, and in consequence the New Englanders defeated one of Burgoyne's divisors at Bennington, and the New Yorkers, another at Oriskany and Fort Schuyler; and outnumbered and beaten Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. In the meantime, Washington had repulsed the British at Fort Mercer, but a combined land and naval attack caused him to abandon control of the Delaware, and long delayed reinforcements arriving from the north, he took a secure position at Red Bank, where he remained refusing Howe's offer of battle, awaiting an attack by the latter general, in spite of urging from the public and army to attack Philadelphia and repeat the victory at Saratoga. But Washington had no other army to fall back on, and if he had risked an attack without success, no American army would have remained. Consequently he worried Howe's flank; cooped him up in Philadelphia, and in the

words of Franklin, "Philadelphia had taken Howe." About this time a plot was set on foot by the followers of General Gates for the overthrow of Washington, and in consequence of the duplicity of Gates, Washington did resign from the secretaryship of the board of war, but in February the cabal had fallen to pieces, and Gates was sent to his command in the north. During the winter of 1777 Washington withdrew his army to Valley Forge, within striking distance of Philadelphia. The army was now in a destitute state, with literally no supplies, and was obliged to seize by force the articles of food and clothing necessary for existence. Mrs. Washington was in camp with her husband. She had ridden behind him on his bay charger from the deserted encampment at Red Bank to the new camp at Valley Forge. The dwelling of Isaac Potts the Quaker preacher furnished her shelter, but not shared by her husband who lived with the officers and men under his command. Mrs. Washington gathered in her small rooms the wives of the other soldiers and their days were spent in providing clothing for the destitute soldiers, and these she distributed to the most needy with her own hands. As the spring opened, congress began to realize the wisdom of Washington's policy of organizing a permanent Continental army, and under Baron Steuben a rigid discipline was introduced, and Greene was appointed quartermaster-general. On May 11, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton relieved Howe at Philadelphia, and with 10,000 men started on the march to New York. The American army now numbered 13,000 men at Valley Forge, and Washington broke camp and went in pursuit of Clinton. An attack was ordered on the British rear-guard by a large division under General Lee on May 27th, but owing to the latter general's hesitation, Clinton was enabled to mass his best troops under Cornwallis, and meet the American advance at Monmouth, and the American army, demoralized, retreated. Washington riding up at this juncture met Lee and the main body in full retreat, and after rebuking that general, rallied the broken troops and drove Cornwallis back. Clinton, however, got into New York during the night, having lost about 2000 men. On May 4, 1778, congress had ratified the treaty and alliance with France made by Franklin, and on July 14, D'Esterre arrived with the French fleet. Washington immediately communicated his plans to the allies, but D'Esterre too late to cut off Lord Howe at the Delaware, could not get his ships over the bar at New York, and when ready to unite with General Sullivan in driving the British from Rhode Island, Lord Howe appeared with his squadron off the harbor. In endeavoring to give the enemy battle, both fleets were driven

off by a severe storm, and D'Estaing was forced to go to Boston to refit, thus obliging Sullivan to retreat. A protest was addressed to D'Estaing by all the American officers, and he sailed for the West Indies, having accomplished nothing. Congress suppressed the protest, and Washington set to work to undo the mischief done. The lavish issue of irredeemable paper by congress caused discontent in the army, and in 1779 Washington went to Philadelphia, and appealed to congress in person for good money to pay the troops. The winter of 1779-80 in the north was uneventful, except for the capture of Stony Point by Wayne, and that of Paulus Hook by Harry Lee, the active war being transferred to the south where Gates, who had been appointed under protest from Washington, was defeated at Camden, losing the Carolinas. The condition of the army during 1780-81 was unendurable, the subsistence having given out, and the men having received no pay for five months. In consequence a Connecticut regiment mutinied, and in January, 1781, the Pennsylvania line rebelled and threatened congress, and was pacified by a perilous compromise granted by the colony of Pennsylvania. This caused a fresh mutiny in the New Jersey line, and in order to hold his army together, Washington was obliged to take a bold course and hang two of the ringleaders. On October 14, Washington appointed General Greene to succeed Gates as commander of the army in the south. On Jan. 17, 1781, Morgan won his victory at the Cowpens, and united his army with Greene, and on March 15, 1781, the battle of Guilford Court House was fought, and resulted in an orderly retreat by Greene, but Cornwallis had suffered so heavily that he retreated on March 18 toward Wilmington with Greene in pursuit. Hearing of the coming of De Grasse, the French admiral, Washington effected a junction with the French army under De Rochambeau and moved against Clinton in New York, preventing that general from reinforcing Cornwallis. De Grasse arrived with his fleet off Delaware, and Washington immediately moved south, obliging Cornwallis to fortify Yorktown and Gloucester. Washington, in order to be ready for any contingency, and to prevent the uniting of the British forces, planned three attacks on New York, Yorktown and Charleston, respectively, and on August 19, leaving Clinton unguarded, Washington marched his 2000 Continentals and 4000 French from West Point to Yorktown, a distance of 400 miles, arriving there Sept. 18, 1781, and completely hemming in Cornwallis, who surrendered Oct. 19, 1781. Thus virtually ended the war. A general treaty of peace was signed March 23, 1787, and the British army evacuated New York, Nov. 23, 1787. In 1792 Washington replied se-

verely to the Newburgh address that hinted at monarchy, and on December 4 he took leave of his assembled officers at Fraunces' Tavern, New York, and resigned his commission, Dec. 23, 1783, in the following words: "Having now finished the work assigned to me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body. . . . I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life." He returned to Mount Vernon and engaged in attending to his estate and in promoting the development of the west.



WASHINGTON STATUE

On May 2, 1787, the convention to amend the articles of confederation and perpetual union adopted by congress, Nov. 15, 1777, assembled in Philadelphia, and Washington was unanimously elected its President. The convention remained in session for about four months, and on Sept. 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was drawn up and signed, and Washington was elected the first President of the United States of America, under this constitution, with John Adams as Vice-President. He received the official notification of his election at Mount Vernon, April 14, 1789, and on his journey through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, great public demonstrations greeted him. He was inaugurated in New York city, April 30, 1789, Chancellor Livingston administering the oath of office, after which Livingston exclaimed "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" He formed a cabinet, composed of Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, attorney-general; Henry Knox of Massachusetts, secretary of war; Alexander Hamilton of New York, secretary of the treasury; and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, secretary of state. Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, was made postmaster-general, the position not being a cabinet office until 1829. The changes in the cabinet during his two terms as President were as follows: Edmund Randolph was transferred from the attorney-general's office to the state department in 1794, William Bradford of Pennsylvania becoming attorney-general; Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut succeeded Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury in 1795; Thomas Pickering of Massachusetts having succeeded Samuel Osgood as postmaster-general in 1791, became secretary of war and of state in 1795, James McHenry of Maryland taking his

place in the war department in 1796; Joseph Habersham of Georgia, became postmaster-general in 1795, and Charles Lee of Virginia, succeeded William Bradford as attorney-general in the same year. Washington sent Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina as U.S. minister to Great Britain in 1792, and Rufus King of New York in 1796; Gouverneur Morris of New York as U.S. minister to France in 1792; James Monroe of Virginia in 1794, Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina in 1796; and William Short of Virginia as minister resident to Spain in 1794; Thomas Pinckney as U.S. minister, 1794, and David Humphreys of Connecticut in 1796. The President's appointments to the U.S. supreme court were as follows: John Jay of New York, chief justice, who served, 1789-95; and John Rutledge of South Carolina (who declined); James Wilson of Pennsylvania; William Cushing of Massachusetts; Robert H. Harrison of Maryland; John Blair of Virginia; James Iredell of North Carolina, 1790; Thomas Johnson of Maryland, 1791, and William Paterson of New Jersey, 1793, as associate justices. The seat of government was New York city until 1790, when it was removed to Philadelphia, where Washington received John Adams as his successor, March 4, 1791, after a service as President of seven years, ten months and four days. President Washington visited the Eastern and Southern states on a tour of observation. The Indian troubles in the west called his attention, and in 1790 he ordered out 300 regulars and 1100 militia from Pennsylvania and Kentucky, under Colonels Harmer and Hardin, but they were both defeated, as was Gen. Arthur St. Clair (q.v.) who succeeded them, and panic ran rampant along the frontier until Gen. Anthony Wayne was appointed, and quelled the disturbances. The financial condition of the country was, at the time of Washington's inauguration, in its worst stage: the national credit was dishonored, the debt overwhelming, and the States bankrupt through the inflation of Continental money, and repudiation. As a remedy for these evils the President signed the bill for the establishment of a United States bank. The war in Europe between France and England caused him to issue a proclamation setting forth, that the "New power . . . meant to hold aloof from Europe . . . and take no interest in the balance of power or the fate of dynasties." Chief Justice Jay was appointed a special minister to Great Britain, and negotiated a treaty approved by the President, that caused much dissension among the states, and Washington was bitterly assailed, and an impeachment suggested. He laid the corner stone of the Capitol building at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1793. The whisky rebellion of 1794 caused the President to call out

the militia and forcibly suppress it; and the trouble with the French minister Genet, and dissensions in the cabinet, made the end of his second term very troublesome. He refused to have his name used as candidate for a third term, and published a farewell address, Sept. 19, 1796. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Mount Vernon and resumed charge of his plantation. The threatened war with France caused the authorization of a provisional army, and on July 3, 1798, Washington yielded to the urging of his friends and was commissioned lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies in the United States. He appointed Alexander Hamilton chief of staff, and entered into the preparations for the war, which was happily averted. On Dec. 12, 1799, while attending to his round of duties, he took a severe cold that developed into acute laryngitis, and after being bled three times, he sank rapidly, and between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday night, December 14, breathed his last. He was buried in the vault at Mount Vernon, and although a vault was prepared for the body beneath the capitol at Washington, the state of Virginia refused to consent to its removal. In 1796 he presented to Liberty Hall, Rockbridge county, Va., the 100 shares of the stock of the Old James River company, valued at \$50,000 which he had received from the legislature of Virginia, in token of esteem and admiration, with these words: "To promote literature in this rising empire, and to encourage the arts, have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation, which the generosity of the legislature of the commonwealth has enabled me to bestow upon Liberty Hall,—now by your politeness called Washington Academy, is likely to prove a means to accomplish these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1776; from Yale in 1781; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1783; from Washington college, Md., probably in 1784, on the occasion of his visit, when he placed his name on the records of the board of visitors and governors, and consented that his name should be given to the institution; and from Brown university in 1790. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical society in 1779. The name George Washington (1732-1799), in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen" received 97 votes (one more than the vote for Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) and for Daniel Webster (1782-1852) in the same class), and secured the highest place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900. Congress passed a resolution setting the 23d of February, the anniversary of his birth,

as a national holiday. The nation assembled in New York city to celebrate the 100th anniversary of his inauguration, and subsequently the temporary wooden arch placed on Washington Square, as a memorial, was duplicated in solid marble. In 1848 the corner stone was laid for the obelisk at Washington, D.C., and the capstone in 1884, the monument being 555 feet high. Statues of Washington have been unveiled in nearly every city in the Union, among the more important of which are Houdon's statue in the capital at Richmond, Va., the colossal statue by Horatio Greenough, at Washington, and the group surmounted by the equestrian statue by Thomas Crawford at Richmond, Va. Among the numerous portraits of Washington are those by Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, and both the Peales. His life has been written by John Marshall (5 vols., 1804); Jared Sparks (12 vols., 1834-37); Washington Irving (5 vols., 1855-59); Edward Everett Hale (1887); Worthington C. Ford (14 vols., 1888), and Henry Cabot Lodge (1897). He died in Mount Vernon, Va., Dec. 14, 1799.



WASHINGTON, Martha, wife of President Washington, was born in New Kent county, Va., in May, 1732; daughter of Col. John Dandridge. She received a good education and in 1749 was married to Daniel Parke Custis, a planter of Virginia, and had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Custis died in 1757 leaving a large fortune, and in January, 1759, she was married to Col. George Washington in St. Peter's church, New Kent county, Va., the attendance at the church being the largest and the ceremony the grandest ever witnessed in Virginia. Mrs. Washington entertained in queenly style at Mount Vernon, and after her husband became commander-in-chief she joined him at Cambridge, Mass., in 1775, and thereafter accompanied him from camp to camp. Her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, died in the seventeenth year of her age, and John Parke Custis died in November, 1781, leaving four children; the two youngest, Eleanor Parke and George Washington Parke Custis, were adopted by General Washington. Mrs. Washington was fifty-seven years of age when called upon to assume the duties of first lady of the new republic. She instituted fashionable levees held on Friday evenings, first in New York city and then in Philadelphia, and her great personal dignity was in perfect consonance with the honor of her position. Her portrait was painted by Gil-

bert Stuart. The name Martha Washington (1732-1802) in "Class O. Distinguished Men and Women," received fourteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. She died at Mount Vernon, Va., May 22, 1802.

WATERBURY, David, soldier, was born in Stamford, Conn., Feb. 12, 1716; son of John (1682-1744), and Susanna (Newkirk) Waterbury; grandson of John (1650 (?) -1688), and Mary Waterbury, and a descendant of John and Rose Waterbury of Watertown, Mass., who were among the earliest settlers of Stamford, Conn., about 1646. He served in the French and Indian war as captain of the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, participating in the battle of Lake George under Sir William Johnson, Aug. 6, 1755; was promoted major of the 3d regiment, 1758, and took part in the repulse of General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in June of that year. He was married to Mary, daughter of Capt. John Holly of Stamford; was a member of the state assembly, 1774-76, and of the committee of safety, 1775; was commissioned captain and colonel of a company, with which he marched to New York, June 19, 1775, and upon his return from the north in January, 1776, was ordered to raise a company of five or six hundred men to capture the Tories on Long Island, but, although the company was recruited, the orders were countermanded. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the northern department by the general assembly of Connecticut, June 3, 1776, sharing the command of the 1st division with General Wadsworth; supervised the construction of a fleet at Skeensborough (Whitehall), N.Y.; of which he was appointed second in command, Sept. 2, 1776, under General Arnold, and was captured, with his vessel, the *Washington*, at Valcour Bay, Oct. 11, 1776. For his gallantry he was frequently commended by Generals Schuyler and Gates. After his exchange, he commanded a brigade under General Washington until the close of the war. He served as selectman of Stamford, 1781, and was again a member of the general assembly, 1783 and 1794-95. See "History of Stamford," by Elijah B. Huntington and the "Journal" of Lieut. James M. Hadden (1884). He died in Stamford, Conn., June 29, 1801.

WATERHOUSE, Benjamin, physician, was born in Newport, R.I., March 4, 1754; son of Timothy (1714-1792) Waterhouse, judge of the court of common pleas for Newport county. He studied medicine in Newport until 1775, holding in the winter of that year the first "life class" in America, with Gilbert Stuart, the artist, and later in the year went abroad and became the pupil of his maternal great-uncle, Dr. John Fothergill of London, also studying in the uni-

versities of Edinburgh and Leyden, from which latter he was graduated, M.D., 1780. He practised in Newport, R.I., 1780-83; was the first to occupy the Hersey chair of the theory and practice of medicine at Harvard, which he held, 1783-1812, and was meanwhile professor of natural history at Brown university, 1784-91. The botanical lectures of his annual lecture courses at Harvard, first published in the *Monthly Anthology*, 1804-08, and as *The Botanist*, 1811, resulted in the establishment of a professorship in botany and entomology, and a botanic garden at Harvard. Dr. Waterhouse was the first to introduce Dr. Jenner's discovery of inoculation into America, publishing an article on the subject in the *Columbian Sentinel*, March 12, 1799. He subsequently became a pupil of Jenner, and on his return successfully experimented on his four children. No statute relating to vaccination, however, was enacted by the Massachusetts legislature until 1810. Dr. Waterbury was medical superintendent, by appointment from President Jefferson, of the U.S. medical ports in New England, 1812-20. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Harvard, 1786; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society; of the Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical society, and of other learned organizations. His publications include: *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1780); *On the Principles of Vitality* (1790); *Rise, Progress and Present State of Medicine* (1792); *Prospect of Exterminating the Small-Pox* (1800); *Heads of a Course of Lectures on Natural History* (1810); *The Botanist* (1811); *The Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts* (1816), and a treatise on the "Letters of Junius," ascribing their authorship to Lord Chat-ham (1831). A portrait of Dr. Waterhouse by Stuart hangs in the Redwood library of Newport. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 2, 1846.

WATERLOO, Stanley, author, was born in St. Clair county, Mich., May 21, 1846; son of Charles Harlson and Mary Jane (Beebe) Waterloo; grandson of George and Aley (Bell) Waterloo and of Henry and Betsey (Archer) Beebe, and a descendant of George Waterlow, of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, England, and of John Beebe of Broughton, England, whose family landed in Connecticut, June, 1650. He attended the public schools; was a student at the University of Michigan, 1865-68, but did not graduate; engaged in journalism in Chicago, Ill., 1870-71; was one of the owners of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Journal*, 1872, and subsequently editorially connected with the St. Louis *Republic*, *Chronicle* and *Globe-Democrat*. He was married, Feb. 11, 1874, to Anna Charlotte, daughter of John and Jane Maria (Carroll) Kitton of St. Clair, Mich.

He founded the St. Paul (Minn.) *Day* in 1884; was editor-in-chief of the Washington (D.C.) *Capital and Critic*, 1889, and of the Chicago (Ill.) *Mail*, 1887-88. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan, 1898, and was twice president of the Chicago Press club. The titles of his books include: *A Man and a Woman* (1892); *Honest Money* (1895); *An Odd Situation* (1896); *The Story of Ab* (1897); *Armageddon* (1898); *The Wolf's Long Howl* (1898); *The Launching of a Man* (1899); *The Seekers* (1899); *These are my Jewels* (1902); and *The Story of A Strange Career* (1902).

WATERMAN, Marcus, artist, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 1, 1834; son of William Henry and Martha Burrill (Pearce) Waterman; grandson of Nathan and Nancy (Wheaton) Waterman and of Earl D. and Lydia (Wheaton) Pearce, and a descendant of Col. Richard Waterman, one of the original twelve settlers and owners of Rhode Island. He was graduated from Brown university, M.A., 1855, and painted in New York city, 1856-70, where he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1861. After leaving New York, much of his work went to Boston, and in 1874 he established himself in that city. He traveled extensively in Europe and Algeria, 1879-83 and 1884. His canvases include New England forest interiors and many Oriental compositions, the latter class embracing: *Maroof in the Desert*; *Duel by Moonlight*; *The Journey to the City of Brass* (1888), and illustrations to the "Thousand and One Nights." His forest scenes are hundreds in number and widely distributed. His later pictures are mostly Oriental in subject. He was elected to membership in many art clubs and societies, and was vice-president of the Paint and Clay club of Boston in 1903.

WATERMAN, Robert Whitney, governor of California, was born in Fairfield, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1826. His father died before he attained his majority, and he left home to seek his fortune in the West. He found employment as a clerk in a small store in Sycamore, Ill., until 1846, when he commenced business on his own account in Belvidere, Ill. He was postmaster at Genoa, Ill., 1849-50; engaged in mining in California, 1850-52; and in business in Wilmington, Ill., where he published the *Independent*, 1852-60. He took part in the Frémont and Dayton campaign of 1856, and in 1860 he became proprietor of a ranch in California, subsequently discovering a silver mine in Mohave Desert, San Bernardino county. Through the development of this mine and through other mining interests he acquired a large fortune, and was president of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern railway. He was lieutenant-governor of California, 1886,

and upon the death of Gov. Washington Bartlett, Sept. 12, 1887, succeeded him as acting governor of the state, his term to expire in 1891. He died in San Diego, Cal., April 12, 1891.

WATERS, William Everett, educator, was born in Winthrop, Maine, Dec. 20, 1856; son of Jabez Mathews and Martha Ellen (Webb) Waters; grandson of Gardner and Charlotte (Mathews) Waters and of Samuel and Olive (Lambert) Webb, and a descendant of Abel Waters, and maternally, of Elder Brewster, Myles Standish and John Alden. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1878; was a Clark and Larned fellow there, 1878-80; classical assistant in the Hughes high school, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880-83, and tutor in classics at Yale, 1883-87. He was married, June 28, 1888, to Alma Filia, daughter of George Washington and Carrie (Pruden) Oyler of Cincinnati. He was professor of Greek and comparative philology in the University of Cincinnati, 1890-94, and in Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., 1894-1900, serving also as president of the college; in 1900 was appointed assistant secretary of the College Entrance Examining Board, and in 1901 was made professor of Greek in New York university. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1887, and is the joint author, with William R. Harper, of the *Inductive Greek Method* (1888), and author of: *Town Life in Ancient Italy*, and *The Cena Trimalchionis of Petronius* (1902).

WATROUS, Harry Willson, artist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1857; son of Charles and Ruth (Willson) Watrous. He attended private schools in New York city, and received his education abroad under Humphrey Moore in Spain, and under Bonnat, Lefebvre and Boulanger in Paris, exhibiting at the Salons of 1884-85. He was married, in 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. S. Nichols of New York city. He continued his studies in Munich and Florence, and later opened a studio in New York. His canvas called *Bills* won the Clark prize in the exhibition of the National Academy of Design, 1894, in which year he was made an Associate, becoming an Academician in 1895. His paintings are mostly genre subjects.

WATSON, Alfred Augustin, first bishop of East Carolina, and 134th in succession in the American Episcopate, was born in New York city, Aug. 21, 1818; son of Jesse and Hannah Maria (Tallman) Watson, and grandson of Jacob and Hannah Tallman. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; attended the University law school, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1841. In 1842 he abandoned the law and became a candidate for orders, attending the General Theological seminary, New York city.

He was ordered deacon, Nov. 3, 1844, in St. Ann's, Brooklyn, by Bishop Onderdonk, and ordained priest, May 25, 1845, in St. John's, Fayetteville, N.C., by Bishop Ives. He was rector of the joint parishes of Grace church, Plymouth, N.C., and St. Luke's, Washington county, N.C., 1844-58, and of Christ church, New Berne, N.C., 1858-65. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed chaplain of the 2d N.C. regiment of "state troops" and served until 1863, when he became assistant to Bishop Atkinson in the charge of St. James's parish, Wilmington, N.C., until elected rector of the same in 1864. He was consecrated bishop of East Carolina, April 17, 1884, in St. James's church, by Bishops Green of Mississippi, Neely of Maine, and Howe of South Carolina; assisted by Bishops Lyman of North Carolina, Seymour of Springfield and Randolph of Virginia. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina in 1868, and by the University of the South in 1884. He was a member of the diocesan standing committee, and a deputy to the general convention of the P. E. church from 1850 till his election to the Episcopate. He was married thrice: first, in November, 1846, to Harriet G. Halsey of Brooklyn, N.Y.; secondly, Nov. 24, 1849, to Mrs. F. H. Borrows of New York, and thirdly, June 26, 1890, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Fred J. and Columbia (Brown) Lord. Besides several sermons and addresses published by request, he is the author of the memorial on "The Division of Dioceses" from the Diocese of North Carolina to the General Convention, published in the *Journal of the General Convention* of 1868 (pp. 367-413).

WATSON, James, senator, was born in New York city, April 6, 1750; son of John and Bethia (Tyler) Watson; grandson of John and Sarah (Steele) Watson and a descendant of John Watson, who emigrated from England, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1644. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779; became a wealthy merchant of New York city; was a member of the state assembly, 1791 and 1794-96, serving as speaker in 1794; state senator, 1798, and elected in the latter year by the Democratic party as U.S. senator to complete the unexpired term of John Sloss Hobart, resigned, serving from Dec. 11, 1798, to March 19, 1801, when he became U.S. navy agent for New York city, by appointment from President Jefferson. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. He died in New York city, May 15, 1806.

WATSON, James Craig, astronomer, was born near Fingal, Canada West, Jan. 28, 1838; son of William and Rebecca (Bacon) Watson. His parents settled in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1850, where, by his own efforts, he earned a college

education, being graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1859. He was assistant observer in the university, 1858-59; professor of astronomy and instructor in mathematics, 1859-60; professor of physics and instructor in mathematics, 1860-63; professor of astronomy, and director of the observatory, 1863-79, and held a similar position in the University of Wisconsin, 1879-80. He was married in 1860, to Annette Waite of Dexter, Mich. He discovered 23 new planetoids, 1858-79, and the planet Vulcan, July 29, 1878; was employed by the U.S. government to observe solar eclipses at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Carlantini, Sicily; and Separation, Wy. Ter., and also the transit of Venus, at Pekin, China, 1874. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leipzig, 1870, and by Yale, 1871, and that of LL.D. by Columbia, 1877. In 1870 he received the Lalande gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences for his discoveries, and was also made Knight Commander of the Imperial Order of the Médjidié of Turkey and Egypt in 1875. He was a member of the National and the Royal Academy of Sciences (bequeathing \$16,000 to the former) and of the American Philosophical society. He is the author of: *Popular Treatise on Comets* (1860); *Theoretical Astronomy* (1863); *Tables for Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest and Discount* (1879), and valuable contributions to many scientific journals. He died in Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1880.

WATSON, John Crittenden, naval officer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24, 1842; son of Dr. Edward Howe and Sarah Lee (Crittenden) Watson; grandson of Dr. John and Ann B. (Howe) Watson, and of Gov. John Jordan (q.v.)



and Sarah (Lee) Crittenden, and a descendant of Maj. John and Judith (Harris) Crittenden and of Captain Howe, all of Woodford county, Ky.; also of Richard Lee, secretary of the colony of Virginia. He was appointed midshipman at the U.S. Naval academy, Sept. 29, 1856, from which he was graduated in 1860; was advanced to master,

Aug. 31, 1861, and commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1862. During the civil war, he was attached as navigator to the steam-sloop *Hartford*, Flag-Officer Farragut, West Gulf blockading squadron, and took part in the bombardment and

passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the Chalmette batteries, April, 1862; in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, June and July, 1862; of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; of Grand Gulf, March 19 and 20, 1863; of Warrenton, March 20-21, 1863, and as flag-lieutenant in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, where he lashed Admiral Farragut to the port mizzen rigging. He was detached from the *Hartford*, December, 1864; served in the *Colorado*, European station, 1866-67, being promoted lieutenant-commander, July, 1866; in Farragut's flag-ship *Franklin*, 1867-68, and as executive officer in the *Canandaigua*, 1868-69. He was on special duty at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1870; was executive officer of the *Alaska*, Asiatic squadron, 1871; was in command of the store ship *Idaho*, Yokohama, Japan, 1872-73, and subsequently on duty in the Brooklyn navy yard, being promoted commander, Jan. 23, 1874. He was married, May 29, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge James Dabney and Sarah Frances (Thornton) Thornton of San Francisco, Cal. He served as ordnance officer at the Mare Island navy yard, Cal., 1875-77; commanded the *Wyoming*, European squadron, 1877-80; was light-house inspector on the lakes, 1880-83; stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1883-86, and was in charge of the *Iroquois*, South Pacific station, 1886-87, being promoted captain, March 6, 1887. He was on special duty at San Francisco, Cal., 1887-90; at the Mare Island navy yard, 1890-92, commanded the *San Francisco*, 1892-95, and participated in the naval review of the Columbian celebration in April, 1893. He was governor of the U.S. Naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895-98, being promoted commodore, Nov. 7, 1897; commanded the north Cuban blockading squadron during the Spanish war, May 6-June 21, 1898; was appointed commander-in-chief of the Eastern squadron, June 27, 1898; transferred his "broad pennant" from the *Newark* to the *Oregon*, July 4, 1898, and was ordered to attack the Spanish coast and to destroy Camara's fleet, but upon the return of the latter from its threatened move against Admiral Dewey, the Eastern squadron was disbanded. He commanded the Mare Island navy yard, Oct. 8, 1898-May 15, 1899; was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; succeeded Admiral Dewey as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, serving June 15, 1899-April 19, 1900; was appointed president of the naval examining board at the Washington navy yard, Oct. 15, 1900, which position he still held in 1903, as well as the presidency of the U.S. Naval retiring board. His eldest son, Edward Howe Watson, was an ensign in the U.S. navy on board the *Detroit* during the Spanish war, being subsequently commissioned lieutenant, and his

second son, James Thornton Watson was serving as 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the 26th infantry, Philippine Islands, in 1903. Rear-Admiral Watson is the author of: *The Lashing of Admiral Farragut in the Rigging* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV., 1888).

WATSON, Thomas Edward, vice-presidential candidate, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Sept. 5, 1856; son of John S. and Ann Eliza (Maddox) Watson; grandson of Thomas M. and Mary (Smith) Watson, and a descendant of Thomas Watson, Revolutionary patriot, legislator and soldier; and Joseph Maddox, Quaker, founder of Wrightsboro, Ga. He attended Mercer college; taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was married, Oct. 15, 1878, to Georgia, daughter of George W. and Martha (Hendon) Durham of Oconee county, Ga. He was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1882-83; a Democratic elector at large for Georgia in 1888, a Populist representative in the 52d congress, 1891-93, was defeated for re-election in 1892 and 1894, and resumed his law practice at Thompson, Ga., in 1895. He was the author of the resolution upon which congress in February, 1893, made the first appropriation for the rural free delivery of mails. He was called to account in the house of representatives because of the charges of drunkenness against representatives in the U.S. congress made in a book which he published for the use of Populist speakers in 1892. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States at the St. Louis Populist convention which endorsed William J. Bryan for President in 1896 and of the electoral votes cast he received 11 of the 176 received by Bryan, and of the popular votes, 222,267 of the 6,511,072. He published a Populist newspaper at Atlanta, and is the author of: *The Story of France* (1898); *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1900); *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1902).

WATSON, William, scientist, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 19, 1834; son of William and Mary (Macy) Watson, and a descendant of Thomas Macy, the hero of Whittier's poem "The Exiles." He attended the Coffin school, Nantucket, and the State Normal school, Bridgewater, taught for two years, and was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, B.S., 1857, receiving the first Boyden prize in mathematics. He was instructor in differential and integral calculus at the Lawrence Scientific school; took a second degree of B.S. there in 1858; and declined the professorship of mathematics at Antioch college, Ohio. In 1859 he went abroad, and after taking a partial course at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, he entered the University of Jena, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1862. He investigated

the foreign system of technical education, which formed the basis of the scheme of organization of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1864. He was university lecturer at Harvard, 1863-64; and professor of mechanical engineering and descriptive geometry at the Institute, 1865-73. He was married in 1873, to Margaret, daughter of Augustus H. Fiske of Boston. He was U.S. commissioner to the Vienna exposition in 1873; a member of the international jury of the Paris exposition in 1878; honorary president of the Paris Congress of Architects in 1878, and of the engineering section of the French Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878, 1881, 1883 and 1889. He was made secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1884; a member of French National Academy of Cherbourg, the French Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In 1893 he organized the International Congress of Waterways at Chicago, serving as its secretary. He is the author of: *Technical Education* (1873); *A Course in Descriptive Geometry* (1873); *On the Protection of Life from Casualties in the Use of Machinery* (1880); *A Course in Shades and Shadows* (1889); reports on the Civil Engineering, Architecture and Public Works at the Vienna Exhibition (1873), and the Paris Exposition of 1889, and U.S. Government reports for 1875 and 1891.

WATSON, William Tharp, governor of Delaware, was born in Milford, Del., June 22, 1849; son of Bethuel and Ruth (Tharp) Watson, and grandson of Gov. William Tharp (q.v.). His father was a member of the general assembly of Delaware. He attended the common schools and Washington college, Chestertown, Md.; was in Philadelphia, Pa., and later returned to Milford, Del. He was elected to the Delaware legislature in 1884, but his eligibility being questioned because of absence from the state, he declined to take his seat; was a state senator, 1892-95, serving as speaker in 1894, and upon the death of Gov. Joshua H. Marvil (q.v.) in April, 1895, succeeded him as governor of Delaware, serving, 1895-97.

WATTERSON, Harvey Magee, representative, was born in Beech Grove, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1811; son of William S. (a soldier in the war of 1812), and Nancy (Bates) Watterson. He attended Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., 1827-31; was admitted to the bar in Shelbyville, Tenn., 1833, where he began practice, and founded in 1831 the *Democrat*, which he edited until 1838. He was married, June 5, 1832, to Tabitha, daughter of James and Mary (Morrison) Black of Maury county, Tenn., who died in 1884. He was a member of the state legislature, 1835-39; a

Democratic representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, declining re-election, as he also did in 1848 and 1856; was a special diplomatic agent to Buenos Ayres, 1843-44, and state senator, 1845, serving as president of the senate and lieutenant-governor. He was proprietor and editor of the *Nashville Union*, 1847-51; editor of the *Washington (D.C.) Union*, 1851-55; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1860; an elector-at-large on the Douglas and Johnson ticket, 1860, and a Union delegate to the state convention which met to consider the secession of Tennessee, 1861. He refused the governorship of Oregon in 1855, and during the war resided at his home in Beech Grove. He served as the adviser of President Johnson at Washington, D.C., 1865-69; practised law in Washington, 1869-79, and during the remainder of his life divided his time between Washington and Louisville, Ky., where his son, Henry Watterson (q.v.), was editor of the *Courier-Journal*, to which Mr. Watterson contributed extensively under the pen name "An Old Fogey." He died in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1891.

WATTERSON, Henry, journalist, was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1840; son of Harvey Magee Watterson (q.v.) and Tabitha (Black) Watterson. He was educated by private tutors; was a reporter and editorial writer for the *Washington States*, 1858-

61; editor of the *Democratic Review*, 1860-61; of the *Republican Banner*, Nashville, Tenn., 1865-68; served as a casual volunteer staff-officer in the Confederate army, 1861-63, and as chief of scouts in General Johnston's army, 1864; returned to the editorship of the *Banner* at the close of the war, having meanwhile



edited the *Chattanooga Rebel*, 1862-63, and in 1868 removed to Louisville, Ky., to assume the management of the *Journal*, which, with W. N. Halden, he consolidated with the *Courier* and the *Democrat* in 1868 under the new name of the *Courier-Journal*, of which he was still editor in 1903. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1876; a representative from Kentucky in the 44th congress, completing the term of Edward Young Parsons, deceased, and serving, Aug. 12, 1876-March 3, 1877; subsequently declined all offers of official nomination or appointment, and was a delegate to the

Democratic national conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892, serving as chairman of the platform committee of those of 1880 and 1888. He was married, Dec. 20, 1865, to Rebecca, daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing of Nashville, Tenn. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of the South in 1891. He became well known as an orator; edited *Oddities of Southern Life and Character* (1882); is the author of: *History of the Spanish-American War* (1899), and *Lectures and Addresses* (1903).

WATTERSON, John Ambrose, R.C. bishop, was born in Bairdstown, Pa., May 27, 1844; son of John Sylvester and Sarah (McAfee) Watterson; grandson of John and ——— (Eck) Watterson; great-grandson of John and Catherine (Spes) Watterson of Abbotstown, Pa., and a descendant of the Wattersons who came from the Isle of Man in 1763, members of the Established church. His grandfather, orphaned in 1774, became the ward of a Roman Catholic family, and accepted their faith. John A. Watterson attended St. Vincent's college; was graduated from Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; was ordained, Aug. 9, 1868; served as professor at Mount St. Mary's; as pastor of the parish church; as vice-president of the college, and as president, 1878-80. He was consecrated bishop of Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1880, in St. Joseph's cathedral, by Archbishop Elder, assisted by Bishops McCloskey and Tuigg, and in 1884 established a college in Columbus. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Georgetown (Ky.) college, in 1879, and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination in 1893, on which occasion Governor McKinley delivered an address. Bishop Watterson died in Columbus, Ohio, April 17, 1899.

WATTERSTON, George, librarian, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1783. He attended Charlotte Hall college, St. Mary's county, Md.; and subsequently practised law in Maryland and in the District of Columbia. He took part in the defence of Washington, when attacked by the British army in 1814; was the first librarian of congress, 1815-29; secretary of the National Washington Monument association, and the author of: *Letters from Washington* (1818); *Course of Study preparatory to the Bar or the Senate* (1823); *The Wanderer in Washington* (1827); and *The Lawyer, or Man as He Ought Not to Be*. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1854.

WATTS, John, jurist, was born in New York city, Aug. 27, 1749; son of John and Ann (De Lancey) Watts; grandson of Robert and Mary (Nicol) Watts (married circa 1706), who emigrated from Scotland at the close of the 17th century; and of Stephen and Anne (Van Cortlandt) De Lancey, and a descendant of the famous John

Watt, of Rose Hill, Lord of Session, judge of commissary or probate, who by his courage and energy saved James VI. of Scotland from murder in 1596, and Edinburgh from military execution by his patriotism. His father, John (1st), was a



delegate to the New York assembly, a member and president of the council, 1757-75, and first president of the New York city hospital. John (2d) was the last recorder of New York under the crown; was speaker of the New York assembly, 1791-93; a representative from New York in the 3d congress, 1793-95, and judge of

Westchester county, 1802-08. He was married, Oct. 2, 1775, to his cousin, Jane, youngest daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (daughter of Governor Colden) De Lancey. His son, Robert J. Watts, was a nephew of John G. Leake, of New York city, and when the latter died, he left his extensive properties to Robert J. Watts, on condition that he should change his name to Leake. Soon after accepting the property, the younger Watts-Leake died, and his father, John Watts, would not incorporate the property thus acquired with his own, but applied the money to founding and endowing the Leake and Watts orphan house in New York city, which in 1887 was removed to South Yonkers, N.Y., the property in New York passing to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His youngest daughter, Mary Justine, was married May 15, 1820, to Frederick de Peyster (q.v.). In 1898 a heroic size bronze statue, by George E. Bissell, was erected in Trinity churchyard, by his grandson, Gen. John Watts de Peyster (q.v.). He died in New York city, Sept. 3, 1836.

WATTS, Thomas Hill, governor of Alabama, was born in Butler county, Ala., Jan. 3, 1819; son of John Hughes and Prudence (Hill) Watts; grandson of Thomas Watts and of Thomas Hill, and a descendant of Welsh and English stock. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who in 1797 removed from Fauquier county, Va., to Greene county, Ga., where he died. His widow became the wife of Governor Rabun of Georgia. Thomas Hill, his maternal grandfather, resided in Clarke county, Ga. Thomas H. Watts attended the country schools and Mount Airy academy, Dallas county, Ala. He was graduated from the University of Vir-

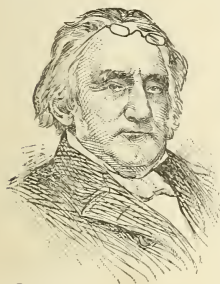
ginia. A.B., 1840, subsequently studying law and beginning practice in Greenville, Ala., in 1841. He was a representative from Butler county in the state legislature, 1842, 1844 and 1845; removed to Montgomery, Ala., 1847; was again a representative in the state legislature, 1849, and a state senator, 1853. He was the unsuccessful "Know Nothing" candidate from the Montgomery district for the 35th congress in 1856; an elector at large on the Bell and Everett ticket, 1860, and a delegate from Montgomery county to the state constitutional convention of 1861, signing the ordinance of secession. He recruited the 17th Alabama infantry in September, 1861, and was appointed its colonel, but resigned his commission in March, 1862, to become attorney-general of the Confederate States by appointment from Jefferson Davis, serving until October, 1863. He was governor of Alabama, 1863-65, after which he resumed the practice of law, in which he was eminently successful. He served as representative in the state legislature. He was married, first, Jan. 10, 1842, to Eliza Brown, daughter of Wade and Catherine (Carpenter) Allen of Montgomery, Ala.; and secondly, September, 1875, to Mrs. Ellen (Noyes) Jackson, of Montgomery. Governor Watts died in Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 16, 1892.

WAUD, Alfred R., artist, was born in London, England, in 1828. He studied drawing and painting in London, and in 1858 removed to New York city, where he exhibited at the National Academy of Design. He engaged in periodical and book illustration; was employed as a war pictorial correspondent for *Harper's Weekly*, and was one of the first artists in America to illustrate in so-called black and white. After the war he contributed many illustrations to the *Century Magazine* and other periodicals, and to "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." He traveled in the south, making sketches of battlefields for the purpose of illustrating a new series of war pictures, but died before they were completed, at Marietta, Ga., April 6, 1891.

WAUGH, Beverly, M. E. bishop, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Oct. 28, 1789. He entered the ministry of the M.E. church in 1808; was stationed at Alexandria, Va., 1808-11, and at Washington, D.C., 1811-28. He was a delegate from the Baltimore conferences to the general conferences of 1816 and 1820, and at the general conference of 1823; was chosen assistant editor and book-agent, with headquarters in New York city, becoming principal agent in 1832. In 1836 he was consecrated bishop, and in 1852 became senior bishop of the church. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1858.

WAYLAND, Francis, educator, was born in New York city, March 11, 1796; son of Francis

and Sarah (Moore) Wayland. His parents immigrated to America from England in 1792, and in 1805 his father was ordained a Baptist minister. He attended Dutchess County academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was graduated from Union college,



A.B., 1813, A.M., 1816; studied medicine in Troy, N.Y., 1814-15, and attended the Andover Theological seminary, 1816-17. He was a tutor at Union college, 1817-21; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1821-26; and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Union college, 1826-27. During his pastorate in Boston, he had attracted widespread attention by two able sermons: "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise" and "The Duties of an American Citizen," delivered in 1823 and 1825, respectively. In February, 1827, he accepted the presidency of Brown university, succeeding President Asa Messer, who died Oct. 11, 1826. President Wayland continued in office until 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by Barnes Sears. In addition to his other duties he filled the chair of moral philosophy, 1834-55. During his administration Manning hall and Rhode Island hall were built and a fund of \$25,000 was created for the library. He was a pioneer among college presidents in welcoming the modern branches of learning, and in adopting a partially elective system. He was twice married: first, Nov. 2, 1825, to Lucy Lane, daughter of Heman and Elizabeth Lincoln of Boston, Mass. The children by this marriage were Francis Wayland (q.v.) and Heman L. Wayland (q.v.). He was married secondly, Aug. 1, 1838, to Mrs. H. S. Sage of Boston, Mass., who died, Oct. 22, 1872. President Wayland received from Brown university the honorary degree of A.M. in 1822; from Union college that of D.D. in 1827, and from Harvard D.D. in 1829 and LL.D. in 1852. He was first president of the American Institute of Instruction, and a member of the American Philosophical society. He delivered the Dupleian lecture at Harvard in 1831 and the address at the opening of the Providence Athenæum in 1838, and is the author of seventy-two publications, among which are: *Occasional Discourses* (1833); *Elements of Moral Science* (1835); *Elements of Political Economy* (1837); *Moral Law of Accumulation* (1837); *The Limitations of Human*

Responsibility (1838); *Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States* (1842); *Domestic Slavery considered as a Scriptural Institution* (1845); *Sermons delivered in the Chapel of Brown University* (1849); *Memoir of Harriet Ware* (1850); *Memoir of Adoniram Judson* (2 vols., 1853); *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy* (1854); *Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches* (1857); *Memoir of Thomas Chalmers, D. D.* (1864). A memoir of his "Life and Labors" was written by his sons, Francis and Heman Lincoln (2 vols., 1867). He died in Providence, R.I., Sept. 30, 1865.

WAYLAND, Francis, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1826; son of Francis (q.v.) and Lucy (Lincoln) Wayland. He was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; attended Harvard law school, and began practice in Worcester, Mass., in 1850, removing to New Haven, Conn., in 1858. He was judge of probate for the district of New Haven, 1864-66; lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1869-70; professor in the law department of Yale university in 1872; and in 1873 became dean of the law school. He was president of the board of directors of the Connecticut state prison for fourteen years, and of the Connecticut Prison Aid association from 1875; chairman of the executive committee of the National Prison congress, and president of the Organized Charities of New Haven for twenty-five years. He was also president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1874, and vice-president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis in 1880; chairman of the jurisprudence department of the American Social Science association, 1876-1902, and actively connected with various other organizations. He received from Rochester university the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1879; from Brown (of which university he was trustee, 1872-88, and fellow from 1888) the same degree in 1881, and from Yale that of A.M. in 1881. He is joint author with his brother, Heman Lincoln Wayland, of the *Life and Labors of Francis Wayland* (2 vols., 1867); also of many public addresses, and of contributions to leading periodicals on subjects connected with social science, prison reform, jurisprudence and education.

WAYLAND, Heman Lincoln, clergyman, was born in Providence, R. I., April 23, 1830; son of Francis (q.v.) and Lucy (Lincoln) Wayland. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and the University Grammar school, Providence, R. I.; was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852, serving as assistant librarian of the university, 1849, and was a student at Newton Theological Institution, 1849-50. He was principal of the Ladies' seminary, Townshend, Vt.,

1850-51; a resident graduate of Brown, 1851-52, and tutor in the University of Rochester, 1852-54. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1854; was pastor of the Third (now Main Street) Baptist church, Worcester, Mass., 1854-61; chaplain of the 7th Connecticut regiment of volunteers, 1861-64, and home missionary among the freedmen at Nashville, Tenn., 1864-65. He was professor of logic and rhetoric, Kalamazoo (Mich.) college, 1865-70; president of Franklin (Ind.) college, 1870-72; editor of the *National Baptist*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1872-94, and assistant editor of the *Examiner*, Philadelphia, 1895-98. He was twice married: first, Oct. 1, 1857, to Elizabeth Grout, daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Hapgood) Arms of Worcester, Mass.; secondly, Sept. 10, 1891, to Frances Mary Green of Providence, R. I. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1869. He was president of the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers' conference, the Pennsylvania Baptist State Mission society, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the American Social Science association, and the Contemporary club of Philadelphia. He is the author of: *The Life and Labors of Francis Wayland*, with his brother, Francis Wayland, Jr. (2 vols., 1867) and of *Charles H. Spurgeon: His Faith and Works* (1892); also of numerous addresses and papers upon sociological, educational and kindred subjects. He died in Wernersville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1898.

WAYNE, Anthony, soldier, was born in East-town, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745; the only son of Isaac Wayne, the former an army officer, legislator and farmer, whose father was a native of Yorkshire, Eng., removing first to county



Anthony Wayne

Wicklow, Ireland, and later o Chester county, Pa. He attended the Philadelphia academy; became a land surveyor, and upon the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin was employed by a land company in Nova Scotia. In 1769 he was married, and became a farmer and surveyor in Chester county. He was a member of the provincial convention of 1774, assembled to devise a means of settlement of the difficulties between England and the colonies; and of the Pennsylvania convention of the same year; was a delegate to the colonial legislature, 1774-75, and a member of the committee of safety in 1775. On

the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he recruited among his neighbors a company which was enlarged into the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania troops; was elected its colonel, Jan. 3, 1776, and was assigned to Gen. John Thomas's brigade of the Northern army, Jan. 3, 1776. He attacked the British at Three Rivers, where he was wounded and obliged to withdraw his troops to Ticonderoga, which place he commanded. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777; joined General Washington's army in New Jersey; commanded a division at Brandywine and opposed the passage of the river at Chadd's Ford by the Hessians, and at the close of the day safely withdrew his troops. He led the attack at Warren Tavern; was attacked by a superior force at Paoli, Sept. 20, 1777, and effected a successful sortie which enabled him practically to hold his ground, but subjected him to a court of inquiry, which acquitted him with the highest honors. At the battle of Germantown he drove the enemy back before the general retreat was expected. He went into camp with Washington's army at Valley Forge, where he made a successful raid into the British camp, capturing much needed provisions and supplies. He took part in the battle of Monmouth under Lee, and after being ordered to retreat by Lee, Washington assumed command, and Wayne brought his troops into position and repulsed a bayonet charge by Col. Henry Monckton, securing victory to Washington's army and the death of every British officer engaged in the charge. He commanded a corps of light infantry organized by Washington in 1779, and on July 15 marched toward the garrison at Stony Point on the Hudson, advanced in two columns at midnight, surprised the British pickets, gained the center of the fort, and though severely wounded, entered the fort supported by his aides and received the surrender of the garrison. For this exploit a gold medal was presented him by congress, and he received the thanks of the general assembly of Pennsylvania and of congress. He failed in an effort to capture Fort Lee in 1780, and on Jan. 1, 1781, he succeeded in amicably quelling the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line. He joined Lafayette in Virginia, and took part in the battle at Jamestown Ford, where he fell back after a desperate charge in which he succeeded in relieving Lafayette, who was in danger from a projected manœuvre of the enemy, thus saving the entire army from defeat. He served at Green Springs and at Yorktown, where he opened the first parallel, covered the advance of the second parallel on the 11th, and supported the French allies on the 14th. He joined Gen. Nathanael Greene after the surrender, and on June 23, 1782, he was attacked by a body of Creek Indians under a British officer who gained posses-

sion of his artillery, but by a bayonet charge, he put them to rout, and personally slew a Creek leader. He took possession of Charleston, S.C., after its evacuation by the British, Dec. 14, 1782, and was brevetted major-general, Oct. 10, 1783, when he returned to Pennsylvania, was chosen to the general assembly, and was a member of the convention that ratified the U.S. constitution. He removed to Georgia, where he took possession of a tract of land granted him for his services in the Revolution; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1787; and was a representative in the 2d congress, 1791-92, but his seat was contested by James Jackson, and declared vacant March 21, 1792, and he refused to be a candidate for re-election, John Milledge taking his seat June 22. He was appointed by President Washington general-in-chief of the U.S. army with the rank of major-general, and the senate confirmed the appointment, April 3, 1792. He organized a body of troops which he drilled and trained in Indian warfare, and in 1793 he marched against the hostile tribes in the northwest. He built Fort Recovery near Greenville, Ohio, and Fort Adams, at the junction of the Maumee and Anglaize rivers. In August, 1793, he led 1000 men down the Maumee to Fort Miami, and offered the Indians peace if they would lay down their arms. On their refusal he defeated them at Fallen Timbers; laid their country waste, and built Fort Wayne at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers. On Aug. 3, 1795, he signed a treaty with twelve tribes of Indians, and while on a visit to Pennsylvania, he was appointed U.S. commissioner to treat with the northwestern Indians, but while descending Lake Erie to take possession of the forts previously held by the British, he fell ill with the gout, was landed at Presque Isle, and soon after died. He received the appellations of "Mad Anthony Wayne," "Dandy Wayne," "Black Snake," "Wind" and "Tornado." A marble monument to his memory was erected in Racine churchyard, Chester county, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1809, his son, Isaac Wayne, having removed his remains to Racine churchyard, Pa., early in that year. He died in Presque Isle, Pa., Dec. 15, 1796.

WAYNE, Henry Constantine, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 8, 1815. He attended the schools at Northampton and Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1838. He was promoted in the army 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1838; was transferred to the 1st artillery, July 12, 1838; served on the northern frontier, and during the Canada border disturbances, 1838-41, was assistant instructor of artillery and cavalry at the U.S. Military academy, 1841-43; and quarter-

master, 1843-46. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 16, 1842. He served in the war with Mexico as assistant quartermaster-general, 1846-47; was promoted captain of staff and assistant quarter master, May 11, 1846, and was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, Mex. He was in the quartermaster-general's office, Washington, 1848-55; purchased camels in Asia and Africa for use in army transportation in the west, and tested their adaptability in Texas, 1855-58. He resigned his commission, Dec. 31, 1860, and joined the Confederate States army as adjutant and inspector-general of the state of Georgia. He organized the militia and state officers into companies, regiments and two brigades, and their services were tendered to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and under General Wayne they were directed to guard the crossings of the Chattahoochee river from Roswell to West Point. In order that General Wayne might resume his duties as adjutant-general, he was succeeded by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, June 1, 1864, and returned to Georgia. He received a first-class medal from the "Société Impériale Zoologique d'acclimatation" of Paris, for the successful introduction and acclimation of the camel in the United States in 1858. He is the author of: *The Second Exercise Arranged for Military Instruction* (1850). He died in Savannah, Ga., March 15, 1883.

WAYNE, James Moore, associate justice, was born in Savannah, Ga., 1790. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1808; studied law and was admitted to the Savannah bar in 1810. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1814-17, and declined further service in the state legislature. He served as mayor of Savannah from Sept. 8, 1817, to July 12, 1819, when he resigned, and in 1824 was elected to the bench of the superior court, serving five years. He was a representative from Georgia in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829-35, and while in congress supported the policy of President Jackson, and with the President opposed nullification; favored free trade; favored limiting expenses for internal improvements to rivers and harbors, and opposed the charter of the Bank of the United States. He assisted in removing the Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi; presided over two Georgia state constitutional conventions; served as president of the Georgia Historical society for many years, and was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1816-58. He was appointed to the bench of the U.S. supreme court by President Jackson in 1834 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice William Johnson of South Carolina, and served from Jan. 9, 1835, until his death. His service covered the stormy times that led up to and through the

civil war, and during that time he was firm in his faith in the Union and in his allegiance to the constitution. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1849. He died in Washington, D.C., July 5, 1867.

WEARE, Meshech, jurist, was born in Hampton, N.H., June 16, 1713. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1735, A.M., 1738; was admitted to the bar, and was a representative in the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker of the house in 1752. He was a commissioner to the colonial congress held at Albany in 1754; was appointed justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and chief-justice in 1777; was a member of the executive council; chairman of the committee of safety, and in 1776 was elected president of New Hampshire, serving till 1784. He raised and equipped the forces sent under General Stark to oppose Burgoyne's progress. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Hampton Falls, N.H., Jan. 15, 1786.

WEAVER, Aaron Ward, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1832; son of Lieut. William Augustus (1797-1846) and Jane (Van Wyck) Weaver; grandson of William and Rachel Van Wyck of Columbia county, N.Y. The Van Wycks came from Holland to Dutchess county early in the eighteenth century. His father was midshipman on the frigate *Chesapeake* when she was captured by the *Shannon*, June 1, 1813; was discharged from the naval service, Nov. 27, 1824, and was employed in the state department, Washington, D.C. Aaron Ward Weaver was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, May 10, 1848; served on the *St. Louis* and on the *Congress*, Coast of Brazil, 1848-50; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1854; promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; commissioned master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and served on the steamer *Fulton*, West Indies; steamer *Walker*, Mississippi Sounds; steamer *Arctic*, Newfoundland, surveying for the first Atlantic cable; sloop *Marion*, off the west coast of Africa, 1858-59, and *Susquehanna*, on the Mediterranean, 1859-61. In 1861 he was assigned on blockade duty on board the *Susquehanna*, the first war vessel to arrive home after the attack on Fort Sumter; took part in the bombardment of Forts Hatteras and Clark; in the battle of Port Royal and the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker. He took part in the engagement with the batteries on Sewells Point, Va.; was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and commanded the steam gun-boat *Winona* in the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He took part in the engagements below Port Hudson before and after its surrender; commanded the gun-boat *Chippewa* in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the first attack on

Fort Fisher. He commanded the monitor *Mahopac* in the final attack on Fort Fisher, in January, 1865, and in the fall of Richmond. He was married, February, 1864, to Ida, daughter of Alphens and Harriet Hyatt of Baltimore, Md. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard after the war; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and was senior officer of the double-turreted monitor *Terror* in Havana harbor, 1870-71, during the excitement following the execution of the Spanish students. When war was threatened with Spain, owing to the *Virginus* affair in 1873, he was in command of the iron-clad *Dictator*. He was commissioned captain, Aug. 8, 1876; was equipment officer at Norfolk navy yard, 1879-80, and captain of the navy yard, 1880-81. He commanded the steam sloop *Brooklyn* on the South Atlantic station, 1881-84; was a member of the naval and retiring board, 1885-86, and president of the board, and commandant of the Norfolk naval station, 1890-93. He was promoted commodore, Oct. 7, 1886, and rear-admiral, June 27, 1893, and was retired on his own request, after forty years of service, Sept. 26, 1893.

WEAVER, James B., soldier, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He attended the common schools; was graduated from the Law school of Ohio university, Cincinnati, in 1854, and practised law in Iowa. He was married, in 1858, to Clara Vinson. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 2d Iowa infantry as a private, and attained the rank of major, Oct. 3, 1862. He was commissioned colonel, Oct. 12, 1862, and brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallantry on the field." He resumed his law practice at Des Moines, Iowa; was district-attorney for the 2d judicial district of Iowa, 1866-70; and was assessor of internal revenue for the 5th Iowa district by appointment of President Johnson, 1867-73. He edited the *Iowa Tribune* and was a representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81, and a National and Democratic candidate for the 49th and 50th congresses, 1888 and 1889. In June, 1880, he was nominated for President of the United States by the National Greenback-Labor party at Chicago, Ill., and received 307,740 votes and in 1892 was the candidate of the People's party for President, receiving 22 electoral votes.

WEBB, Alexander Stewart, soldier and educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1835; son of Gen. James Watson and Helen Lispenard (Stewart) Webb. He received his primary education at Colonel Churchill's Military school, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1844-50; was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, number 13 in a class of 34 graduates, in 1855, and brevetted 2d lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1855. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 2d U.S. artillery, Oct. 20, 1855; was married, Nov. 28, 1855,

to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rutgers and Elizabeth Waldron (Phoenix) Remsen ; served in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, 1856 ; and was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1857-61. He formed



Griffin's battery at West Point, which became Battery "D," 5th U.S. artillery, and proceeded to Washington, Feb. 14, 1861, in the defence of the capital ; was transferred to Battery A, 2d U.S. artillery, for service at Fort Pickens, Fla., (this battery having done service in the war with Mexico as "Duncan's Battery"), and while at

Fort Pickens was made captain of volunteers and directed to recruit the 11th New York infantry. Ordered north he reached Washington in time to take part with Battery D, 5th U.S. artillery, in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he witnessed its partial destruction, and on returning to Washington he accepted a captaincy in the 11th New York infantry, but immediately after was appointed assistant to Gen. W. F. Barry, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, with the volunteer rank of major of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery. He took part in the siege of Yorktown ; made reconnaissance to Hanover Court House by order of General McClellan, and destroyed the railroad under fire from the brigade of Gen. L. O'B. Branch, C.S.A. He guided Gen. Fitz John Porter to the ground, which had been selected by General McClellan for the battle of Hanover Court House on the report made by Webb after his reconnaissance, and represented McClellan at Porter's headquarters during the battle of Gaines's Mill. He was assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, 5th army corps ; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, U.S.V., Aug. 20, 1862, and was present at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Snicker's Gap. He was inspector of artillery at Camp Berry, Washington, D.C., November, 1862-January, 1863 ; assistant inspector-general, 5th army corps, in the Rappahannock campaign ; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., June 23, 1863 ; commanded the 20th brigade, 2d division, 2d corps in the Gettysburg campaign, and was with the color guard of the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers, of which every man was killed or wounded. He left the color guard, and crossed the front of the companies to the right of the

69th Pennsylvania, all the way between the lines, in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment to repel the advance of Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, C.S.A., and by this act of gallantry kept his men at their work until more than half were killed or wounded. This movement placed both Armistead and Webb between the lines, and both officers were wounded. Meade mentions it as an act of bravery not surpassed by any general of the field, and it won for General Webb the congressional medal of honor. He was brevetted major, U.S.A. for Gettysburg ; commanded the 2d division, 2d army corps, August, 1863-May, 1864 ; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 11, 1863, for Bristoe Station, Va. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 2d army corps in the Wilderness ; was severely wounded in the head at Spottsylvania, and for service there was brevetted colonel, U.S.A. May 12, 1864. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Aug. 1, 1864, for Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania ; was chief of staff to General Meade, January-June, 1865 ; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services during the war ; was acting inspector-general, Department of the Atlantic, 1865-66, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1866-68, teaching constitutional, international and military law ; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 28, 1866 ; assigned to the 44th U.S. infantry ; was promoted by President Johnson major-general, U.S.A., and commanded the 5th military district, 1869-70. He was assigned to the 5th U.S. infantry in 1870, but declined and was honorably discharged from the service, Dec. 3, 1870. He was elected president of the College of the City of New York in 1869, and accepted the position in 1870, resigning Dec. 1, 1902, but serving until the close of the term June, 1903. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1870 ; served as commander-general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars ; member of the Order of the Cincinnati ; commander of New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States ; an original member of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 1876 ; a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, and a member of the New York Monuments Commission for the Battle Fields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. His son, William Remsen Webb (1st lieutenant U.S. infantry), representing the fourth generation of the Webb family in the U.S. army, died at Huntsville, Ala., March 8, 1900. General Webb is the author of : *The Peninsula : McClellan's Campaign of 1862,*

and *Through the Wilderness* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (IV., pp. 152 *et seq.*)

WEBB, Charles Henry, author, was born in Rouse's Point, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1834; son of Nathan (3d) and Philena King (Paddock) Webb; grandson of Nathan (2d) and Mary (Mc Knight) Webb, and supposedly a descendant of Thomas Webb, who settled in Connecticut at an early date. He attended the district schools until 1851, when he went to New York city, where he contributed to the *Herald* and *Tribune*, and in the same year shipped before the mast for a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean. On his return in 1855 he joined his parents in Alton, Ill., subsequently engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business with his brother in Fulton City, Miss., and by a humorous article published in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, attracted the attention of Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, who called him to New York, and on whose paper Mr. Webb served as literary editor, 1860-63, acting for a brief time as war correspondent and inaugurating on the editorial page the department known as "Minor Topics." He was city editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, Cal., 1863-64; established, in 1864, *The Californian*, a weekly, to which Bret Harte, "Mark Twain," Charles Warren Stoddard and others since known in literature contributed; and also produced at local theatres the plays, *Our Friend from Victoria* (1865); and *Arrah-na-Poke*, a burlesque of Dion Boucicault's "Arrah-na-Pogue" (1865). He returned in 1866 to New York city, where he became a contributor to various journals and magazines. In 1868 he invented "The Adder," a simple device for the addition of numbers, which achieved an immediate success and came into general use. He was married, Sept. 24, 1870, to Elizabeth Wall, daughter of Caleb and Harriet Elizabeth (Holden) Shipman of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1870 he invented a cartridge loading machine which was taken up and manufactured and sold by the Remingtons; made an improvement on the Adder in 1889, organizing the Webb Adder company for its manufacture, and in 1893 brought out a new device called the "Ribbon Adder" for which he was granted by the patent office a broad claim as a "fundamental invention." He published the following travesties: *Liffith Lank, or Lunacy*, a travesty of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" (1867); *St. Tuclmo*, travestying Augusta Evans's "St. Elmo" (1868); and *The Wickedest Woman in New York*, suggested by Oliver Dyer's "The Wickedest Man in New York" (1869). He edited and published Mark Twain's first book, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras Co. and Other Sketches" (1868), and is author of: *John Paul's Book* (1874); *Parodies in Prose and*

Verse (1876); *My Vacation* (1876); *Vagrom Verse* (1889); *With Lead and Line* (1901), and contributions in prose and verse to magazines. Mr. Webb's reputation as a humorist was gained principally by contributions to the New York *Tribune* under the signature of "John Paul."

WEBB, James Watson, soldier and journalist, was born in Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1802; son of Samuel Blatchley and Catherine (Hageboom) Webb. He attended the schools at Cooperstown, N. Y., and in 1819 entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant, 4th battalion of artillery; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1823; became assistant commissary of subsistence in 1824, and was appointed adjutant in 1825, and served under General Scott. He resigned from the army in April, 1827, and removed to New York city, where he was married to Helen Lispenard, daughter of Alexander L. and Sarah (Lispenard) Stewart. He became editor of the New York *Courier* and in 1829 purchased the *Enquirer*, which he merged into the *Courier* under the name *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, and this paper became the organ of the Whig party. He established a horse express between New York and Washington in order to obtain news twenty-four hours in advance of his competitors. In June, 1842, he fought a duel with Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky, concerning an article published by Mr. Webb, and in November he was indicted by the New York grand jury, but was pardoned after two weeks' imprisonment. He was engineer-in-chief of the state with the rank of major-general. He was married secondly to Laura Virginia, daughter of Jacob L. Cram of New York city. In 1849 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Austria by President Taylor, but the nomination was rejected by the senate, and he returned home in 1850. In June, 1861, he sold the *Courier and Enquirer* to the New York *World*. His application for an appointment as major-general of volunteers in 1861 was refused by the war department, and he declined the appointment of brigadier-general which was suggested. He was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil by President Lincoln in 1861; secured the settlement of long standing claims, and aided in securing the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico. In 1870 he returned to New York city. He is the author of: *Altovan, or Incidents of Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains* (2 vols., 1846); *Slavery and Its Tendencies* (1856); *National Currency* (1875). He died in New York, June 7, 1884.

WEBB, Samuel Blatchley, soldier, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 15, 1753; descendant of Richard Webb, a native of Dorsetshire, England, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1626; was a freeman in Boston, Mass., in 1632, and a com-

panion of the Rev. Thomas Hooker in Hartford, Conn., in 1635. His father having died when he was quite young, Samuel B. Webb became private secretary to his stepfather, Silas Deane. He was 1st lieutenant of a company under Captain Chester; commanded a company of light infantry at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, and was commended for his gallantry in general orders. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Israel Putnam in 1775, and in 1776 was private secretary to General Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He wrote the order for making public the Declaration of Independence in New York city, July 9, 1776, and refused to accept despatches from Lord Howe, addressed to "Mr." George Washington. He took part in the battles of Long Island, Princeton, White Plains and Trenton; raised the 3d Connecticut regiment, and participated in Gen. Samuel H. Parsons's disastrous expedition to Long Island, where he was captured, Dec. 10, 1777, and imprisoned for three years. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1780 and succeeded General Steuben to the command of the light infantry under Washington. He was a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, and was the grand marshal during Washington's inauguration in New York city as first President of the United States. He removed to Claverack, Columbia county, N.Y., in 1789; was married to Catherine Hageboom, and their son, James Watson Webb, was born there, Feb. 8, 1802. General Webb died at his home in Claverack, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1807.

WEBB, William Seward, capitalist, was born in New York city, Jan. 31, 1851; son of Gen. James Watson and Laura Virginia (Cram) Webb, and grandson of Jacob L. Cram. He was educated at Colonel Churchill's Military school, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1864-69; at Columbia college, 1869-71; studied medicine abroad, 1871-72, and was graduated, M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1875. He was married in 1878, to Lila Osgood, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and in the same year gave up the practice of medicine, and engaged as a stockbroker. In 1883 he assumed the management of the Wagner Palace Car company as president of the corporation. He was also president of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad company, and a managing director of the Bennington and Rutland railroad company. He purchased 200,000 acres and converted the tract into a game preserve in the heart of the Adirondack region. He also gave the land for the sanatorium erected at Lake Saranac; established a summer home, "Shelburne Farms," at Shelburne, Vt., on Lake Champlain, and made his 4000 acres rival in magnificence the finest English estates. He was a member of the Century association; of the

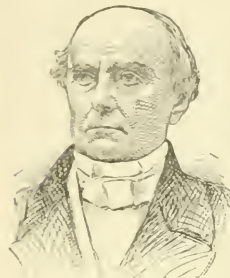
leading New York clubs; served as president-general of the national society of the Sons of the Revolution; served on the staff of the governor of Vermont with the rank of colonel; was inspector-general of rifle-practice; vice-president of the Vermont Sons of the Revolution, and became prominently identified in advancing the prosperity of his adopted state. He is the author of: *California and Alaska* (1891); *Papers of General James Watson Webb*; *Papers of Colonel Samuel Blatchley Webb* (3 vols.), the two latter collections being a valuable contribution to the history of the American Revolution.

WEBBER, Samuel, educator, was born in Byfield, Mass., in 1759, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1784, A.M., 1787. He did some preaching, and in 1787 returned to Harvard as tutor, becoming Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1789; and president of Harvard on May 6, 1806, to succeed Joseph Willard, who died Sept. 25, 1804. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being elected vice-president of the latter immediately after becoming president of Harvard. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of D.D. in 1806, and is the author of a *System of Mathematics* (2 vols., 1801), and *Eulogy on President Willard* (1804). He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1810.

WEBER, Max, soldier, was born in Achern, Baden, Aug. 27, 1824. He was graduated at the Military school of Karlsruhe in 1843; served as a lieutenant in the army of Baden until 1849, when he joined the revolutionists with his regiment, and was elected colonel, serving under Franz Sigel. He immigrated to New York in 1849, and engaged in the hotel business, where he cared for German refugees, and on May 16, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 20th New York volunteers, Turner regiment, and joined General Butler's command at Fort Monroe. In August, 1861, he joined Col. Rush C. Hawkins of the 9th New York (Zouaves) in a successful attack on Forts Clark and Hatteras, on Hatteras Island, N.C. From September, 1861, until May, 1862, he commanded Camp Hamilton, and on April 28, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers. He remained in southern Virginia until September, 1862, being stationed at Newport News during the duel between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862. He fought at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and was wounded at Antietam, September 17, leading the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps (Gen. E. V. Sumner). His wound necessitated his leaving his brigade, which was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but was separated and merged into other commands prior to Gettysburg. He was assigned to

the command of a brigade at Harper's Ferry, during Generals Sigels and Hunter's campaigns in the Shenandoah valley. He resigned his commission, May 13, 1865, was U.S. consul at Nantes, France, and later assessor of internal revenue in New York, 1870-72, and collector, 1872-83. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 15, 1901.

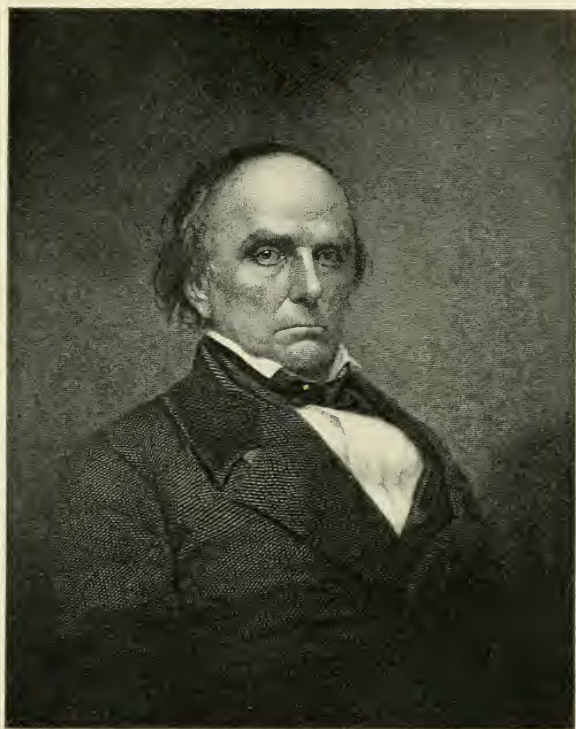
WEBSTER, Daniel, statesman and orator, was born in Salisbury, N.H., Jan. 18, 1782; son of Capt. Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. The Websters were of Scotch extraction, immigrants to America about



Daniel Webster

1638. His father, the owner of a heavily mortgaged mountain farm which he had rescued from the wilderness and on which he had erected a mill, was a man of influence, had served in the French and Indian wars and when the Revolution was ushered in by the battle of Lexington raised a company of his neighbors and commanded them throughout the war for independence. After 1791 he served as associate judge of the Hillsborough county court of common pleas. He was a firm Federalist and opposed the French revolution and the Democracy of Jefferson. Daniel's mother, Abigail Eastman, was a strong woman mentally and physically, of Welsh extraction. Daniel, with his brother Ezekiel, two years his senior, attended the district school, worked upon the farm and tended the saw-mill. In 1794 he entered Exeter academy, having at the time already read *Huulibras*, the *Spectator* and Pope's *Homer*, and committed the "Essay on Man" and much of the Bible to memory. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Samuel Wood and nine months at Phillips Andover academy, and in August, 1797, matriculated at Dartmouth. While in college he delivered two or three occasional addresses which were published, and on the Fourth of July, 1800, he delivered to the citizens of Hanover his first public oration, in which occurred the passages: "Columbia stoops not to tyrants. Her spirit will never cringe to France. Neither a supercilious fire-headed directory nor a gasconading pilgrim of Egypt will ever dictate terms of sovereignty to America." Before leaving Dartmouth he induced his father to send Ezekiel to college and trust to the advantages gained there for future financial help from his two boys. Daniel was graduated from Dart-

mouth in August, 1801, and that winter engaged in teaching school at Fryeburg, Maine, and with the money thus earned paid his brother's tuition at Dartmouth, enabling him to graduate in 1804. The same year Daniel received his master's degree in course and an honorary A.M. degree from Harvard. He became a law student in the office of Christopher Gore of Boston, and while so engaged was offered the clerkship of the Hillsborough county court, in which his father was an associate judge, with a salary which would place his father's family beyond the financial straits then experienced. With filial duty foremost in his mind Daniel went to his preceptor in law for his advice. Mr. Gore told him not to accept it as "he was not made to be a clerk," and after conveying to his father the disappointing news of his determination to continue his law studies he returned to Boston and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805, beginning practice at Boscawen, near Salisbury, N.H. In April, 1806, occurred the death of his father, whose debts Daniel announced his determination to assume. In 1807 he left his law practice at Boscawen to his brother and "hung out his shingle" in Portsmouth, the principal town of the state and the centre of its law practice. He was married May 29, or June 24, 1808, to Grace Fletcher of Salisbury. In 1812 he made a Fourth of July oration before the Washington Benevolent Society, in which he advocated a larger navy. In August he was sent as a delegate to the Rockingham county assembly and he was the author of the "Rockingham Memorial" opposing the war. The favor with which the memorial was received in New Hampshire secured his election as representative in the 13th congress in 1812, where he took his seat May 24, 1813, and he was given a place in the committee on foreign affairs of which John C. Calhoun was chairman. He was re-elected to the 14th congress in 1814 and was admitted to the bar of the U.S. supreme court. He opposed the war with Great Britain, but advocated the strengthening of the defenses; opposed a tariff for protection on the ground that he did not wish to see the young men of the country shut out from external nature, and confined in factories with the whirl of spools and spindles, and the grating of rasps and saws constantly sounding in their ears. He favored specie payment and opposed the enlistment bill. When challenged by John Randolph to the "field of honor" he refused to meet him but declared himself "prepared at all times to repel in a suitable manner the aggression of any man who may presume upon such a refusal." His growing law practice induced him to remove to Boston in June, 1816, and after the close of his second term he retired from public life to take up the practice



Daniel Webster

of law for the purpose of accumulating money then much needed to pay his debts and support his family. In September, 1817, he made his first great argument in the Dartmouth college case, and on March 10, 1818, made his final



HOME OF DANIEL WEBSTER, BOSTON, MASS.

argument in that case before the U.S. supreme court, Washington. He spoke in Doric Hall, State House, Boston, Dec. 3, 1819, on the danger of the extension of slavery, and he was made chairman of a committee to present a memorial to congress. He was made a member of the state constitutional convention of Massachusetts in 1820, and the same year he pronounced his great oration at Plymouth to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, December 22. He was a representative from Boston by an almost unanimous election in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823-27, taking his seat Dec. 1, 1823, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee by Speaker Clay. On Jan. 19, 1824, he delivered his speech in the house in favor of appointing a commissioner to Greece, and in March he spoke against the tariff of 1824. On June 17, 1825, he delivered his first Bunker Hill oration, and the next year, August 2, he delivered his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson in Faneuil Hall. He wore small clothes and an orator's gown, and was in the perfection of his manly beauty and strength, his unused manuscript lying on a table by his side. He was elected U.S. senator from Massachusetts in June, 1827; took his seat December 3, and was re-elected in 1833. His wife died in New York, Jan. 21, 1828, and on Dec. 12, 1829, he was married, secondly, to Caroline Le Roy of New York city, who brought him a considerable fortune. He delivered an address in April, 1828, for the benefit of the surviving officers of the American Revolution, and in May made his famous speech in the senate in favor of the tariff of 1828 and followed it by voting for "the tariff of abominations" making the grounds for his change of policy that his constituents in Massachusetts had invested their money in manufacturing on the

faith that the government would protect those industries. On Jan. 20, 1830, he made his first answer to Senator Hayne of South Carolina, and on Jan. 26, 1830, made his great reply and argument against nullification, which became historical. He supported the bill introduced to enforce the act of 1828 in a strong speech, Feb. 8, 1833, and the bill called the "force bill" or "bloody bill," was passed and became a law, March 2. On February 16, he replied to Calhoun's nullification arguments, his reply being that the constitution was not a compact between sovereign states. He made a tour of the Western states in the summer of 1833, looking to his candidacy for the Presidency in 1836. The Massachusetts legislature nominated him for the Presidency in 1836, there being no national convention that year; the Democratic national convention at Baltimore May 20, 1835, having named the Van Buren and Johnson ticket. The other candidates indicated by state choice were William Henry Harrison and John McLean of Ohio; Hugh L. White of Tennessee; Willie P. Mangum of South Carolina, which nominations, with that of Mr. Webster gave to the country five Whig candidates in 1836. McLean withdrew before the election, and the Whig electoral votes were divided, 73 going to Harrison, 26 to White, 14 to Webster and 11 to Mangum. He made a powerful oration at Niblo's Garden, New York city, March 15, 1837, on the general question of slavery, and in it he warned the South against seeking to extend the institution, or to endeavor to arrest the strong feeling that existed and had taken hold of the consciences of men, saying that "should it be attempted, he knew of nothing even in the constitution or in the Union itself which would not be endangered by the explosion that might follow." He was re-elected to the senate in January, 1839, and spent that summer in Europe. His political friends, when they saw the overwhelming popularity enjoyed by General Harrison, and that he was sure of the Presidential nomination, advised Webster to allow the use of his name for Vice-Presidential candidate, but he peremptorily declined. Harrison was made the Whig candidate by the national convention that assembled at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, and Senator Webster, although personally disappointed, made a vigorous campaign for Harrison and Tyler. He resigned his seat in the senate, Feb. 22, 1841, and when Harrison was inaugurated he accepted the cabinet position of secretary of state, and as such concluded a treaty with Portugal; negotiated the Ashburton treaty, which settled the northwestern boundary question between Great Britain and the United States; provided for the mutual extradition of criminals, and arranged for the suppression of the slave trade.

He defended the Ashburton treaty against his own party, standing by President Tyler when deserted by the other members of his cabinet. He resigned, however, in May, 1843, and returned to the practice of law in Boston and the enjoyment of his farm at Marshfield, Mass. On June 17, 1843, he made his second Bunker Hill oration. He was not a candidate before the Whig national convention at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, but supported Henry Clay. Rufus Choate, who had been elected his successor in the U.S. senate, closed his term March 3, 1845, and Mr. Webster was elected his successor, taking the seat four days after the passage of the resolution annexing Texas, and on April 6-7, 1846, he made his speech on the justice of the expenditures made in negotiating the "Ashburton treaty." He helped to the peaceable settlement of the Oregon boundary, and in 1847 voted for the Wilmot proviso and opposed territorial aggrandizement in view of its disturbing the peace of the country on the slavery issue. He visited the Southern states in 1847 and his views on the rights of slaveholders appear to have modified, for while presenting the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts against its extension, he cautioned against the interference with the constitutional rights of the owners of slaves. He suffered a double loss in 1848 in the death of his daughter, Mrs. Appleton, in Boston, April 28, and of his son, Major Edward Webster, whose body was brought back from Mexico, where he had fallen in battle, and was buried May 3. Senator Webster was again a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1848, but when the Whig national convention met at Philadelphia, June 7, and nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, he refused the second place on the ticket against the advice of his political friends, and Fillmore was named, and in a speech at Marshfield, September 1, he expressed his disappointment emphatically by saying that the nomination of Taylor was "not fit to be made" but was dictated by "the sagacious, wise and far-seeing doctrine of availability." On March 7, 1850, he made the most famous of his later speeches on the public square in front of the Revere House, Boston, Faneuil Hall having been refused his use. In this speech he favored the compromises offered by Henry Clay; dwelt upon the constitutional rights of the people of the slave states and made a legal defence of the Fugitive Slave law as proposed in the compromise. Senator Hoar (in 1899) attributed Webster's course at this time "not to a weaker moral sense but to a larger and profounder prophetic vision," and in his resistance to the acquisition of California Senator Hoar says: "He saw what no other man saw, the certainty of civil war." In 1850, when President Taylor died and Millard Fillmore succeeded to the

Presidency, Webster was made Fillmore's secretary of state, which portfolio he accepted, July 23, 1850, resigning his seat in the senate July 22, Robert C. Winthrop filling it by appointment from July 30, 1850, to Feb. 7, 1851, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., who was elected his successor, taking the seat, Feb. 22, 1851, and completing the term, March 3, 1851. On Dec. 21, 1850, Webster wrote the Hulseman letter, in which he gave notice to the European powers that the United States was a great nation and as such had a right to express sympathy with any struggle for republican government. When the Whig national convention met at Baltimore, June 16, 1852, he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and on the first ballot he received 29 votes, but on the 52d ballot Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated. Webster refused to support the Whig candidate, and requested his friends to vote for Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee. In May, 1852, he was thrown from his carriage and seriously hurt. He was able to travel to Boston in July and to Washington for the last time in August, but on September 8 he returned to Marshfield. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1818, Dartmouth in 1823, Harvard in 1824, Columbia, 1824, and Allegheny college, 1840. Dartmouth college celebrated the centennial of his graduation Sept. 24-25, 1901, when the cornerstone of a new building known as Webster Hall was laid. His name in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received 96 votes and a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, October, 1900, standing second only to that of George Washington and equal to that of Abraham Lincoln. Twenty biographical sketches of Daniel Webster appeared in book form between 1831 and 1900 of more or less value to the student of history, but no really great "Life of Webster" had appeared. His works under the title *Daniel Webster: Works*, appeared in six octavo volumes in 1851, and his correspondence as *Daniel Webster: Private Correspondence*, Edited by Fletcher Webster appeared in 1857. A statue by Powell was placed in front of the Massachusetts State House; one by Ball in Central Park, New York; and a simple stone stands in the burial ground at Marshfield. He died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852.



STATUE OF
DANIEL WEBSTER

WEBSTER, Horace, educator, was born in Hartford, Vt., Sept. 21, 1794. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, July 24, 1818, served as assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, 1818-23, was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 5, 1820, and was principal-assistant professor of mathematics, 1823-25. He resigned his commission Dec. 31, 1825, was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Geneva college, N.Y., 1825-48, and was president of the College of the City of New York, 1848-69, at the same time holding the professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy, 1851-52, and of moral, intellectual and political philosophy, 1852-69. He was professor emeritus, 1869-71. He received the honorary degrees, A.M. from the College of New Jersey, 1824, LL.D. from Kenyon college, 1842, and from Columbia college, 1849, and M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1850. He died in Geneva, N.Y., July 12, 1871.

WEBSTER, John White, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 20, 1793. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1811, M.D., 1815; became editor of the *Boston Journal of Philosophy and Art*, 1823; was lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy and geology at Harvard, 1824-26; adjunct professor of chemistry, 1826-27, and Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy, 1827-50. He was accused of having murdered Dr. George Parkman, a fellow professor at Harvard, on the afternoon of Nov. 23, 1849, and a protracted trial followed which excited wide interest on account of the mystery surrounding the deed, and the prominence of the principals and the witnesses, the latter including Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jeffries Wyman and Dr. Morton. Dr. Webster was found guilty and sentenced to death, and a few weeks later made a full confession of the crime. (See account of the trial compiled by George Bemis, 1850.) He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Geological society of London, and a member of the Imperial Mineral society of St. Petersburg. He is the author of: *Description of the Island of St. Michael* (1821); *A Manual of Chemistry* (1826), and edited Liebig's "Organic Chemistry" (1841). He was hanged in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1850.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, soldier, was born in Old Hampton, N.H., Aug. 25, 1811; son of the Rev. Josiah Webster. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1832, in 1835 became a U.S. civil engineer, and in 1837 was commissioned 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers. He fought in the war with Mexico, was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1849, and captain in March, 1853. In 1854 he resigned his commission, and made his residence in Chicago, Ill. He was prominently identified with the installation of a system

of sewerage, and with the raising of the grade of a portion of the city. In 1861 he superintended the fortifying of Cairo, Ill.; was appointed paymaster with rank of major, U.S.V., June 1, 1861, and in February, 1862, was promoted colonel and given command of the 1st Illinois artillery. He was engaged at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and was chief of artillery at Shiloh, where he assisted materially by arranging twenty or more pieces of artillery on a bluff overlooking a deep ravine, thus forming a nucleus for the final stand of the Union troops on the first day. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, was military governor of Memphis, Tenn., and during the Vicksburg campaign, was once more on Grant's staff. He was chief of staff to General Sherman during his invasion, was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and resigned his commission Nov. 6, 1865. He was assessor of internal revenue, Chicago, 1869-72; and collector, 1872-76. He died in Chicago, Ill. March 12, 1876.

WEBSTER, Nathan Burnham, educator, was born in Unity, N.H., June 13, 1821. He attended the Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H.; taught school, 1838-39, and matriculated at Norwich university in 1839, being engaged at the same time as tutor in Greek in that institution. He left Norwich in November, 1840, to accept a position in the newly established Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military academy at Portsmouth, Va.; was put in sole charge in 1842, and resigned in 1843. He was married, Aug. 7, 1844, to Isabella Hobday of Portsmouth, Va., and that same year again became principal of the academy at Portsmouth, resigning in 1846 to become principal of a preparatory school in Richmond, Va., and lecturer on physics, chemistry, astronomy and biology in Richmond college, receiving the appointment of civil engineer of the Gosport navy yard in 1848. He established a classical scientific and military school in Portsmouth, Va., after the military academy had gone out of existence. The new school continued until the civil war necessitated its closing in 1862, when Webster removed to Canada. In Ottawa he founded a school similar to the one just closed in Virginia; was also a founder of the Ottawa Historical society, and its president, 1863-67. He returned to Virginia in 1867, and at Norfolk established the Webster institute, conducting the same successfully until the death of his wife in 1885, which event influenced him to seek a new home. On July 26, 1894, he was married, secondly, to Phanie M. Cowper of Norfolk, Va. He is the author of: *Outlines of Chemistry* (1883). He died in Vineland, N. J., in 1900.

WEBSTER, Noah, lexicographer, was born in West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758; son of

Noah and Mercy (Steele) Webster; grandson of Daniel and Miriam (Keillogg) Webster, and a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers in Hartford and colonial governor of Connecticut, and on his mother's side, of William Bradford of Plymouth. He matriculated at Yale in 1774, joined his father's company to aid in repelling Burgoyne's invasion in the summer of 1777, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781. He taught school in Hartford, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1780, established a school at Sharon, and removed to Goshen, Orange county, N.Y., in 1782. While there he compiled two small elementary books for teaching the English language, which were the beginning of his *Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, which comprised, when completed, a speller, a grammar and a reader. Prior to this time all the school books were by English authors, and Webster felt that the pelantry of the English educator would not please the American farmers' sons, and that a young independent nation needed new, sympathetic text books. Accordingly in his *Grammatical Institute*, quotations from the American patriots were as numerous as those from the classics. After compiling his speller, Webster, realizing the necessity of adequate copyright laws, traveled from state to state, importuning legislators to enact such laws, and in 1790 his efforts bore fruit in the passage by congress of its first copyright legislation. From that time until 1832, Webster worked tirelessly for the extension of authors' rights. After the law was passed in 1790, Webster got a Hartford firm to print 5000 copies of his spelling book as a venture, and it is worthy of note that throughout the rest of Webster's life, whenever he was in need of funds he fell back on the sales of the spelling-book. He resumed school-teaching, started the *American Magazine*, lectured, practised law and did almost anything to turn a penny. He took a lively interest in politics, showing the greatest confidence in the young republic that many regarded as a doubtful experiment in government. He delivered an address "On the Effects of Slavery on Morals and Industry" in 1793, and the same year, during the French revolution, became editor of the newly established *American Minerva*, an anti-French paper. He favored Jay's treaty, and together with Chancellor Kent, wrote a series of twelve papers defending it, the first of which Jefferson ascribed to Hamilton. Webster was a strong Federalist, thoroughly loyal to Washington, and after abandoning the *Minerva* in 1798 as unprofitable, he continued his interest in public affairs, writing *Essays on the rights of Neutral Nations*, attacking the spoils system at the time of its inception under Jefferson, and publishing a reply

to Jefferson's inaugural address. But during all his interest in other matters, he never lost his grasp on his speller. Its large sales necessitated many new editions, and each edition was thoroughly revised, new spellings being adopted and definitions altered. Webster was strongly in favor of phonetic spelling, carrying it to an extreme in his essays, and introducing it judiciously in his speller and dictionary. It is probable that his first impulse in this line was given by Benjamin Franklin, with whom he was intimate. Franklin first projected the dictionary, but thinking himself too old to undertake the work, presented Webster with what manuscript and type he had. Webster named his book the *American Dictionary of the English Language*, and although his first aim was to be correct, his book differed from the others of its class in that it was intended to go into the American household, and foreign words, foreign spellings of English words, and pedantic words, so common in Johnson, were dealt with harshly. Webster maintained that the language spoken in America was not a dialect of the English, but a separate, legitimate branch of the parent stock; that Americans were better authority on good use in America than were Englishmen, and that simply because a word was confined to America, it was not a provincialism. On the whole, Webster's dictionary was decidedly patriotic. Etymology was the branch that attracted him most, and although it was the weakest point in his dictionary, his work in that line was remarkable. He traced words where they could be traced, and guessed at them when they could not, but his genius served him well, and modern comparative philology, of which he laid the foundation, shows some of his longest shots to have been surprisingly near the mark. Webster began work in 1806: in 1812 he removed from New Haven to Amherst, Mass., as a matter of economy, but in 1822, having exhausted his own library, he returned to New Haven, and in 1824, realizing the lack of material in America, he went to Cambridge, England, to use the university library. He finished the dictionary in January, 1825, and in 1828 the first edition was published. It was the first American dictionary, and long after Webster's death was the standard in this country. It is of especial interest to note that during the revision of the Bible (1870-80) there were several points of difference between the English and American scholars, and on many of these points the American company agreed with Webster's views as expressed in a revision of the Bible which he had made long before he compiled his dictionary. Webster revised his dictionary in 1840, and was engaged in another revision at the time of his death. He was mar-

ried, Oct. 26, 1789, to Rebecca, daughter of William Greenleaf of Boston, and they had one son and six daughters. He served in the legislatures of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, was one of the founders of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and during his residence in Amherst was actively interested in founding Amherst college, serving as first president of the board of trustees of Amherst academy at the time Amherst college was founded. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1795, from Yale that of LL.D. in 1823, and from Middlebury that of LL.D. in 1830. Besides many pamphlets and monographs, Webster's books published during his life include: *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language* (3 parts, 1783-85); *The New York Directory* (1786; reprinted, 1886); *Dissertations on the English Language* (1789); *A Collection of Essays and Fugitive Writings on Moral, Historical, Political and Literary Subjects* (1790); *The Prompter, or a Commentary on Common Sayings and Subjects* (1791; reprinted as *The English Ship righting Herself after 20 years of Hard Fighting*, 1806); *The Revolution in France* (1794); *Collection of Papers on Biltous Fevers* (1796); *A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases* (2 vols., 1799); *Miscellaneous Papers on Political and Commercial Subjects* (1802; containing "Rights of Neutral Nations," "An Address to the President of the United States on the Subject of his Address," and "The Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices"); *A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language* (1807); *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* (1806); *Elements of Useful Knowledge* (2 vols., 1809); *History of Animals* (1812); *Letters to a Young Gentleman Commencing his Education* (1823); *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828); *Biography for the Use of Schools* (1830); *The Holy Bible, containing Old and New Testaments in the Common Version, With Amendments of the Language* (1833); *History of the United States* (1835); *Family of John Webster* (1836); *Manual of Useful Studies* (1839). See also "Websteriana, a Catalogue of Books by Noah Webster, collected from the Library of Gordon L. Ford, by Paul Leicester Ford and Emily Ellsworth Ford (1889). A good life of Webster, by Horace E. Scudder was published in "American Men of Letters" series (1881). He died in New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843.

WEBSTER, Pelatiah, political economist, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1725. He was graduated from Yale. A.B., 1746. A.M., 1749; studied theology, preached for a short time, and later engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa. During the Revolution, in consequence of his outspoken patriotism, he was imprisoned for

four months by the British authorities, and despoiled of much of his property. He was deeply interested in the financial condition of the country, and wrote a series of seven *Essays on Free Trade and Finance* (1776-1785); *Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America* (1783); *Essay on Money as a Medium of Commerce* (1786); *Reasons for Repealing the Act of the Legislature that took away the Charter of the Bank of North America* (1786); *The Weakness of Brutus* (1787), and *Political Essays on the Nature and Operation of Money* (1791). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1795.

WEED, Edwin Gardner, third bishop of Florida and 140th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 23, 1817; son of Henry Davis and Sarah Richards (Dunning) Weed. He matriculated at the University of Georgia in 1832, but in February, 1864, entered the Confederate army, serving under Hardee, principally in the campaign against Sherman. After the war he studied at Berlin university, and was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1870. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1870, traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and in 1871 was advanced to the priesthood. He was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Summerville, Ga., 1871-86, was elected third bishop of Florida in 1886, was consecrated, Aug. 11, 1886, by Bishops Quintard, Howe, and Elliot, assisted by Bishops Seymour and Galleher, in St. John's church, Jacksonville, Fla. He was married, April 23, 1874, at Summerville, Ga., to Julia McKinney, daughter of Col. Thomas F. Foster. Bishop Weed received from Racine and from the University of the South the degree of D.D.

WEED, Stephen Hinsdale, soldier, was born in New York city, in 1834. He was graduated from the United States Military academy in 1854; commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery, Dec. 18, 1854; participated in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1856, and in 1858 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, to quell the Kansas disturbances. He took part in several campaigns against the Indians; declined the position of assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, and on May 14, 1861, was promoted captain. He served at headquarters and on recruiting duty until March, 1862, when he assumed command of battery I, 5th artillery, in the Peninsular campaign, fighting at the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, June 30-July 1. He participated in the Northern Virginia campaign, fought at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29-30, 1862, where he com-

manded all the artillery of the 2d division (Sykes) of the 5th corps under Fitz John Porter, and at Antietam in the Maryland campaign. He participated in the march to Falmouth, Va.; was chief of artillery corps, Dec. 3, 1862-Jan. 23, 1863, and on leave of absence, Jan. 23-April 18, 1863. He fought at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; was in command of the artillery brigade of the 5th corps (General Meade), May 10-June 6, and on June 6, 1863, was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V. He was given command of the 3d brigade, 2d division (Ayres) of the 5th corps under General Sykes. His corps arrived at Gettysburg about 7 a.m., July 2; was first stationed in reserve on the right near where the Baltimore pike crosses Rock creek, and later ordered to take position on the left of the line. During Longstreet's vigorous attack, Weed's brigade, with Vincent's, was detached from the 5th corps and hurried up Little Round Top. When they reached the summit the Confederate troops were ascending the other side of the hill and in a bloody hand to hand struggle Vincent was mortally wounded, and Hazlett, the artillery captain and General Weed were killed. Weed died on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

WEED, Thurlow, journalist, was born in Cairo, Greene county, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1797; son of Joel and Mary (Ells) Weed; grandson of Nathan Weed, a soldier in the Continental army, and a descendant of Jonas Weed, who emigrated

from England in 1630 and settled in Stamford, Conn. Thurlow Weed removed with his parents to Catskill, N.Y., in 1799, where he attended school in 1803, and obtained employment in a local tavern, and later shipped as cabin boy on a sloop trading between Catskill and New York. In 1808 he was employed in the office of the *Catskill Re-*



Thurlow Weed

cordier, but in March of that year his family removed to Cincinnati, Cortland county, N.Y., and he engaged in clearing land and in farming. In 1809, the family having removed to the vicinity of Onondaga, N.Y., he was employed in an iron smelting furnace; in 1811, was associated with the Cortland county *Lynx*, and in 1812, with the Cayuga county *Tocsin* and in the printing office of Seward and Williams, Utica, N.Y. He enlisted as a private in a New York regiment in 1812, and served on the northern frontier un-

til 1815, when he removed to New York city, and worked as a journeyman printer. In 1817 he became an assistant editor of the *Albany Register* and contributed political articles to the columns of that paper. He was married, April 26, 1818, to Catharine, daughter of Moses and Clarissa (de Montford) Ostrander of Cooperstown, N.Y., and they removed to Norwich, Chenango county, where he established the *Republican Agriculturist*. He founded the *Onondaga County Republican* at Manlius, N.Y., in 1821; removed to Rochester in 1822, where he became junior editor of the *Telegraph*, and through its columns advocated the policy of DeWitt Clinton and John Q. Adams. In 1825 he purchased the *Telegraph* from Everard Peck, and in 1826 Robert Martin became his partner. During the autumn of 1826, on the abduction of Capt. William Morgan for publishing secrets of freemasonry, Mr. Weed, in an editorial, favored his restoration, which suggestion caused many masons who were his best patrons to stop the paper. He accordingly assigned his interest in the paper to Martin, and founded the *Anti-Mason Enquirer*. On March 22, 1830, he established the *Albany Evening Journal* in which he opposed the administration of Andrew Jackson and the nullification act. He was active in securing the nomination of William Henry Harrison for President in 1836 and 1840; supported Henry Clay in the national convention of 1844; Winfield Scott in 1852; John C. Fremont in 1856; and William H. Seward in 1860. He was associated with Seward and Horace Greeley in the overthrow of the Democratic political organization known as the Albany regency, and for many years he was the acknowledged leader of the Whig party in New York. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and on the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, notwithstanding his disappointment that Seward failed to receive the nomination, he supported his candidacy and his administration. In 1861 he was sent to Europe in company with Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McIlvaine to influence the foreign governments to support the United States government. He resigned the editorial control of the *Albany Evening Journal* in 1865, and in 1867 became editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in New York city, which position he held till 1868, when ill health caused his retirement. He was a member of the printing house of Weed and Parsons, which in 1839 was awarded the contract for state printing, and held it under successive Whig and Republican administrations. He is the author of: *Letters from Abroad* (1866); *Reminiscences* (1876), and an autobiography edited by his daughter, Harriet A. Weed (1882), and completed by his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes (1884). He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1882.

WEEKS, Edwin Lord, artist, was born in Boston, Mass.; son of Stephen and Mary (Lord) Weeks, and a descendant of Leonard Weeks, one of a Royalist colony which left England under the direction of Capt. John Smith for Jamestown, Va. Weeks and others landed at Greenland, N.H., in 1639, where he built the brick garrison house still standing in 1903. Edwin L. Weeks studied art under Gérôme and Bonnat in Paris, where he opened a studio, exhibiting at many of the Paris salons and receiving honorable mention, 1885, and a medal in 1889. He was also awarded first-class medals at the Universal exposition in Paris, 1889, and at Munich and Dresden, 1897; the grand diploma of honor from Berlin and a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art club, 1891, and a special medal and prize at the Empire of India exhibition, London, 1896. He was a member of the Paris advisory committee for the World's Columbian exposition, 1893, and of the permanent committee of direction for the Exposition of H.S.H., the Princess of Monaco; was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1896; an Officer of the order of St. Michael of Bavaria, 1898; a member of the Paris Society of American Painters, and corresponding member of the Secession of Munich. His canvases, many of them depicting scenes in the Orient, where he traveled extensively, include: *The Last Voyage*, a souvenir of the Ganges (1885); *Departure for the Hunt, India* (1888), now in the Corcoran gallery, Washington, D.C.; *An Open Air Restaurant at Lahore* (1889); *The Pearl Mosque At Agra*, and *A Rajah of Jodhpur* (1891), the last-named picture purchased by the Emperor of Germany; *The Three Beggars of Cordova*, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; *Packing the Caravan*; *Early Morning in Persia* (1897); *Indian Barbers at Saharanpur* (1897); *Ispahan* (1901), solicited for the Museum of the Luxembourg; *The Porter of Bagdad*, purchased by the Cercle Volney of Paris; larger motive of same (1903), and *The Princess of Bengal* (1903). He is also the author of: *From the Black Sea Through Persia and India* (1895), and of contributions to magazines.

WEEKS, Stephen Beauregard, historical writer, was born in Pasquotank county, N.C., Feb. 2, 1865; son of James Elliott and Mary Louisa (Mullen) Weeks; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Elliott) Weeks, and of James and Mary Ann (McDonald) Mullen, and a descendant of Thomas Weeks, "gentleman," "school teacher," who first appeared in North Carolina in 1726, and later became high sheriff, member of the colonial assembly and justice of the quorum. The Mullens are Huguenots, while it is believed that the McDonalds are from the McDonalds of Glencoe. He was graduated from the University of North

Carolina, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1887, Ph.D., 1888, engaging as tutor at the college, 1887-88; and from Johns Hopkins university, Ph.D., 1891; was professor of history and political science in Trinity college, Durham, N.C., 1891-93, and a fellow by courtesy at Johns Hopkins, 1893-94. He was twice married: first, June 12, 1888, to Mary Lee, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and Clara (Scarborough) Martin, and great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Martin of Virginia; and secondly, June 28, 1893, to Sallie Mangum, daughter of Martin Washington and Sallie Alston (Mangum) Leach, and granddaughter of Senator Willie P. Mangum. He was a specialist in educational history and associate editor of the annual "Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education," 1894-99, and since December, 1899, an educator in the U.S. Indian School service at Santa Fé, New Mexico. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wake Forest college, N.C., 1902; was secretary of the North Carolina Historical society, 1887-88; a founder of the Southern History association, and a member of its administrative council and publication committee in 1903. His private collection of materials relating to North Carolina and the south exceeds 3000 books and pamphlets, and his publications include; *The Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century* (1891); *Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina* (1893); *Church and State in North Carolina* (1893); *General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West* (1894); *A Bibliography of Historical Literature of North Carolina* (1895); *Libraries and Literature in North Carolina* (1896); *Southern Quakers and Slavery* (1896); *Beginnings of the Common School System in the South* (1898); *Bibliography of Confederate Text-Books* (1900), and many other papers on historical and educational subjects; also: *Index to the North Carolina Colonial and State Records*; *Life and Times of Willie P. Mangum*, and a *Bibliography of North Carolina*, in preparation in 1903.

WEEMS, Mason Locke, biographer, was born probably in Maryland; according to some authorities in Dumfries, Va., in 1760. His boyhood was passed in the family of a Mr. Jenifer of Charles county, Md. He pursued theological studies in London, England, after 1781: was admitted to holy orders in the Established church, and on his return was rector of Pohick church, Mount Vernon parish, Va., until about 1800, when he became an agent for Matthew Carey, book-publisher, continuing to preach, however, in pulpits of every denomination while on his travels. He published the tracts: *Philanthropist*; *Drunkard's Looking-Glass*; *God's Revenge Against Murder*; *God's Revenge Against Adultery*, and *Hymen's Recruitment Sergeant*, and the biographies of *George*

Washington (1800; 11th ed., 1811); *Gen. Francis Marins* (1805); *Benjamin Franklin, with Essays* (1817), and *William Penn* (1819). See: "Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia," by Bishop William Meade (1857). He died in Beaufort, S.C., May 23, 1825.

WEIR, John Ferguson, art educator, was born at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1841; son of Professor Robert Walter and Louisa (Ferguson) Weir. He was educated under the instruction of the U.S. Military academy, and studied art under his father (q.v.) until 1861, when he established himself as an artist in New York city, becoming an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864 by his exhibition of *The Interior of an Artist's Studio*, and an Academician in 1866, by his canvas, *The Gun Foundry*, exhibited at the Paris salon, 1867. He was married, May 17, 1866, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John William and Clara (Miller) French, of West Point. In 1868 he completed *The Forging of the Shaft* (subsequently destroyed by fire), of which he made a copy exhibit at the Paris salon, 1878, and which finally became the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He spent the years 1868-69 with his wife in Europe, and in the latter year became director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, and also professor of painting and design (named the William Leffingwell professorship in 1877), positions he still held in 1903. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1871. His paintings, many of them exhibited in New York city, Philadelphia and Paris, include: *Sunset at West Point* (1859); *The Christmas Bell* (1860); *The Culprit Fay* (1861); *By the Sea*; *Tapping the Furnace* (1872); *Returning from Work*; *Storm and Sunshine*; *The Confessional* (1876); *Christ on the Sea of Genesaret*; *The Column of St. Marks, Venice* (1887); and the portrait subjects: *Dr. S. Wells Williams* (1883); *Admiral Farragut*; *Eliphalet Nott*; *Col. Bradford Alden*; *Timothy Dwight*, and many others of the Yale faculty. In addition to the above, he also executed a statue of *Benjamin Silliman* (1779-1861), placed on the Yale grounds (1894), and a seated figure of *Theodore S. Woolsey*, on the Yale campus (1891). He is the author of: *The Way: the Nature and Means of Revelation* (1889); *John Trumbull and His Works* (1901); *Human Destiny in the Light of Revelation* (1903).

WEIR, Julian Alden, artist, was born in West Point, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1852; son of Robert Walter Weir (q.v.) and Louisa (Ferguson) Weir. He received instruction in art from his father; was a pupil of Gérôme, Paris, France, making a specialty of portraits and genre pieces, and established himself in New York city. He received honorable mention at the Paris salon of 1881, and the prize of the American Art association in 1888.

He became an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1885; an academician, 1886, and was a founder of the Society of American Artists. Among his portrait subjects are: Robert W. Weir (1880); Warren Delano, and Olin L. Warner (1881); Richard Grant White (1883); Peter Cooper (1884); John Gilbert (1888). His other canvases include: *A Brittany Interior* (1875); *Brittany Peasant Girl* (1877); *Study of an Old Peasant* (1877); *Breton Interior* (1878); *The Muse of Music* (1880); *Jeune Fille and Good Samaritan* (1881).

WEIR, Robert Walter, artist, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., June 18, 1803; son of Robert and Mary Katherine (Brinkley) Weir; grandson of Walter and Eliza (?) (Stuart) Weir, and of Thomas and Mary (Clough) Brinkley, and a descendant of William Weir of Stirling, Scotland, who was in the war of 1745 against the Pretender. His father, Robert Weir (born Jan. 8, 1770, at Paisley, Scotland, died, Feb. 5, 1825, at New York), was the first of the family to come to America, settling at New Rochelle, N.Y., about 1790. Robert Walter Weir attended the common schools; studied art in New York city, 1822-24; in Florence, Italy, 1824-25, and in Rome, 1825-27. Upon his return he opened a studio in New York city, becoming an Associate of the National Academy of Design, 1828, and an Academician, 1829. He was married, first, June 27, 1829, to Louisa, daughter of John and Alice Maria (Tanner) Ferguson of New York; and secondly, July 15, 1846, to Susan, daughter of Lewis and Cornelia (Rhea) Bayard. He was professor of drawing in the United States Military academy, West Point, with the rank of colonel, serving from 1834 until retired by age limit, July 25, 1876. His canvases, dealing principally with historical subjects, include: *The Bourbons' Last March*; *Lauding of Hendric Hudson* (1842); *Indian Captive*; *Taking the Veil*; *Embarkation of the Pilgrims*, now in the Capitol at Washington, D.C. (1845), with the proceeds of which Mr. Weir built the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls, West Point; his painting of this church (1847) becoming the property of the Corcoran gallery, Washington, D.C.; *The Evening of the Crucifixion* (1867); *Virgil and Dante Crossing the Styx* (1869); *Christ in the Garden* (1873); *The Portico of the Palace of Octavia, Rome* (1870); *Our Lord on the Mount of Olives* (1877); *Indian Falls* (1878); *Titian in his Studio*; *Columbus before the Council of Salamanca* (1884). He also painted a water-color entitled: *Last Communion of Henry Clay*, and several portraits. He died in New York city, May 1, 1889.

WEITZEL, Godfrey, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1835. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1855; assigned to the corps of engineers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, July 27, 1856, and was

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assistant professor of engineering at the academy, 1859-60. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1860; was engaged on the fortifications at Washington, D.C., at Fort Pickens, Fla., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in February, 1862, became chief-engineer on Gen. B. F. Butler's staff. He planned the capture of New Orleans, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 29, 1862. The following month he planned the La Fourche expedition; ascended the Mississippi to Donaldsonville, moved down on Thibodeaux, and at Georgia Crossing, about ten miles northwest of Thibodeaux, defeated a strong Confederate force, Oct. 27, 1862, and was brevetted major, U.S.A. He remained in possession of La Fourche county, and his command was materially strengthened by Banks when that officer relieved Butler and planned to move up the Mississippi river. On Jan. 14, 1863, Weitzel crossed to the Teche and destroyed the Confederate gunboat *Cotton* and took fifty prisoners. He remained in this country, opposing General Taylor, who had about 4000 men, until Banks crossed in Taylor's rear and surprised him, just as Weitzel was feigning an attack in front. Weitzel was promoted captain, corps of engineers, March 3, 1863, and took command of the 2d brigade, 1st division (C. C. Augur) of Banks's army. He began the attack at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and during the siege that followed, held the extreme right of the Federal line. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 8, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, and immediately after the surrender, led the 1st division to the relief of Donaldsonville, La. He fought an engagement at Koch's plantation on July 13, and Taylor withdrew to the Lower Teche. In September, 1863, Weitzel participated in the expedition to Sabine Pass, Texas; later in the western Louisiana campaign and in April, 1864, was transferred to the command of the 2d division, 18th corps, Army of the James, under Butler. In the march from the James river to Drevry's Bluff, he led the advance up the Richmond turnpike, skirmishing sharply all the way to Proctor's creek, where the main body being ordered up, Weitzel took position on the right, and held it during the advance and the battle of May 16. He was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the James on May 20, 1864, and on August 29 was brevetted major-general of volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services during the rebellion, and on September 30, became commander of the 18th, later the 25th corps. He fought at Fort Harrison, Sept. 30, 1864; was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services there, and in December, 1864, took part in the first expedition against Fort Fisher. In March, 1865, he took command of all the troops north of the Ap-

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pomattox river, and it was his command that entered Richmond, April 3, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865; was in command of the Rio Grande district, Texas, April, 1865-February, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, March 1, 1866. He was promoted major, Aug. 8, 1866, and lieutenant colonel in 1882. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1884.

WELCH, Adonijah Strong, senator, was born in East Hampton, Conn., April 12, 1821. He removed to Michigan in 1839; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1852; was principal of the Jonesville, Mich., high school, 1847-49; was admitted to the bar, 1847; visited California, 1849-51, and was principal of the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1851-65. In the latter year he settled in Pensacola, Fla. He removed to Jacksonville; was chairman of the state Republican committee, 1868, and upon Florida's re-admission to the Union became a Republican U.S. senator, serving July 2, 1868-March 3, 1869. He removed to Iowa in 1869; was president of the State Agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, 1869-83, visiting Europe in 1882 as commissioner to inspect agricultural colleges, and was professor of psychology in the college, 1883-89. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Iowa State Agricultural college, and from Michigan university in 1873 and 1878, respectively. He is the author of: *Analysis of the English Sentence* (1850); *Object Lessons* (1861); *Talks on Psychology* (1888), and *The Teachers' Psychology* (1888). He died in Pasadena, Cal., March 14, 1889.

WELLER, John B., governor of California, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1812. He was a Democratic representative from the 2d district of Ohio in the 26th-28th congresses, 1839-45; served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel and subsequently as colonel of an Ohio regiment, 1846-47, and was appointed first U.S. commissioner to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, serving until his removal to California about 1850. He was elected U.S. senator from California as successor to John C. Frémont, defeating him for re-election after 142 ballots, and taking his seat, March 17, 1852, his term expiring March 3, 1857. He was governor of California, 1858-60; U.S. minister to Mexico from Nov. 7, 1860, to May 14, 1861, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864. He died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 7, 1875.

WELLER, Reginald Heber, bishop coadjutor of Fond du Lac and 199th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Jefferson city, Mo., Nov. 6, 1857; son of the Rev. Reginald Heber and Emma Amanda (Look) Weller; grandson of the Rev. George and Harriet Caroline (Birck-

head) Weller and of Horace and Emma (Corbit) Look. His father removed to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was rector of St. John's church, and the son attended St. John's academy, Jacksonville, and the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and studied theology under the direction of his father. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Young in St. John's church, Jacksonville, May 9, 1880, and served at Ocala, Fla., and Providence, R.I. He was graduated at Nashotah, 1884; and was advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of Milwaukee (Edward R. Welles) Sept. 23, 1884. He was rector of Christ church, Eau Claire, Wis., 1884-88; of St. Matthias, Waukesha, 1888-90, and of the Church of the Intercession, Stevens Point, Wis., 1890-1901. He was a deputy to the general conventions of 1892, 1895 and 1898 from the diocese of Fond du Lac; archdeacon of Stevens Point, and trustee of Nashotah and of Grafton Hall. He was married, May 18, 1886, to Bessie, daughter of Dan Thair and Sarah (Glover) Brown of Eau Claire, Wis. In 1900 he was elected bishop coadjutor of Fond du Lac and he was consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral, Nov. 8, 1900, by Bishops Grafton, McLaren, Nicholson, G. M. Williams, Francis, A. L. Williams, and Anderson. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Nashotah in 1901.

WELLES, Edward Randolph, third bishop of Wisconsin and 105th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Waterloo, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1830; son of Dr. Gardiner Welles (1784-1872), who was a prominent physician in New York. He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853; was a tutor at De Veaux college, N.Y., in 1857, and was graduated from the Hobart Divinity school in 1857. He was ordered deacon, Dec. 20, 1857; ordained priest, Sept. 12, 1858; was rector and missionary in western New York, and rector of Christ church, Red Wing, Minn., which he had organized in 1858. He was secretary of the diocese of Minnesota; was elected bishop of Wisconsin, and consecrated at St. Thomas's church, New York City, Oct. 24, 1874, by Bishops Smith, Williams and Atkinson, assisted by Bishops Whipple and Courtenay. In 1874 the northwestern portion of Wisconsin was made a separate diocese under the title "diocese of Fond du Lac," and Bishop Welles remained in the old diocese which became known as the diocese of Milwaukee. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Racine college in 1874. He died in Waterloo, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1888.

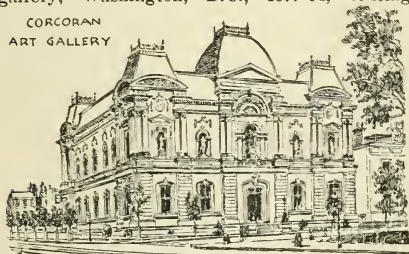
WELLES, Gideon, cabinet officer, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802; son of Samuel and Ann (Hale) Welles; grandson of Samuel and Lucy Kilbourne; great-grandson of Thaddeus and Elizabeth (Cowles) Welles, and a descendant

of Thomas Welles (1598-1660), governor of Connecticut, 1655-57 and 1658. He entered the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy at Norwich, Vt., in 1823, but was not graduated; studied law, and in 1826 became editor and part owner of the *Hartford Times*, with which he was connected until 1854, although he vacated the responsible charge of its columns in 1836. As the organ of the Democratic party in Connecticut, the *Times* advocated the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and supported his administration. Mr. Welles was a representative in the state legislature, 1827-35, where he opposed the laws imprisoning debtors, and also special and private legislation, and was one of the first to propose a low postage law. He was married, June 18, 1835, to Mary Jane, daughter of Elias W. and Jane (Mulholland) Hale of Lewistown, Pa. He was comptroller of the state, having been elected by the legislature in 1835, and by popular vote in 1842-43; was postmaster of Hartford, 1836-41, and chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing for the U.S. navy, 1846-49. He joined the Republican party in 1855, and in 1856 was its candidate for governor of Connecticut. He was chairman of the state delegation to the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and was the first selection made by President Lincoln as a member of his cabinet, being appointed secretary of the navy. During his secretaryship, the navy was increased from forty to more than five hundred vessels; and the ironclad class of vessel was introduced. He was a member of the National Republican committee, and of the executive committee, and at the outbreak of the civil war objected to the blockade of the southern ports, holding that the action was equal to an acknowledgment of belligerent rights, and presenting his views in writing to the cabinet. In September, 1861, he ordered that Negro fugitives taking refuge on U.S. naval vessels should be enlisted as seamen. He held his portfolio until the close of President Johnson's administration in 1869; joined the Liberal Republican party in 1872; favored the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President, and denounced the electoral commission, and its decision in the matter. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Norwich university in 1896. He contributed articles on the political events of the civil war; in 1872 published a paper claiming that the capture of New Orleans in 1862 was entirely due to the navy, and is the author of: *Lincoln and Seward* (1873). He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

WELLING, James Clark, educator, was born in Trenton, N.J., July 14, 1825; son of William and Jane (Hill) Welling; grandson of John and Mary (Hart) Welling, and a descendant of William

Welling, the ancestor of the Ewing family of New Jersey. He prepared for college at Trenton academy; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; engaged as tutor in Virginia, 1844-46; studied law, 1846-47, and was associate principal of the New York Collegiate school, 1848-50. He was first married to Genevieve Garnet of Essex county, Va., and their daughter, Genevieve, married Mr. Wigfall, U.S. consul at Leeds, England. Dr. Welling was married secondly in 1880 to a daughter of Senator James Dixon of Connecticut, by whom he had two children. He was connected with the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D.C., 1850-65, in the successive positions of literary, political and associate editor; his contributions to the paper during the civil war forcefully supporting Lincoln's policy of abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment. He traveled and studied abroad, 1866; was clerk of the U.S. court of claims, 1866-67; president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., 1867-70; professor of belles-lettres and English language and literature, College of New Jersey, 1870-71, and in the latter year was chosen president of Columbian college, also serving as professor of mental and moral philosophy, and as lecturer on history, and becoming professor of public and private international law in 1891. During his administration the college became a university in 1873, the number of buildings and of the faculty was increased, and new professional schools were established. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian, 1868; was a trustee of the College, 1859-67 and 1872-94, and president of the corporation, 1888-84; a trustee of the Corcoran Art gallery, Washington, D.C., 1877-94, visiting

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ART GALLERY



Europe in its interest, 1887; regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1884-94, and subsequently chairman of its executive committee. He was a member of the Anthropological and Philosophical societies of Washington, serving as president of the latter, 1884, and was also president of the Copyright League of the District of Columbia. Dr. Welling tendered his resignation of the presidency of Columbian

university to take effect, Oct. 1, 1894, but his death occurred while in office. He had in preparation a History of Columbian College and University, and a History of the Civil War in the United States, also his collegiate lectures and addresses. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1894.

WELLINGTON, George Louis, senator, was born in Cumberland, Md., Jan. 28, 1853; son of John Adam and Margaretha B. (Mayer) Wellington; grandson of Louis A. and Elizabetha (Borne) Wellington, and of Jacob F. and Katherine (Hoenicka) Mayer, and a descendant of John Adam Wellington, who came to New Orleans, La., in 1848, having participated in the Revolution against the Prussian government in that year. From the best information obtainable, the family is traceable to English origin, having emigrated from England to Mayence, then one of the free cities of the Rhine in the reign of Mary, Queen of England, during her persecution of the Protestants. He attended a German school for a brief period, but was otherwise self-educated. He was employed in a canal store in Cumberland, 1864; was clerk and subsequently teller of the Second National bank of Cumberland, 1870-82; treasurer of Allegany county, Md., 1882-88 and 1890, and assistant treasurer of the United States, Baltimore, Md., 1890-93. He was married, April 5, 1877, to Lina C., daughter of Dieterich and Katherine (Lind) Lehr of Cumberland, Md. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1888; a Republican representative from the sixth Maryland district in the 54th congress, 1895-97, and U.S. senator from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1903, after which he was president of the Citizens' National bank, of the German Savings bank; the Cumberland Electric railway; the Edison Electric Illuminating company; the German Building and Loan association; vice-president of the Real Estate and Building company, and director in a number of other companies, all in Cumberland, Md.

WELLMAN, Walter, explorer, was born in Mentor, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858; son of Alonzo and Minerva (Graves) Wellman; grandson of Darius and Susannah (Stoddard) Wellman, and of Eli and Altheda (Crane) Graves, and a descendant of Abraham Wellman, who came from Wales and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1625. He removed to Bethel, Mich., in 1867, where he attended the district school until 1870, and established a weekly newspaper in Sutton, Neb., 1873, which he conducted until 1876. He was married, Dec. 24, 1878, to Laura, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Charlton) McCann of Canton, Ohio. He established the Cincinnati *Evening Post* in 1879, and edited the same until 1881, and in 1884 became political and Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* and *Times-Herald*, now

Record-Herald. In 1892 he located the landing of Columbus on Watling (San Salvador) Island, Bahamas, and marked the spot with a monument; led an expedition to the Arctic regions in 1894, reaching 81° latitude, northeast of Spitzbergen, and a second expedition to Franz Josef Land, 1898-99, discovering many new islands. After his return, he resumed his work as a journalist at Washington, D.C. His addresses include papers before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic society, the Arctic club, and lectures on Arctic exploration, life in Washington, and modern Ireland. He contributed articles on Arctic, political and general topics to geographic and other publications.

WELLS, Carolyn, was born in Rahway, N.J., daughter of William Edmund and Anna (Woodruff) Wells; granddaughter of James and Sally (Farrington) Wells and of Jacob and Joanna (Potter) Woodruff, and a descendant of Gov. Thomas Welles, an early governor of Connecticut, who came over as private secretary to Lord Saye and Sele. She began literary work in 1895, and her publications include: *At the Sign of the Sphinx* (1896); *The Jingle Book* (1899); *The Story of Betty* (1899); *Idle Idyls* (1900); *Patty Fairfield* (1901); *Merry-Go-Round* (1901); *Folly in Fairyland* (1901); *Folly in the Forest* (1902); *Pete and Polly* (1902); *Children of Our Town* (1902); *Abeniki Caldwell* (1902); *Eight Girls and a Dog* (1902); *Trotty's Trip* (1902); *Mother Goose's Menagerie* (1902); *A Phenomenal Fauna* (1902); *A Nonsense Anthology* (1902); and numerous contributions, chiefly of a humorous nature, to current periodicals.

WELLS, Catharine Boott (Gannett), author, was born in London, England, in 1838; daughter of the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett (q.v.) and Anna Lougee (Tilden) Gannett. She was educated in Boston, at George B. Emerson's and Professor Agassiz's private schools, and was married in 1863 to Samuel, son of Samuel and Ann (Appleton) Wells. She was a director of the American Unitarian association for many years, and of the Massachusetts State Board of Education; was connected as chairman, president and director with many of the Boston philanthropies, and with her brother, the Rev. William C. Gannett, organized "The Country Week," the first large organization in this country for outdoor recreation for poor children. Subsequently, she was one of the leaders in the city playground movements, and served as chairman of the committee on "Charlesbank," one of the public parks with an outdoor gymnasium, from its opening to the public. As Kate Gannett Wells, she is the author of: *In the Clearings*; *Miss Curtis*; *Two Modern Women*; *About People*; essays; articles on normal methods, and Sunday School manuals of ethics.

WELLS, Clark Henry, naval officer, was born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1822. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1840, and after serving on sea duty, entered the U.S. Naval academy in 1845. He was graduated in 1846; advanced to passed midshipman, July 11, 1846, and during the war with Mexico, served in the *Somers* and the *Petrel*, participating in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and the capture of Tampico and Tusan. He was commissioned master, March 1, 1855; advanced to lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855, and served on the *Niagara*, laying the first cable in 1857. In 1861 he became executive officer on the *Susquehanna*, Captain J. S. Chauncey, and under Flag-Officer Stringham, engaged in the early coast operations in North Carolina, participating in the capture of Hatteras Island. He was under Du Pont in the Port Royal expedition, and during the attack on Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861, his boat held the second position in the main line, and was officially commended by Du Pont for the firing of its batteries. He was later transferred to the *Vandalia*, doing blockade duty at Warsaw Sound and at Charleston S.C.; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and served at the Philadelphia navy yard in 1863. He was given command of the *Galena*, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron under Farragut, and in the passage of the forts, his boat was the port boat of the last pair. During the passage his consort, the *Owida*, Commander Mullaney, suffered more severely than any other boat of the fleet; one shell exploding in her boiler, another cutting the wheel-ropes and a third disabling the forward pivot-gun, but Wells carried her into Mobile Bay. He served in the Eastern Gulf squadron, and later under Porter at Hampton Roads. While serving on the Brazil station, he assisted a stranded British gunboat and a British merchant-vessel, for which he received a letter of thanks from the British government. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; captain, June 19, 1871, and by act of congress, March 3, 1875, was authorized to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which President Thiers conferred upon him for assistance rendered to the French ironclad *Compt de Verde* at Spezia. He was promoted commodore, Jan. 22, 1880; rear-admiral, Aug. 1, 1884, and retired, Sept. 22, 1884. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1888.

WELLS, David Ames, economist, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828; a descendant of Thomas Wells (q.v.). He was graduated at Williams, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; became an assistant editor on the Springfield *Republican* in 1848, and at that time devised a machine for folding printed sheets as they leave the press. Selling his interest in this invention, he entered

Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, during its first year, and was graduated, S.B., 1851. He was lecturer at Groton academy, 1851, and in 1857 was engaged in book publishing. During the financial stress of 1864 he issued



Henry C. Wells

a pamphlet entitled "Our Burden and our Strength," to show how the United States might meet the enormous expenses of the war. It was so lucid, so sound and so new, that it was circulated in America, England, France and Germany, and in 1865 Lincoln called Mr. Wells into consultation, appointed him chairman of a revenue commission, and in 1866, when the commission was dissolved, he continued as special commissioner of revenue, an office he held until 1871, when it was discontinued because of the antagonism of the secretary of the treasury. During his investigation of import duties in Europe in 1867, he became an advocate of free trade, for which radical change Horace Greeley accused him of having been bought by British gold, greatly lessening his influence in this country. In 1871 he was appointed chairman of the New York state commission for investigating the subject and the laws of local taxation; was a delegate from Connecticut to the Democratic national conventions of 1872 and 1880; president of the Democratic state convention, 1875, and in 1876 was unsuccessful Democratic candidate from Connecticut for the 45th congress. He was prominent in financial and railroad circles, being a receiver or trustee of several lines and bringing each out successfully. He was elected a member of the Cobden club in 1870, and became an honorary member of the Royal Statistical Society of England, 1871, and lectured on economic subjects at Yale in 1872. In 1874 he was elected to the seat in the French Academy of Political Science, made vacant by the death of J. S. Mill; was chosen president of the American Social Science association in 1875, and a foreign associate of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei of Italy in 1877. He was chosen president of the New London County Historical society in 1880, and became president of the Free Trade league in 1881. Mr. Wells received from the Berkshire Medical college the honorary degree of M.D. in 1863, from Williams that of LL.D. in 1871, from Oxford that of D.C.L. in 1874, and from Harvard

that of LL.D. in 1889. He assisted in the *History and Sketches of Williams College* (1847); published the *Annual Scientific Discovery*, 1849-66; compiled several elementary scientific books; wrote many pamphlets on economic subjects, and is the author of: *Year Book of Agriculture* (1856); *Wells's Science of Common Things* (1856); *Report of the U.S. Revenue Commission* (1866); *Reports of the U.S. Special Commissioner of Revenue* (4 vols., 1866-69); *Robinson Crusoe's Money* (1876); *Our Merchant Marine* (1882); *A Primer of Tariff Reform* (1884); *Practical Economics* (1885); *A Study of Mexico* (1887); *A Short and Simple Catechism* (1888); *Relation of Tariff to Wages* (1888), and *Recent Economic Change* (1889). Mr. Wells was married, first: May, 1860, to Mary Sanford, daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Lee) Dwight of Springfield, Mass., and they had one son, David Dwight Wells, who died in 1900; and secondly, June 10, 1879, to her sister, Ella Augusta Dwight, who died Dec. 12, 1898. Wells died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1898.

WELLS, Heber Manning, governor of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11, 1859. He was recorder of Salt Lake City, 1882-90; a member of the board of public works of the city, 1890 and 1893, and of the convention which framed the constitution of Utah, 1891, and Republican governor of Utah, 1895-1900, being re-elected for the term expiring in 1904. Governor Wells was married, June 5, 1901, to Emily Katz of Salt Lake.

WELLS, Henry, expressman, was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 12, 1805. He entered the express business when a boy, and in 1843 became interested in a daily express between Albany and Buffalo. In 1844, with W. G. Fargo, he established an express between Buffalo and Detroit, extending it to St. Louis, and later to Chicago. He opened offices in London and Paris in 1846, and in 1850, when the large express companies merged into the American Express company, he was elected president of the corporation. In 1851, with Fargo and others, under the name of Wells, Fargo and company, he operated an express between New York and San Francisco, Cal., via the Isthmus of Panama. He gave \$150,000 to found Wells Female college at Aurora, N.Y. He died in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1878.

WELLS, Horace, dentist, was born in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 21, 1815. He prepared for the dental profession in Boston, Mass., 1834-36; practised in Hartford, Vt., 1836-41, and 1843-46; was in Boston in partnership with Dr. W. T. G. Morton, 1841-43; and after 1847 practised in New York city. In 1840 Dr. Wells became convinced of the anesthetic quality of nitrous oxide gas for preventing pain in dental operations. This idea he put into practice, being himself the subject of his first experiment, and in January, 1845,

made an unsuccessful demonstration before Dr. Warren's medical class at Harvard college, owing to the insufficiency of gas administered to the patient. In 1846 Dr. W. T. G. Morton (q.v.), his former partner, proved that sulphuric ether could be used in the same manner as gas, and obtained a patent for his discovery. Dr. C. T. Jackson (q.v.) also made a similar claim for chloroform dissolved in alcohol, and Dr. Crawford W. Long of Georgia (q.v.) had used sulphuric ether in surgical practice so early as 1842. Thus the honor of having made the original discovery of anaesthesia had four distinguished claimants. Dr. Wells and Dr. Morton applied to the Institute of France, the former in person, receiving the honor of an M.D. degree. While in Europe he supported himself by the selling of pictures, and by lecturing on birds, having been always interested in ornithology. The humiliation of his failure to obtain recognition of his discovery and the excessive use of ether to which he became addicted upon his return to New York city, resulted in mental aberration and the taking of his own life. He invented and patented most of his own instruments, also a new solder for fastening false teeth to the plate. He is the author of the pamphlet: *A History of the Application of Nitrous-Oxide Gas, Ether and other Vapors to Surgical Operations* (1847). A bronze bust of Dr. Wells by Truman H. Bartlett was placed by the dentists of America in Bushnell park, Hartford, Vt., and in 1853 his cause was defended in the U.S. senate by Truman Smith, and published as: "An Examination of the Question of Anaesthesia" (1859). See also Smith's "An Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anaesthesia" (1867). The fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of anaesthesia by Dr. Wells was celebrated by the American Dental association in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1894. See: "The Discovery of Anaesthesia by Dr. Horace Wells" (1900). Dr. Wells died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1848.

WELLS, James Madison, governor of Louisiana, was born in Lecompte, La., near Donaldsonville, in 1808. He was educated in Washington, D.C., and in Kentucky, and on his return to Lecompte, became a sugar and cotton planter. He served as sheriff of Lecompte, 1840; became lieutenant-governor of Louisiana through the special election ordered by President Lincoln in 1864; succeeded Michael Hahn to the governorship in January, 1865; was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket in October, 1865, and was removed from office by General Sheridan in 1867. He was surveyor of the port of New Orleans, La.; chairman of the state returning board of 1876 that decided the Presidential contest in favor of Hayes; and although found guilty the following year of connection with "the returning board

steal," the finding was dismissed "on a legal technicality" by the state supreme court. He died in Lecompte, La., Feb. 28, 1899.

WELLS, John, political writer, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N.Y., in 1770; son of Robert and — (Dunlop) Wells; and grandson of John Wells, who emigrated from Ireland in 1743 and settled in Cherry Valley, and of the Rev. Samuel Dunlop. His parents were killed by the Indians in the Cherry Valley massacre, and John went to New York city with his aunt, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and was appointed an associate justice of the peace in 1797. His replies in the *Evening Post* to James Cheetham's attacks on the Federalists in the *American Citizen*, were credited to Hamilton, and when he brought out the papers known as *The Federalist*, Hamilton revised them before publication. He was counsel for Mr. Cheetham in the case of William S. Smith (son-in-law of President Adams) vs. Cheetham, and his defence, although unsuccessful, won him reputation. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary and of Columbia college, 1815-23. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1819. He was a vestryman of Grace Church, N.Y., and a bust was placed in that church by the bar in New York, and later removed to St. Paul's Chapel. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1823.

WELLS, John Sullivan, senator, was born in Durham, N.H., Oct. 18, 1803; son of Edward and Margery (Hardy) Wells, and brother of Samuel Wells (q.v.). He learned the trade of a cabinet maker in early life; attended the academy at Pembroke, N.H.; studied law, teaching in the academy as a means of support, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He practised in Guildhall, Vt., 1828-35, in Bangor, Maine, 1835; in Lancaster, N.H., 1836-46, and thereafter in Exeter, N.H. While in Lancaster he served two terms as solicitor of Coos county, and as a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1839-41, serving as speaker, 1841. He was married in 1832, to Rebecca E., daughter of Josiah Bellows, 2d, of Lancaster. He was attorney-general of New Hampshire, 1847; a member and president of the state senate, 1851-52; a Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1854; appointed U.S. senator to complete the unexpired term of Moses Norris, deceased, serving Jan. 22-March 3, 1855, and defeated in the senatorial election of 1860 and as candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire in 1856 and 1857. He was a delegate to two Democratic national conventions. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1857. He died in Exeter, N.H., Aug. 1, 1860.

WELLS, Lemuel Henry, first missionary bishop of Spokane and 163d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Yonkers, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1841; son of Horace Deming and Mary (Barker) Wells; grandson of Elisha and Clara (Deming) Wells, and of James and Elizabeth (Halsted) Barker, and a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut. He matriculated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in the class of 1864, with which class he was afterward enrolled, A.B., *honoris causa*; served as lieutenant in the 32d regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, 1862-64; was graduated from Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., A.B., 1867, and from Berkeley Divinity school, 1869, being admitted to the diaconate in the same year, and advanced to the priesthood in 1871. He was assistant rector in Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1869-71; missionary in Oregon, 1871-73, and rector of St. Paul's, Walla Walla, Wash., 1873-82, where he was married, in June, 1880, to Henrietta Bright, daughter of William and Emily Garrettson of Tioga, Pa. He was rector of St. Luke's, Tacoma, Wash., 1884-89, and of Trinity church, Spokane, 1889-92, and was consecrated missionary bishop of Spokane, Dec. 16, 1892, by Bishops Williams, Neeley, and Morris, assisted by Bishops Niles, Lyman, Brewer, Paddock, Walker and Talbot. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1892.

WELLS, Samuel, governor of Maine, was born in Durham, N. H., Aug. 15, 1801. He obtained an education through his own efforts; studied law, and began practice in Maine. He was a representative the state legislature, 1836-37; was judge in the supreme court, 1847-54, and governor of Maine, 1856-57. He died in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1868.

WELLS, William, soldier, was born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 14, 1837; son of William Wellington and Eliza (Carpenter) Wells, and a descendant of Hugh Wells, who emigrated from Essex, England, in 1635. He attended the academy at Barre, Vt., and at Meriden, N.H., and later entered his father's office. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Vermont cavalry, Oct. 3, 1861, was commissioned 1st lieutenant, October 14, promoted captain, November 18, and served in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks, being at Strasburg during Jackson's attack at Front Royal, May 23-25, 1862. Banks's corps joined Pope's army August 9, as the 2d corps, and his brigade of cavalry under Buford was engaged from Cedar Mountain, Va., to the second Bull Run. Wells was promoted major, Oct. 30, 1862, and at Gettysburg was in the 1st brigade (Farnsworth), 3d division (Kilpatrick), and rode beside General Farnsworth in his famous charge at Little Round Top. During the pursuit of Lee's

army he was wounded in two actions, at Boonsboro, Md., July 11, and at Culpeper Court-House Va., Sept. 13, 1863, and participated in Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond, Feb. 25-March 4, 1864. When the cavalry was reorganized under Sheridan, Wells's regiment was put in the 2d brigade, 3d division (J. H. Wilson), and took part in Sheridan's raid around Lee, fighting at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Wells commanded his regiment at Cold Harbor, June 1, and was promoted colonel, June 4, 1864. He fought in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, commanding the 2d brigade, 3d division (Custer), at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and later joined Grant's army. He was brevetted brigadier-general, Feb. 22, 1865, major-general, March 30, 1865, was for a short time commander of a division, and on May 19, 1865, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 1st separate brigade of the 2d corps (A. A. Humphreys) and was mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. General Wells was married in January, 1866, to Arannah Richardson of Fitchburg, Mass. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature, 1865-66, adjutant-general of Vermont, 1866-72, collector of customs for the district of Vermont, 1872-85, and state senator, 1886-87. He died in New York city, April 29, 1892.

WELLS, William Hill, senator, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1760. He engaged in business in Dagsboro and Millsboro, Del.; was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, and later removed to Dover. He was elected U.S. senator from Delaware to fill the place of Joshua Clayton, who died in 1798, and served from Feb. 4, 1799, to May 6, 1804, when he resigned. He was re-elected in 1813 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Bayard and served from June 10, 1813, until March 3, 1817. He died in Millsboro, Del., March 11, 1829.

WELSH, John, publicist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1805; son of John Welsh. He left college without completing the course to enter business life; acquired wealth through West India trade, and interested himself in various public enterprises. He was prominent in the Protestant Episcopal church; was a founder of the Sinking Fund commission; prominently identified with the sanitary commission during the civil war, and in 1864 was chairman of the executive committee that raised \$1,500,000 for the use of the fair in Philadelphia. He was chairman of the board of finances of the Centennial exhibition, serving, 1873-77, and in recognition of his services was presented with a gold medal and \$50,000 with which he endowed a chair of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. He was U.S. minister to England, 1877-79; a trustee of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, 1861-86, and contributed \$30,000 to the endowment fund of that university, and also \$10,000 to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was made knight commander of the order of St. Olaf, by the king of Sweden; commander of the Order of the Rising Sun by the emperor of Japan, and Grand Officer of the Order of Nizan Iftakan by the bey of Tunis. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of LL.D. in 1878 and from Washington and Lee in 1880. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1886.

WELSH, Thomas, soldier, was born in Columbia, Pa., May 3, 1824. He engaged in the lumber business, and served in the war with Mexico, enlisting as a private, and being commissioned lieutenant for gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847, where he was wounded. In 1861 he recruited a company, of which he was commissioned captain; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, a three months' regiment, which served in the Shenandoah valley, and colonel of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers early in 1862, fighting at South Mountain, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where he commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, under Reno. At Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, he commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps under Willcox. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1863, and in that month the 9th corps was sent west. He served under Burnside, in the Department of the Ohio, and on June 14, under John G. Parke, joined Grant in front of Vicksburg. General Welsh commanding the 1st division. After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, the corps returned to Burnside; but on the march Welsh was stricken with malarial fever and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1863.

WENDELL, Barrett, educator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1835; son of Jacob and Mary Bertoldi (Barrett) Wendell; grandson of Jacob Wendell of Portsmouth, N.H., and of Nathaniel Augustus Barrett; great-grandson of John Wendell; great²-grandson of John Wendell of Boston; great³-grandson of Abraham Wendell of New York; great⁴-grandson of John Wendell of Albany, and great⁵-grandson of Evert Jansen Wendell, who settled at New Amsterdam about 1640 and later removed to Albany. Barrett Wendell prepared for college in New York city private schools, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1857. He studied law at Harvard, 1877-78, and in New York city and Boston law offices, 1878-80. He was married, at Quincy, Mass., June 1, 1880, to Edith, daughter of William Whitwell and Catherine S. (Curtis) Greenough of Boston. He was instructor in English at Harvard, 1880-83; assistant professor of English,

1888-98, and full professor of English from 1898. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a trustee of the Boston Athenæum. In 1902 he was chosen to deliver the Clark series of lectures at Trinity college, Cambridge university, England. He is the author of: *The Duchess Emilia*, a novel (1885); *Rankell's Remains*, a novel (1887); *English Composition*, lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston (1891); *Life of Cotton Mather* (1891); *Stelligeri and Other Essays Concerning America* (1893); *William Shakspeare: A Study in Elizabethan Literature* (1894); *Raleigh in Guiana*, a play (1897); *A Literary History of America* (1900), and many lectures on English composition.



WENTWORTH, Benning, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 24, 1696; son of Lieut.-Gov. John and Sarah (Hunking) Wentworth; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Benning) Wentworth and of Mark Hunking; great-grandson of Samuel Wentworth of Portsmouth, and great²-grandson of Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1715, A.M., 1718; engaged as a merchant in Portsmouth; was a representative in the general assembly; was appointed a king's councillor, Oct. 12, 1734, and in 1741, when the separate provincial government of New Hampshire was established, Dec. 13, 1741, he was made its first governor, serving until 1767. He granted patents of land in New Hampshire, and in southern Vermont, under authority of the crown, and came into collision with the colonial governor of New York, who accused him of encroaching on the colony of New York. He gave to Dartmouth college the 500 acres of land on which the college buildings were erected, and the town of Bennington, N.H., was named in his honor. He was twice married: first to Abigail, daughter of John Ruck of Boston, and secondly, March 15, 1760, to Martha Hilton, his housekeeper, whose memory is preserved in Longfellow's "Lady Wentworth." He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 14, 1770.

WENTWORTH, John, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 9, 1737; son of Mark Hunking and Elizabeth (Ringe) Wentworth; grandson of Lieut.-Gov.

John and Sarah (Hunking) Wentworth, and a descendant of Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant. His father was a prominent lawyer and merchant of New Hampshire. John was graduated from Harvard in 1755; was sent to England as agent of the province in 1765, and was appointed governor of New Hampshire to succeed his uncle, Gov. Benning Wentworth (q.v.), in 1767, serving till 1775. To this appointment was added that of surveyor-general of the king's woods in America. After receiving his commission from the crown, he sailed from England to Charleston, S.C., arriving in March, 1768, and proceeded to Portsmouth, N.H., by land, registering his appointment in each of the colonies as he passed through, and entered upon his duties as governor in June, 1787. He was married, Nov. 11, 1769, to his cousin Frances, daughter of Samuel Wentworth, and widow of Theodore Atkinson. He granted the charter founding Dartmouth college in the name of King George III., Dec. 13, 1769, rejecting the proposition to have it called Wentworth college; was an *ex-officio* member of the first board of trustees, 1769-75; endowed the college with 44,000 acres of land, and also gave a piece of land to each member of the first graduating class. He opposed the insurrection of the colonies against Great Britain, and when Gen. Thomas Gage applied to him for aid in erecting barracks in Boston for the British troops, he endeavored to comply with his request, which course made him unpopular, and he was forced to abandon his office and take refuge at Fort William and Mary. He embarked for Boston, Aug. 24, 1775, and went to England, where he remained until peace was declared. In 1792 he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, holding office till 1808, when he was retired with a pension. In 1795 he was created a baronet. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard and the College of New Jersey in 1763; that of LL.D. by Oxford, in 1766, and by Dartmouth, 1773. He died in Halifax, N.S., April 8, 1820.

WENTWORTH, John, delegate, was born in Salmon Falls, N.H., July 17, 1745; son of Col. John and Joanna (Gilman) Wentworth. He was graduated from Harvard in 1768; studied law with Judge William Parker, and established himself in practice in Dover, N.H. He was married in July, 1771, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Colton) Frost of New Castle. He was a member of the committee of safety that administered the state government during an adjournment of the legislature; was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, 1776-81; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-79, and was one of the original signers of the articles of Confederation, at Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1778.

He was a member of the state council to succeed his father, 1780-83; was appointed by Gov. John Wentworth, register of the probate for Stratford county in 1780, and state senator, 1784-87. He died in Dover, N.H., Jan. 10, 1787.

WENTWORTH, John, representative, was born in Sandwich, N.H., March 5, 1815; son of Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth; grandson of John and Margaret (Frost) Wentworth and of Col. Amos and Lydia (Baker) Wallingford Cogswell; great-grandson of Col. John and Joanna (Gilman) Wentworth; great²-grandson of Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth; great³-grandson of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth, and great⁴-grandson of William Wentworth, the emigrant. He was taken by his parents to Dover, N.H., in 1819; attended the public schools and academies in New Hampshire, and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He removed to Chicago, Ill., where he obtained employment on the *Democrat*; was a member of the first meeting of citizens to consider the organization of Chicago as a city; and voted at the first city election in May, 1837. He studied law in Chicago, and also attended the Harvard law school; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841; purchased the Chicago *Democrat* in the same year and conducted it with success until 1861. He was a Democratic representative in the 28th, 33d and 39th congresses, 1843-45; 1853-55 and 1865-67, respectively. He was married Nov. 13, 1844, to Roxanna Marie, daughter of Riley and Roxanna (Atwater) Loomis of Troy, N.Y. He was one of the founders of the anti-slavery party; was elected mayor of Chicago by the Republican party in 1857, and issued a proclamation calling for volunteers, after Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861. He served as mayor until 1863; introduced the first steam fire engine in Chicago in 1857, and paid off a large floating debt that had accumulated before his accession to the office. He was a member of the constitutional revision committee of Illinois in 1861; a member of the board of education, 1861-64 and 1868-72; and also of the state board of agriculture. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1867. He is the author of: *Genealogical, Bibliographical and Biographical Account of the Descendants of Elder William Wentworth* (1850); *The Wentworth Family* (3 vols., 1878). He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1888.

WERDEN, Reed, naval officer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Feb. 28, 1818. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 9, 1834, and on July 16, 1840, was advanced to passed midshipman and admitted to the naval school at Philadelphia. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1847, served on the *Germantown* during the war with Mexico, and participated in the shore

expeditions against Tuspan and Tampico. He was transferred to the screw-frigate *Minnesota*, Capt. G. J. Van Brunt, Admiral Stringham's flagship, during the Burnside expedition. He fought at Hatteras Inlet, and was later put in command of the *Yankee* and of the *Stars and Stripes*, being engaged at Roanoke Island. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and in command of the *Conemaugh* performed blockade duty until 1865, when he was transferred to the *Powhatan*. With this boat in May, 1865, he blockaded the *Stonewall*, a boat recently sold to Spain by the Confederates in Havana harbor, until she was turned over to the United States. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, April 27, 1871, and rear-admiral, Feb. 4, 1875. He was retired by his own request in 1877, and died in Newport, R. I., July 13, 1886.

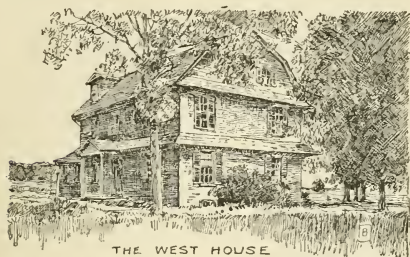
WERTS, George Theodore, governor of New Jersey, was born at Hacktystown, Warren county, N.J., March 24, 1846; son of Peter and—— (Vanatta) Werts. In 1849 the family removed to Bordentown, Pa., and Werts later attended the State model school at Trenton, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1867; was recorder of Morristown, 1883-85, and mayor, 1886-92; served in both houses of the state legislature, 1886-92, being at one time president of the senate. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of New Jersey in 1892, but resigned that same year to accept the Democratic nomination of governor. He was governor of New Jersey, 1893-96, and in 1896 resumed the practice of law in Morristown and Jersey City.

WESSLELS, Henry Walton, soldier, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 20, 1809; son of Ashbel and Grace (Ward) Wessels. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1833; assigned to the 2d infantry; commissioned 2d lieutenant, June 28, 1836, and served in the Florida war, 1837-40. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838, served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, and fought at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, where he was wounded, and at Churubusco and City of Mexico. He was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He did garrison duty in Kansas, 1860-61; was promoted major, June 6, 1861, and on Aug. 22, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 8th Kansas volunteers. He was on the Missouri border until February, 1862, when his command was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, April 25, 1862, and fought at Yorktown, commanding the 2d brigade of the 3d division (later the 2d) under General Casey, of the 4th corps under E. D. Keyes. At Fair Oaks Casey's division held the first line of defence. Wessells's

brigade manning the centre of this line. They were driven from their position by D. H. Hill's division, General Wessells being wounded. During the retreat from Malvern Hill on July 2, 1862, Wessells's brigade formed the rear-guard of Keyes's corps, and while the cavalry was holding the battle field he established his command about two miles in the rear in line of battle. After the trains and the body of the army had been transferred to the James river, the cavalry on July 2, 1862, passed through Wessells's lines at noon, leaving his brigade the rear-guard of McClellan's entire army. He participated in the defence of Suffolk, Va., Sept. 20-Dec. 1, 1862. He was stationed in North Carolina, 1862-64, and commanded in the defence of Plymouth, which on April 17, 1864, was attacked by Gen. R. F. Hoke. The Confederate ram *Albemarle* ran down the Roanoke river to Plymouth, sank the *Southfield* and drove the *Miami* away. General Hoke attacked the fortification for a few days, and on Aug. 20, 1864, Wessells surrendered. He was confined at Richmond, Va., at Danville, Va., at Macon, Ga., and at Charleston, S.C., and was one of the prisoners placed under fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island, S.C., being released, Aug. 3, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., Feb. 16, 1865, and for the next year was in command of the draft rendezvous at Hart's Island, N.Y. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., April 20, 1864, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and served in Nebraska and Dakota until he was retired Jan. 1, 1871. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Cooper, of Cooperstown, N.Y. They had two sons; one, Henry Walton, Jr., rose to the rank of colonel of cavalry, U.S.A. General Wessells died at Dover, Del., Jan. 12, 1889.

WEST, Benjamin, artist, was born in Springfield, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738; son of John and Sarah (Pearson) West, members of the Society of Friends. He acquired a good education, and displaying a talent for drawing he received aid in pursuing his art studies from Samuel Shoemaker and from a Mr. Penington, a well known merchant of Philadelphia. He devoted himself to portrait painting, and it was not till about 1749 that he undertook historical composition. His first notable canvas, *The Death of Socrates*, was painted at the suggestion of William Henry (q.v.), who recognized the youth's genius, and read to him Plutarch's account of the philosopher, about whom West knew nothing. This composition attracted the attention of the Rev. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, at whose invitation West went to Philadelphia, where he studied classical literature

and under Dr. Smith received "such a sketch of the taste and character of the spirit of antiquity, as would have all the effect of the regular education requisite to a painter." He joined the expedition for the relief of General Braddock in 1755,



and on his return painted in Philadelphia, 1756-58, and in New York, 1758-60. He visited Rome, Italy, 1760-63, settling in 1763 in London, England, where he was married in 1765 to Elizabeth Shewell. His painting, *Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus*, for Dr. Drummond, the Archbishop of York, gained for him a presentation to King George III., and subsequent paintings by order of the Crown won for him great popularity and favor. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy in 1768, and in 1792 succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as its president, which post he held till 1815. He declined the honor of knighthood tendered him about 1792. In 1780 he projected a series of pictures on the progress of revealed religion, to be in four divisions; the Antediluvian, the Patriarchal, the Mosaic and the Prophetic, and to consist of thirty-six subjects. Twenty-eight paintings were completed, when on the illness of the king he was removed from the office of painter to the crown, and suspended work on the series. He later began a new religious series composed of: *Christ Healing the Sick* (1802), which hangs in the Pennsylvania Hospital; *The Descent of the Holy Ghost on Christ at Jordan*; *The Crucifixion*; *The Ascension*; *The Inspiration of St. Peter*; and *Death on the Pale Horse*. Among his other important works are: *Cimon and Iphigenia*; *Angelica and Medora*; *The Parting of Hector and Andromache*; *Return of the Prodigal Son*; *The Departure of Regulus from Rome*; *The Death of General Wolfe*; *The Death of Epaminondas*; *The Death of Chevalier Bayard*; *Cyrus Liberating the Family of the King of Armenia*; *Segestes and his Daughter before Germanicus*; *Edward III. embracing his Son on the Field of Battle at Cressy*; *The Installation of the Order of the Garter*; *The Black Prince receiving the King of France and his Son, Prisoners at Poitiers*; *St. George and the Dragon*; *Queen Philippa interced-*

ing with Edward for the Burgesses of Calais; *King Edward forcing the Passage of the Somme*; *King Edward crowning Sir Eustace de Ribamont*; *The Treaty of Penn*; *Battle of La Hogue*; *Christ Rejected*; and many illustrations of Shakespearian scenes. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His portrait was painted by George H. Harlow and by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a copy of the latter by Charles R. Leslie, and a portrait by Washington Allston, are owned by the Boston Athenaeum. A commemorative tablet was unveiled at his birthplace, known as the "West House," in Swarthmore, Pa., in June, 1898. He died in London, March 11, 1820.

WEST, Joseph Rodman, soldier and senator, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 23, 1822; son of Charles Shute and Ann Edwards (Smith) West. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and withdrew in 1837. He served as a captain of volunteers during the war with Mexico, and in 1849 removed to California. In 1861 he was editing a paper in San Francisco, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st California volunteers. He was promoted colonel in 1862; brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 25, 1862, his service being confined to the southwest, and was mustered out as brevet major-general in 1865. He settled temporarily in Texas, and later removed to New Orleans, La., where he was deputy U.S. marshal, auditor of customs, and administrator of improvements. He was a Republican senator from Louisiana, 1871-77, serving on the committees on appropriations and railroads, and was U.S. commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1882-85. He was married to Jeanne Josephine Fadeuille. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, 1898.

WESTCOTT, James Diamant, senator, was born in Alexandria, Va., May 10, 1802; son of James Diamant Westcott. His maternal grandfather was an artillery officer in the Revolution. Shortly after his birth, the family removed to New Jersey. The son practised law, 1824-29; held a clerkship in Washington, D.C., for some time, and was secretary of the territory of Florida, 1830-34. He served in the territorial legislature of Florida in 1832, and was attorney-general for the middle district of Florida, 1834-36. When Florida was admitted to statehood in 1845, Westcott was elected Democratic senator, taking his seat, Dec. 1, 1845, with David Levy Yulee as his colleague, and he drew the short term expiring March 3, 1849. He settled in New York in 1850; and practised law there until 1862, when he removed to Canada. His son, James Diamant Westcott, Jr., was a major in the C.S.A., attorney-general of Florida, 1885-86, and subsequently justice of the supreme court, 1886. Senator Westcott died in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 12, 1880.

WESTINGHOUSE, George, inventor, was born in Central Bridge, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1846; son of George Westinghouse. He removed to Schenectady, N.Y., in 1856, where he attended the common schools, and spent much time in his father's machine shop, inventing a rotary engine in 1861. He served in the 12th N.Y. National Guard, and in the 16th N.Y. cavalry, 1863-64; was assistant engineer, U.S.N., 1864-65, and was a student at Union college, 1865-66. His inventions include a device for replacing railroad cars on the track, 1865; the Westinghouse air brake, 1868, and railway signals, electric machinery, and many mechanical improvements. He settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., as a manufacturer, subsequently erecting the Westinghouse Building and becoming an officer and director in various corporations. He received the decoration of the Order of Leopold from the King of Belgium in 1884, and that of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy, 1889; the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Union in 1890; and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901.

WESTON, Henry Griggs, educator, was born in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 11, 1820; son of John Equality and Hetty (Bacheller) Weston; grandson of John and Sarah (Boutelle) Weston and of Theophilus and Mehitabel (Breed) Bacheller, and a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Bacheller, the first minister in Lynn, Mass., 1632, and of John Weston, Reading, Mass., 1644. His father was a member of the firm True & Weston, publishers of the *Christian Watchman*, Boston, Mass., 1818. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1840; was a student at Newton Theological institution, 1840-42; ordained to the Baptist ministry at Frankfort, Ky., 1843; and served as a pastor of churches in three counties in Illinois, 1843-46; as pastor in Peoria, Ill., 1846-59, and of Oliver Street church, New York city, 1859-68. He was married, 1845, to Endamille, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (D'Orsey) Van Meter of Hardin county, Ky. In 1868 he was appointed president of the Crozer Theological seminary, Chester, Pa., a position he still held in 1903. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Shurtleff college, 1846; that of D.D. by the University of Rochester, 1859, and that of LL.D. by Brown, Bucknell, Denison and South Western universities, all in 1891. Dr. Weston was president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He edited: "*Benedicite*," by G. C. Child (1867), and the *Baptist Quarterly*, 1869-77, and is the author of: *The Communion*, lectures (1867); *Matthew, the Genesis of the New Testament*; *The Four Gospels*; *The Epistle of James*.

WESTON, James Partelow, educator, was born in Bremen, Lincoln county, Maine, July 14,

1815; son of Eliphaz and Elizabeth (Longfellow) Weston; grandson of Arunah and Sarah (Martin) Weston, and of Jacob and Sarah (Jewett) Longfellow, and a descendant of Edmund Weston, who came to Boston, Mass., in the ship *Elizabeth and Ann*, and settled in the town of Duxbury, Mass., in 1635; and of William Longfellow, born in 1651 in Yorkshire, England, who married, Nov. 10, 1676, Anne, daughter of Henry Sewall. He attended Waterville college (Colby university) for two years and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843. He commenced the study of law, but abandoned it for that of theology; was ordained in 1842 to the Universalist ministry, and was pastor at Waterville, and at Gardiner, Maine. He was principal of the Waterville Liberal institute, 1840-49; of Westbrook seminary, Stevens Plain, Maine, 1853-59, and president of Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., 1859-72. During his administration he was influential in increasing the endowment fund of the university and in liquidating its debts. Subsequently the fourth ward school of Galesburg was named in his honor. He was principal of Dean academy, Franklin, Mass., 1872-77, and then returned to the principalship of Westbrook seminary, which he retained until his death. He was married, June 9, 1841, to Eliza Ellen, daughter of Edmund and Lydia (Crocker) Woodman of Searsmont, Maine, and their daughter, Mary Emeline married in 1883 Dr. Walter Woodman of Portland, Maine. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Tufts college, in 1864. He died in Deering, Maine, Dec. 31, 1888.

WETMORE, George Peabody, senator, was born in London, England, Aug. 2, 1846; son of William Shepard and Anstiss Derby (Rogers) Wetmore; grandson of Seth Wetmore and a descendant of Thomas Whitmore who came from England to Middletown, Conn., 1635, and of the Rev. John Rogers (q.v.) president of Harvard college. His father, a native of Vermont, was an American merchant, trading with South America and China, and his grandfather a Vermont legislator and fellow of the University of Vermont. He attended school in Newport and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1871 and at Columbia, LL.B., 1869. He was married, Dec. 22, 1869, to Edith Malvina, daughter of Eugene Keteltas of New York city. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and practised both in New York city and Newport, R.I. He was at the head of the electoral ticket of Rhode Island for Garfield and Arthur in 1880, and for Blaine and Logan in 1884 and in 1881 was a member of the state committee to receive the representatives from France on the occasion of their visit to Rhode Island. He was governor of Rhode Island for two terms, 1885-

87, and was defeated for a third term in 1887. He was defeated for election as U.S. senator in 1889 on the eighth ballot, but was elected, June 13, 1894, by the unanimous vote of the joint legislature and re-elected, June 13, 1900, his second term expiring, March 3, 1907. He was a trustee of Peabody Museum of Natural History, of Yale university, and of the Peabody Education Fund. He declined a fellowship from Yale in 1888; served as president of the Newport hospital, and as a member of the commission to build the Rhode Island State house in Providence completed in 1904.

WHARTON, Anne Hollingsworth, author, was born at Southampton Furnace, Pa., Dec. 15, 1845; daughter of Charles and Mary McLanahan (Boggs) Wharton; granddaughter of Charles and Anne Maria (Hollingsworth) Wharton and of John (M.D.) and Isabella (Allison) Boggs, and sixth in descent from Thomas Wharton (who immigrated to Pennsylvania some time prior to 1688 from Westmoreland, England, and was married at the Bank Meeting House to Rachel Thomas of Monmouthshire, Wales); fifth in descent from Joseph Wharton (1707-1776), popularly known as "Duke Wharton" who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and proprietor of the home-stand "Walnut Grove," when the Meschianza was held by the British in May, 1778; and on the maternal side fifth in descent from Ensign Andrew Boggs, who served in the French and Indian war, and fourth in descent from Major John Boggs, of the Cumberland county associates in 1777. Anne H. Wharton attended Mrs. G. C. Cary's private school in Philadelphia, and at an early age began literary production, making a specialty of Colonial and Revolutionary subjects, and contributing numerous essays and stories to the leading magazines and journals of the day. She was a founder of the Pennsylvania and of the National Societies of the Colonial Dames of America and historian of both of the organizations; judge of the American Colonial exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893; vice-president of the Browning society of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Audubon society; honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the New Century club of Philadelphia, and of the Public Education association of Philadelphia. She is the author of: *St. Bartholomew's Eve* (1866); *Virgilia* (1869); *The Wharton Family* (1880); *Through Colonial Doorways* (1893); *Colonial Days and Dames* (1894); *A Last Century Maid* (1895); *Life of Martha Washington* in "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" (1897); *Heirlooms in Miniatures* (1897); *Salons, Colonial and Republican* (1900); and *Social Life in the Early Republic* (1902).

WHARTON, Charles Henry, educator, was born at "Notley Hill," St. Mary's county, Md., June 5, 1748. He attended the Jesuits' college, St. Omer's, England, 1760-72; was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in September, 1772, and in 1783, when he was chaplain to the Roman Catholics in Worcester, England, he returned to America, and in May, 1874, adopted the views of the Established Church of England, and was rector of Immanuel church, New Castle, 1784-98. He was a delegate to the general convention that drafted an ecclesiastical constitution for the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America in 1785, and a member of the committee to draft the constitution and of the committee to make the Book of Common Prayer conform to the government of the new republic. In 1798 he was made rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., and in 1801 elected president of Columbia college, N.Y., which office he held during the commencement of that year, after which he resigned and resumed the rectorship of St. Mary's, Burlington. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese and a deputy to the general convention continuously during his lifetime; was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1786-1833, and at the time of his death was the senior presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He was co-editor with the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie of the *Quarterly Theological Magazine and Religious Repository*, 1813-14, and is the author of a poetical epistle to Gen. George Washington, published for the benefit of American prisoners in England (1779); *Letter to the Roman Catholics of Worcester* (1784); *Reply to Bishop Carroll's Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States* (1785); *Inquiry into the Proofs of the Divinity of Christ* (1796); *Concise View of the Principal Points of Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches* (1817). Bishop George W. Doane published "Remains and Memoir of the Rev. Charles H. Wharton" (2 vols., 1834). He died in Burlington, N.J., July 22, 1833.

WHARTON, Edith, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 24, 1862; daughter of George Frederic and Lucretia Stevens (Rhinelander) Jones; and great-granddaughter of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens of the Revolutionary Army. She was educated at home, and was married in 1885, to Edward, son of William and Nancy Craig (Spring) Wharton of Boston, Mass. She is the author of: *The Greater Inclination* (1889); *The Decoration of Houses* (1898); *The Touchstone* (1900); *Crucial Instances* (1901); *The Valley of Decision* (1902); *Sanctuary* (1904) and extensive contributions to magazines.

WHARTON, Francis, educator and statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1820; son

of Thomas Isaac and Arabella (Griffith) Wharton; grandson of Isaac and Margaret (Rawle) Wharton and of John and Mary (Corré) Griffith, and great-grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1856; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and established himself in the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was assistant attorney-general in 1845, and in 1856 he retired from his law practice and was appointed professor of English history and literature, logic and rhetoric at Kenyon college, Ohio, where he remained till 1863, when he was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry and became rector of St. Paul's church, Brookline, Mass. He was professor of ecclesiastical polity, homiletics, and pastoral care at the Episcopal Theological school; of international law at Boston university; lecturer on criminal law at Columbian university, Washington D.C., 1885-86, and professor of criminal law, 1886-88. He was appointed solicitor for the department of state and examiner of international claims in 1885, and in 1888, under resolution of congress, he was made editor of the Revolutionary diplomatic correspondence of the United States. He was twice married: first Nov. 4, 1852, to Sidney, daughter of Comegys and Sarah (Rodman) Paul of Philadelphia, and secondly, Dec. 27, 1860, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis R. and Mary (Hazelhurst) Ashhurst of Philadelphia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college in 1865 and by the University of Edinburgh in 1883, and that of D.D. by Kenyon college in 1866. He was associated with Charles E. Lex in editing the *Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia, and is the author of *A Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States* (1846); *The State Trials of the United States, during the Administrations of Washington and Adams* (1849); *Precedents of Indictments and Pleas adapted to Use, both of the Courts of the United States, and those of the Several States* (1849); *A Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States* (1855); *A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence with Dr. Moreton Stillé* (1855); *Treatise on Theism and Modern Skeptical Theories* (1859); *The Silence of Scripture, a Series of Lectures* (1867); *A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws* (1872); *The Law of Agency and Agents* (1876); *Digest of International Law* (1886). He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1889.

WHARTON, Gabriel Colvin, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., July 23, 1824; son of John and Eliza (Colvin) Wharton; grandson of Samuel and Letitia (Hutchinson) Wharton; great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Alsop) Wharton, and a descendant of George Wharton who emigrated from England in 1620. Samuel Wharton was a patriot during the Revolution

and was seriously wounded at Yorktown in the last charge of the Americans before the surrender of Cornwallis. Gabriel C. Wharton was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1847, and was engaged as civil engineer in Virginia and in the west until April 19, 1861, when, learning that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, he joined the corps of engineers and was commissioned 2d lieutenant. He was promoted major of the 45th Virginia infantry in June, 1861, and in August was promoted colonel of the 51st Virginia infantry. He fought at Carnifex Ferry Sept. 10, 1861, under Floyd; at Fort Donelson commanded the 1st brigade of Floyd's division, and served in the Kanawha Valley, fighting at Princeton, W. Va., May 16, 1862, under Humphrey Marshall. He was married, May 14, 1863, to Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth Radford of Montgomery county, Va. He was promoted brigadier-general, July 8, 1863; covered the retreat of General Lee's army until it reached Orange county, Va., and then was withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley and joined Lee. In May, 1864, under John C. Breckinridge, he returned to the Valley, fought at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and rejoined Lee, May 19; but on June 7, was sent to Rockport Gap, to oppose Hunter, and thence to Lynchburg. General Early arriving later in the afternoon. Wharton fought the Union cavalry at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864, participated in the defeat of Hunter, the march against Sigel, the battle with Lewis Wallace at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, and the march to Washington, D.C. During the campaign against Sheridan, Wharton commanded a division under Early, and while acting as the advance of Early's command, repulsed a heavy charge of Torbert's cavalry near Leetown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. He fought at Winchester, Sept. 19, at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where he was directly opposed to the 6th corps, and after being driven from his position, held the Union cavalry in check, being the last division to give way before the encouraged Federals. After that battle there was very little fighting in the Shenandoah. The 2d corps joined Lee at Richmond, and when Early fell back to Staunton, Wharton commanded the only division of infantry. Later he commanded a division under Echols and was marching to join Lee, when the news of the latter's surrender was received. He resumed his practice of civil engineering; was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1871-75 and 1897-98, and subsequently engaged in farming.

WHARTON, John Austin, soldier, was born in Texas, Sept. 3, 1831; son of William H. Wharton, prominent in the Texas revolution, for whom Wharton county was so named. He attended

school in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and in South Carolina; married a daughter of David Johnson, governor of South Carolina; practised law in Texas prior to the civil war, and in 1861 was commissioned captain in Terry's rangers, C.S.A. After the death of the colonel in 1861 and of the lieutenant-colonel in 1862, Wharton was promoted colonel. He fought in Kentucky in the spring of 1862, was attached to Hardee's command at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, where by dismounting his command he caused great annoyance to the Union flank, and where he was wounded. In June, 1862, his regiment became the 5th Texas cavalry regiment. He accompanied Bragg on his raid into Kentucky in the fall of 1862, fighting near Bardstown, Ky., and on Nov. 18, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade of cavalry at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, a division at Chickamauga, Sept. 13, 1863, and was promoted major-general. In the spring of 1864 he obtained a leave of absence because of poor health, and later commanded a brigade of cavalry in the District of West Louisiana, opposing Banks in his Red River expedition and fighting at Yellow Bayou, May 18, 1864. He was killed by General Baylor, C.S.A., dying at Houston, Texas, April 6, 1865.

WHARTON, Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1826; son of William and Deborah (Fisher) Wharton; grandson of Charles and Hannah (Redwood) Wharton, and of Samuel Rowland and Hannah (Rodman) Fisher; great-grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton, and great-grandson of Thomas Wharton, the immigrant. He studied under private tutors, was commercially educated in a mercantile house, 1845-47, and engaged in the manufacture of white lead. He was manager of the Lehigh Zinc Co., 1853-63, and built the first successful spelter works in the United States in 1860. He established, in 1861, the first successful nickel and cobalt works in America, which he sold in 1901 to the International Nickel company. He was married, June 15, 1854, to Anna Corbit, daughter of Joseph S. and Ann (Corbit) Lovering of Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of the founders of the Bethlehem Iron company, and established extensive nickel works in Camden, N.J. He was president of the board of managers of Swarthmore college, and endowed its chair of history and economics. He founded in 1881, the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently increased his endowment of it to \$500,000. He wrote many treatises on financial and scientific subjects; owned and carried on many industrial businesses, principal among them sundry blast furnaces, iron mines, coal mines and coke ovens. He received the honorary de-

grees of Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and LL.D. from Swarthmore. He was a member of the Religious Society of Friends.

WHARTON, Robert, mayor of Philadelphia, was born at "Walnut Grove," Southwark Pa., (where the Meschianza was held by the British in May, 1795); son of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton and grandson of Thomas Wharton, who came from Westmorelandshire, England, prior to 1688, and married Rachel Thomas at Bank Meeting in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a hatter, and after serving his term he entered the counting-house of his half brother Charles. He appears in the Philadelphia Directory of 1785 as a flour merchant. He was married, Dec. 17, 1789, to Salome, daughter of William and Salome (Wistar) Chancellor of Philadelphia. He was a member of the city councils, 1792-95; alderman, 1796-98; and during the absence of Mayor Hillary Baker he was acting mayor and succeeded in quelling a formidable riot, which threatened the commercial interests of the city in 1796. In 1798, when the yellow fever epidemic occurred in the Walnut Street prison and the jailors resigned their positions, Alderman Wharton acted as jailor, and with a few selected men as assistants suppressed a mutiny of the prisoners by firing upon the mob, which act was commended by the grand jury as deserving the thanks of the citizens. He was unanimously elected mayor as successor to mayor Baker, who had died of the yellow fever, Sept. 25, 1798, and he was in office, 1798-99, 1806-07, 1809-10, 1814-19, 1820-24. His record establishes his place as one of the most useful mayors of the city. He was a Federalist in politics; was a member of the city troop from June 19, 1798; captain from Aug. 15, 1803; colonel from June 14, 1870, and was placed on the honorary roll of the troop. In 1811 he was elected brigadier-general of the 1st brigade, Pennsylvania militia, and in 1814 he served in the field as a private soldier under Captain Ross, his former lieutenant, and while in camp he was notified of his re-election as mayor. He was a charter member and vice-president of the Washington Benevolent society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1834.

WHARTON, Samuel, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1732; son of Joseph, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton; grandson of Thomas Wharton, who emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to 1688, from Westmoreland, England, and married Rachel Thomas of Monmouthshire, Wales. He engaged in the mercantile business, and owing to the destruction of £40,000 worth of goods by the Indians, the chiefs of the Six Nations indemnified the firm of Baynton, Wharton and Morgan by making over a large tract of land bordering on the

Ohio river, and including about one fourth of the present state of West Virginia. Wharton went to England to receive confirmation of this grant, but his correspondence with Benjamin Franklin was discovered and he fled with Dr. Franklin to France. He was married about 1754, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Hussey) Lewis. He was a member of the city council of Philadelphia: of the committee of safety and of the Ohio company. He was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental congress, 1782-83, and a justice of the peace for the district of Southwark, Pa., 1784-1800. He died in Philadelphia, in March, 1800.

WHARTON, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1735; son of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton; grandson of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton and of James Dobbins. His grandfather, Thomas Wharton, emigrated from Westmoreland, England, prior to 1688 and settled in Pennsylvania. Thomas removed to Philadelphia previous to 1755 and engaged in the mercantile business there, taking for a partner Anthony Stocker. He became influential in business, and was prominent in pre-revolutionary matters, and his name with those of his father and grandfather were among the first affixed to the resolutions against importations of 1775. He was chosen a member of the committee of correspondence, May 20, 1774; was a member of the committee of safety in 1775; president of the council of safety with executive authority of the government, 1776-77, and was elected first president of Pennsylvania in 1777 with David Rittenhouse as vice-president serving until his death. He removed to Lancaster, Pa., with the executive council on the British occupation of Philadelphia. He was twice married: first, Nov. 4, 1762, to Susannah, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Kearny) Lloyd, and secondly Dec 7, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Tallman) Fishbourne of Philadelphia. He died at Lancaster, May 23, 1778.

WHARTON, Thomas Isaac, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1791; son of Isaac and Margaret (Rawle) Wharton; grandson of Joseph (1707-1776) and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton and of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, and a descendant of Thomas Wharton, who immigrated to Pennsylvania prior to 1688 from Westmoreland, England. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a reporter of the Pennsylvania supreme court; served as a captain in the U.S. infantry in the war of 1812, and was one of three commissioners appointed to codify the civil statutes of Pennsylvania, 1830. He was married to Arabella, daughter of John and May (Corré) Griffith of Philadelphia, Pa. He was

treasurer of the Law association of Philadelphia, 1827-41, and vice-chancellor, 1854-56; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1837-56, and a member of the American Philosophical society, and other scientific organizations. He edited the *Audlectic Magazine* after the death of Joseph Dennie in 1812; Alexander J. Dallas's "Reports of Cases in the Courts of the United States" (4 vols., 3d ed., 1830); was an associate editor of the "Law Library" (1833), and of William Selwyn's "Abridgement of the Law of Nisi Prius" (5th ed., 1839), and is the author of: *Digest of Cases in the Circuit Court of the United States, etc.* (1822; 6th ed., 2 vols., 1853); *Digested Index to the Reported Decisions of the Several Courts of Law in Western and Southern States* (1824); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania* (6 vols., 1836-41), and several addresses, memoirs and articles. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1856.

WHEATON, Frank, soldier, was born in Providence, R.I., May 8, 1833; son of Dr. Francis Levison and Amelia S. (Burrill) Wheaton, and a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who emigrated from Wales to Rehoboth, Mass, in the seventeenth century. Dr. F. L. Wheaton was graduated at Brown, M.D., 1828, served as surgeon in the war with Mexico and during the civil war, and was for several years surgeon-general of Rhode Island. Frank Wheaton studied civil engineering at Brown, joined the engineer corps to survey the American-Mexican boundary line in 1850, and on March 3, 1853, was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 1st cavalry. He served on the Missouri and Kansas border, fought in the campaign against the Cheyenne Indians and participated in the Utah expedition. He was promoted captain March 1, 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 2d Rhode Island volunteers, July 10, 1861. His regiment fought at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in the 2d brigade (A. E. Burnside) 2d division, under David Hunter. The colonel being killed, Wheaton commanded the regiment and was promoted colonel. He was assigned to the 3d brigade (Devens), 1st division (Couch) 4th corps (Keyes), of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and fought in the Peninsular campaign at Williamsburg, May 6, 1862, and the Seven Days battles, June 26-July 6. During the Maryland campaign Couch's division was temporarily attached to the 6th corps and fought at South Mountain, Sept. 14, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. In the fall of 1862, the 4th corps was absorbed by the rest of the army, and Devens's brigade became the second brigade of the 3d division (John Newton), 6th corps, under William F. Smith. On Nov. 29, 1862, Wheaton was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and during the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, assumed command of the 3d brigade, 3d division,

6th corps. In the Chancellorsville campaign, General Wheaton's brigade took an important part in the long night march to Fredericksburg, and lost heavily in the assault on Marye's Heights and the battle of Salem Heights, May 3-4, 1863. The 6th corps arrived at Gettysburg on the morning of the second day, and when General Newton took command of the 1st corps, General Wheaton commanded the 3d division of the 6th corps. He joined in the pursuit of Lee, was promoted major, U.S.A., Nov. 5, 1863, and fought at Mine Run, Nov. 26-28, 1863. When the 6th corps was reorganized, General Wheaton commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division (Getty). He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., May 5, 1864, for services at the Wilderness. His brigade suffered heavily at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania and at Cold Harbor. When the 6th corps, under Wright, entered upon the Shenandoah campaign, General Wheaton commanded the 1st division, and was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and major-general of volunteers for Opequam, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va. After returning to the Army of the Potomac, he fought at Petersburg, Va., and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for services there, and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 39th infantry, July 28, 1866, and led the expedition against the Modoc Indians in 1872. He was promoted colonel, Dec. 15, 1874, brigadier-general, April 8, 1892, and major-general, April 2, 1897. He was retired May 8, 1897. He received from Brown university the honorary degree of A.M. in 1865, and in July, 1866, the citizens of Rhode Island presented him with a sword of honor. General Wheaton died in Washington, D.C., June 19, 1903.

WHEATON, Henry, jurist and author, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 27, 1785; son of Seth and Abigail (Wheaton) Wheaton; grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Burr) Wheaton and of Ephraim and Mary (Goffe) Wheaton; great-grandson of Daniel and Tibitha (Bowen) Wheaton; of Samuel Burr; of the Rev. Ephraim and Mary (Mason) Wheaton, and of William Goffe, the regicide; great-grandson of the Rev. Ephraim and Mary (Mason) Wheaton; and great-grandson of Robert and Alice (Bowen) Wheaton, the immigrants, who came from Wales to Rehoboth, Mass., in the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1805. He studied law in Poitiers, Paris and London, 1805-07; practised in Providence, R.I., and was married in 1811, to his cousin Catherine, daughter of Levi and Martha (Burrill) Wheaton. In 1812 he removed to New York city, becoming editor of

the *National Advocate*. In 1814 he became division judge-advocate of the army, and from 1815 to 1819 he was one of the justices of the marine court in the city of New York. He was reporter of the supreme court of the United States, 1816-27; a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1821; a member of the assembly in 1823, and a commissioner to revise the statute law of New York in 1825. He served as chargé d'affaires to Denmark, 1827-35; minister resident in Prussia the following two years, and in 1837 became minister plenipotentiary. Upon his return to America in 1847 he was engaged as lecturer at Harvard on international law, but died before entering upon the office. He received from Brown the degree of LL.D. in 1819; from Harvard A.M. in 1825 and LL.D. in 1845, and from Hamilton LL.D. in 1843. He is the author of: *Considerations on Uniform Bankrupt Laws throughout the United States* (1815); *Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes* (1815); *Science of Public or International Law* (1821); *Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1820* (1821); *Continuation to 1829* (1829); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, 1816-27* (12 vols., 1826-27); *History of the Northmen* (1831); *Inquiry into the British Claim to Right of Search* (1832); *Elements of International Law* (1836); *Progrès du Droit des Gens en Europe* (1841). He died in Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848.

WHEATON, Laban, educationist, was born in Norton, Mass., March 13, 1754; son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Morey) Wheaton; grandson of Ephraim and Mary (Goffe) Wheaton, and great-grandson of the Rev. Ephraim and Mary (Mason) Wheaton and of William Goffe, the regicide. He attended Wrentham academy; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1774, A.M., 1777; taught school in Norton a short time; studied theology with Abiel Leonard of Woodstock, Conn., and was appointed chaplain in the Continental army in 1775. His health prevented his accepting a call to Framingham, Mass. He engaged in an unfortunate mercantile venture, and in 1785 began the study of law, practising his profession first in Milton, and after 1788 in Norton. He was a representative in the state legislature seven years and in the 11th-14th congresses, 1809-17; was appointed chief-justice of the court of common pleas in 1810, and of the court of sessions in 1819, and retired from public life in 1827. Mr. Wheaton was married in 1794, to Fanny, daughter of Samuel Morey of Norton, and they had four children, two of whom lived to a mature age. One of these, his only daughter, died in 1834, and in memory of her he established the Wheaton Female seminary in Norton, 1835. He died in Norton, Mass., March 23, 1846.

WHEATON, Loyd, soldier, was born in Pennfield, Me., July 15, 1838; son of William G. and Amanda M. (Parker) Wheaton; grandson of William Wheaton and of Lemuel Parker. He enlisted as 1st sergeant, 8th Illinois infantry, April



Loyd Wheaton

20, 1861; was commissioned 1st lieutenant, July 25, 1861; fought at Donelson, and was promoted captain, March 25, 1862. He served at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; engaged in the pursuit to Corinth, and served in Logan's division of McPherson's corps in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, fighting at Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. He was

promoted major, Aug. 28, 1863; served on General Logan's staff; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 25, 1864, and served in the campaign against Mobile, Ala. He was brevetted colonel, March 26, 1865, and was presented with a medal of honor for bravery at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, May 4, 1866; commissioned captain, 34th infantry, July 28, 1866, and brevetted major and colonel, U.S.A., March 2, 1867. He was married, Dec. 17, 1867, to Charlotte (Flower) Derby, daughter of Zephon and Margaret (Glazier) Flower. He was promoted major, Oct. 14, 1891, lieutenant-colonel, May 31, 1895; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898, commanding the 1st brigade, 1st division, 7th corps, and was promoted colonel, U.S.A., Feb. 6, 1899. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, April 15, 1899, and on the same date was re-appointed. He embarked with U.S. forces for Manila, Jan. 27, 1899; attacked and occupied Pasig, March 13-19, 1899; invested Calumpit, April 24; advanced south to Imus, June 19-19; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, June 18, for gallantry near Imus, and on Nov. 7, 1899, against considerable opposition landed a force of 2700 men on the shore of the Gulf of Lingayen and took up a line of march for Dagupan, which his advance guard entered on November 20. He led a column against the natives at Laguna Bay; commanded the military district of Northern Luzon, 1900, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, June 18, 1900; brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and major-general, U.S.A., March 30, 1901. He commanded the Department of North Philippines, 1901-02, and was retired July 15, 1902, by age limit.

WHEATON, Nathaniel Sheldon, educator, was born in Washington, Conn., Aug. 20, 1792. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817; was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Kemp of Maryland, where he resided, 1814-18, and was chosen rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., in 1818. He became interested in the establishment of a second college in Connecticut, and was one of the original board of trustees of Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, 1823-58, being sent to England in 1823 in the interests of the new institution. While abroad, he made a study of architecture, and on his return prepared the plan for the new Christ church at Hartford. He succeeded Thomas Church Brownell as president of the college in 1831, and in 1837 he resigned and became rector of Christ church, New Orleans, La., remaining in that capacity until 1844, when he retired from active work. He bequeathed to Trinity college his valuable library, and a sum of money to form the nucleus of a chapel fund. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Waterville college in 1832 and by Yale in 1833. His journal of foreign travels was published in 1830 and he is also the author of: *Remarks on Washington College and The Epistle to Philemon*. He died in Marbledale, Conn., March 18, 1862.

WHEELER, Benjamin Ide, educator, was born in Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Mary Eliza (Ide) Wheeler; grandson of Amos and Phebe (Page) Wheeler and of Ebenezer and Jemima (Wheelock) Ide, and a descendant of John Wheeler of Salisbury, Eng., who with his son David came to Massachusetts before 1650; also from Nicholas Ide of Rehoboth (1643) and Ralph Wheelock of Shropshire, England, who was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and came to Watertown, Mass., 1637. Benjamin Ide Wheeler attended the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and of Saco, Maine; completed his preparatory education in Colby academy, New London, N.H., and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878. He was a teacher in the Providence (R.I.) high school, 1875-79; an instructor in Latin and Greek, Brown university, 1879-81, and a member of Providence school committee. He was married, June 27, 1881, to Amey, daughter of Henry A. and Amey (Gorham) Webb of Providence, R.I. He continued



Benj. Ide Wheeler

his studies in four German universities, 1881-85, receiving the degree of Ph.D. *summa cum laude* from Heidelberg in 1885; was an instructor in German at Harvard, 1885-86; acting professor of classical philology, Cornell university, 1886-87, professor of comparative philology, 1887-88, and of Greek and comparative philology, 1888-99. In 1899 he became president of the University of California. He was for a time resident professor of Greek in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, 1895-96, where he served as a judge of the Olympic games. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, 1896; by Harvard and Brown, 1900; by Yale, 1901, and by Johns Hopkins, 1902. Dr. Wheeler was made a corresponding member of the Kaiserliches Deutsches Archæologisches Institut, and a member of the American Oriental Society, the American Philological association, and other organizations. He was an associate editor for linguistics of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," 1893-94, and of MacMillan's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," and is the author of: *The Greek Noun-accent* (1883); *Analogy and the Scope of its Application in Language* (1887); *Introduction to the Study of the History of Language*, with H. A. Strong and W. S. Logeman (1891); *Organization of Higher Education in the United States* (1896); *Dionysos and Immortality* (1899); *Life of Alexander the Great* (1900).

WHEELER, David Hilton, educator, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1829; son of Solomon and Alice (Babcock) Wheeler. He was graduated from Rock River Theological seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., 1851; was professor of ancient languages in Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, 1853-55, and 1859-60, and professor of Greek language and literature, 1857-59 and 1860-61. Meanwhile he served as superintendent of the public schools of Carroll county, 1855-57, and also as editor of the Carroll county *Republican*. He was U.S. minister to Genoa, Italy, 1861-66; professor of English literature in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1867-75; editor of *The Methodist*, New York city, 1875-82, and president of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1883-88 and 1889-93. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Cornell college, 1867, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern university, 1881. Dr. Wheeler translated Cælia's "Conspiracy of Frischi" (1866), and is the author of: *Brigandage in South Italy* (2 vols., London, 1864); *By-Ways of literature* (1883); *A Sketch of J. A. Froude* (1883), and *Our Industrial Utopia* (1895). He died at Meadville, Pa., in June, 1902.

WHEELER, Edward Jewett, educator and editor, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 11, 1859; son of Alfred and Lydia Priscilla (Curtis) Wheeler; grandson of Salmon and Gillen (Chip-

man) Wheeler, and of Zachariah and Sallie Curtis, and a descendant of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale university, Capt. Jotham Curtis (of the American Revolution), Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, 1540; and Thomas Wheeler, who came to Concord, Mass., Oct. 6, 1635. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1903; was assistant editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, 1879-83; and edited *The Voice*, New York city, 1884-98; became editor of *The Literary Digest*, New York city in 1895; and was president of the Westleigh Collegiate institute, 1896-1900. He was married, Nov. 23, 1887, to Jennie Louise, daughter of Ferguson and Frances Jane (McCombs) Fleming of Nashville, Tenn. He served as president of the Prohibition Park Building and Loan association, and as director and member of the executive committee of the Funk and Wagnalls Co., publishers.

WHEELER, Hoyt Henry, jurist, was born in Chesterfield, N.H., Aug. 30, 1833; son of John and Roxanna (Call) Wheeler; grandson of Jonathan and Lavina (Fisk) Wheeler and of Edward and Dennis (Titus) Call; great-grandson of Joseph and Mary (Bigelow) Titus, who settled in Chesterfield in 1777, and of Peter and Olive (Davis) Wheeler, who settled in Chesterfield in 1762. He attended the common schools and the academy of Chesterfield; removed in 1849 to Newfane, Vt., where he continued his education; taught school and studied law, 1855-59, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1859, beginning practice in Jamaica, Vt. He was married, Oct. 24, 1861, to Minnie Louise, daughter of John and Jean (McNicol) Macloy of Lockport, N.Y. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867; state senator from Windham county, 1868-69; assistant judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1869-77, and on March 16, 1877, became by appointment from President Hayes, U.S. district judge for the district of Vermont, a position he still held in 1903, making his home in Brattleboro. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1886.

WHEELER, John, educator, was born in Grafton, Vt., March 11, 1798. He removed to Orford, N.H., in 1804, and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1819. He was licensed to preach in 1819, and was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, Nov. 1, 1821. He was pastor at Windsor, Vt., 1833-49; accepted a call as president of the University of Vermont in 1833, having declined the honor in 1824, and during his presidency the college buildings were repaired; the instruction strengthened, and a valuable library purchased. He resigned

the presidency in 1840 on account of ill health. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1834. He is the author of several sermons and addresses, including *The Nature and Function of Conscience* (1834). He died in Burlington, Vt., April 13, 1862.

WHEELER, John Hill, historian, was born in Murfreesboro, N.C., Aug. 6, 1806; son of John Wheeler (1771-1882), a ship-merchant; grandson of Dr. John (1744-1814), who was with Montgomery at Quebec, and with General Greene in his southern campaign, and great-grandson of Admiral Francis Wheeler, who emigrated from England, and settled near present site of Newark, N.J., on a grant of land given him by Charles II. He was graduated at Columbian university, Washington, D.C., A.B., 1826; studied law with Chief-Justice Taylor, of North Carolina; was a member of the North Carolina legislature, 1827 and 1852; admitted to the bar, 1828, and nominated for congress, 1830. He was superintendent of the U.S. mint at Charlotte, N.C., 1836-41; state treasurer, 1842, and U.S. minister to Nicaragua, 1854-57. He made his home in Washington, D.C., in 1857; removed to North Carolina in 1861, declined any part in the civil war, and in 1863 was sent by the North Carolina legislature to England to collect additional material for his history of North Carolina. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of North Carolina in 1828, and from Columbian university in 1835. He served as secretary of the board of commissioners under the treaty with France, "to adjudicate the French spoliation claims under the Berlin and Milan decrees"; edited Col. David Fanning's "Autobiography" (1861), and is the author of: *History of North Carolina* (1851); *A Legislative Manual of North Carolina* (1874); *Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina* (1884). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1882.

WHEELER, Joseph, soldier, was born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836; son of Joseph and Julia Knox (Hull) Wheeler; grandson of Joseph and India (Hull) Wheeler, and of William and Sarah (Fuller) Hull, and a descendant of Moses Wheeler and of Richard Hull, both Puritan settlers in New England. When quite young, General Wheeler's father moved from Derby, Conn., to Augusta, Ga., and Joseph attended school in New England and New York; was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1859 and was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st regiment of dragoons; was at Cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., in 1859; served in Kansas and New Mexico until April; 1861: was promoted 2d lieutenant, regiment of mounted riflemen (3d regiment of cavalry) Sept. 1, 1859, and resigned April 22, 1861. He was immediately commissioned 1st

lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate States army, and on Sept. 4, 1861, was promoted colonel in the infantry. At Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, he went into the battle in command of the 19th Alabama regiment, but was immediately placed in command of a brigade in the 2d division commanded by Gen. John M. Withers, 2d corps under Gen. Braxton Bragg. On the evening of the 7th he was with his brigade, selected to cover the withdrawal of the army from the field. During April and May Colonel Wheeler commanded the troops in front of Corinth, having many engagements, and was given the command of the rear guard and warmly engaged by the advancing Federal column during the retreat of the Confederate army from Corinth to Tupelo, Miss. When in July, 1862, Bragg decided to transfer the Army of Mississippi to Chattanooga, Tenn., to prevent the capture of that city, he sent Wheeler with a brigade of cavalry into Western Tennessee to mislead the enemy and prevent the advance on Tupelo. Wheeler rode from Holly Springs, Miss., to Bolivar, Tenn., attacking the Union outposts there, fighting a number of skirmishes, and interrupting communications between Bolivar and Jackson. In September, 1862, Bragg advanced into Tennessee, and Buell, then at Nashville, discovering his object to be Louisville, Ky., made all haste to reach that city first, but Colonel Wheeler, hastened to Bowling Green, with a brigade of cavalry, and there placing himself across Buell's path, delayed the Federal army enough to allow Bragg to reach Munfordsville, Ky., the junction of the two routes, ahead of Buell, thus enabling Bragg to capture the Federal fort at that place together with its extensive armament and over 4000 prisoners. Wheeler commanded the cavalry at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and October 13, was appointed chief of cavalry, and was charged with covering the rear of Bragg's army during its retreat to Morristown, Tenn. The retreat lasted until October 26, and Wheeler fought 26 engagements in those 13 days, and on October 26 was promoted brigadier-general. On November 26, Bragg's army advanced to Murfreesboro, Tenn., Rosecrans's army began to arrive on December 29, and on that day, Wheeler led his brigade around the left flank to the rear of Rosecrans; attacked a brigade at Jefferson, destroying 20 wagons; captured a corps supply train at Laverque, and, making another capture at Nolensville, joined the Confederates, having in 24 hours captured 400 wagons and over 1000 prisoners, destroyed a million dollars worth of property and supplied his cavalry with many fresh mounts. He commanded all of the Confederate cavalry engaged at Stone's River and received the thanks of the Confederate congress for his services in that battle. He was promoted

major-general, Jan. 19, 1863, and during the winter and spring of 1862-63 commanded many cavalry engagements. His next important battle was at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863, where he commanded a corps of cavalry. His fighting in this battle was desperate, and after Rosecrans fell back to Chattanooga he crossed the Tennessee river, attacked the Federal line of communication, defeated a large Federal force, captured an ordnance and supply train of more than a thousand wagons, reducing Rosecrans's army to a condition bordering upon starvation. He then stormed and captured the fortifications at McMinnville, which were defended by a force of 700 men. The vast depots of supplies which were stored at this place were then destroyed. He then captured the fortifications which guarded the railroad bridges over Stone's River, at Murfreesboro and other points, and after thoroughly destroying many railroad bridges and much of the railroad track upon Rosecrans's line of communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, he successfully recrossed the Tennessee river and rejoined the main army in front of Chattanooga. This work occupied constant fighting from September 30 to October 9, the opposing force being commanded by Generals Hooker, Crook, Mitchell and McCook, and numbering 14,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry. In November, he was sent to assist Longstreet, who was opposed to Burnside at Knoxville. He returned, however, in time to cover Bragg's retreat from Missionary Ridge, and to fight the battle of Ringgold. When Sherman started on his invasion in May, 1864, Wheeler's cavalry opposed his advance step by step. On May 9, he defeated a large cavalry force under Generals McCook and La Grange at Varnell's Station, capturing General La Grange and 300 prisoners. He fought at Dalton, Dug Gap and Snake Creek Gap, May 10 to 12, Resaca May 13 to 15, Adairsville, May 16, Cass Station, May 22, New Hope, May 25, and commanded in the desperate engagement with Howard's corps at Pickett's Mill, May 27. The fighting was almost continuous during June and July. He commanded the right in the battle of July 22, penetrated to the rear of Sherman's army at Decatur, capturing trains, prisoners and much property. July 28 to August 1 he fought and defeated the raiding column of cavalry, ten thousand strong, commanded by General McCook, Stoneman and Garrard, and captured 3200 prisoners, together with their horses, arms and artillery. He participated in the almost continuous battles around Atlanta until August 9, 1864, when he started on a raid through northern Georgia and middle Tennessee, during which he destroyed Sherman's railroad line of communication and captured 1700 beef cattle, many pris-

oners and vast supplies and material. When Sherman started for the sea, Wheeler again contested his advance, but the country was open, the roads and weather good, and although Wheeler fought valiantly he was forced back rapidly. He successfully defended the cities of Macon and Augusta, in both of which were located extensive workshops and ordnance factories of the Confederacy. He fought in front of Sherman in the South Carolina campaign, successfully defending Aiken and again defending the city of Augusta, and was distinguished in the battle of Averysboro. He was promoted lieutenant-general on Feb. 28, 1865, and fought his last big battle at Bentonville, N. C., March 18, 1865. After the war, he made his home in Alabama, engaged in planting and in the practice of law, and in 1866 declined the chair of philosophy at the Louisiana state seminary. He was a Democratic representative from the 8th Alabama district in the 47th, 49th-56th congresses, serving, 1881-83, and 1885-1900. On May 4, 1898, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the cavalry division of the U.S. army sent to Cuba. He defeated a Spanish force under Lieutenant-General Linares at Las Guasimas; was senior officer in immediate command of the field at San Juan, July 1-2, and was senior member of the commission which negotiated the surrender of Santiago. On August 18, he was assigned to the command of the U.S. forces at Montauk, Long Island and on Oct. 5, 1898, was made commander of the 4th army corps. He was honorably discharged from the service, April 12, 1899, and on April 15 was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th corps in the Philippine Islands, fighting at Santa Rita, Sept. 9 and 16, 1899, at Porac, September 28, and Angeles, October 10-17. On April 20, 1900, he resigned from the 56th congress, to which he had been unanimously elected, and was succeeded by William Richardson. His volunteer commission was vacated June 18, 1900, by his appointment, June 16, as brigadier-general, U.S.A. He commanded the Department of the Lakes until Sept. 10, 1900, when he was retired. General Wheeler was married at Wheeler, Ala., Feb. 8, 1866, to Daniella, daughter of Richard and Lucy (Early) Jones of Lawrence county, Ala., and granddaughter of Harrison Jones, a Revolutionary soldier, and of Gov. Peter Early (q.v.) of Georgia. Mrs. Wheeler died, May 19, 1896. Of their children, Joseph was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1895, and served with volunteer rank of major in the Spanish and Philippine wars, and Thomas Harrison entered the U.S. naval academy in 1897; served on the *Columbia* during the Spanish war and was

drowned at Camp Wikoff, Sept. 7, 1898. General Wheeler received from Georgetown university the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1899, and is the author of *The Santiago Campaign* (1899).

WHEELER, William Almon, Vice-President of the United States, was born in Malone, N.Y., June 30, 1819; son of — and Eliza (Woodward) Wheeler, both of Vermont. His father died in 1827, and left a widow, one son and two daughters without means of support. He was educated in the district school; taught school while a mere lad, and was enabled to spend two terms at the University of Vermont, from which institution he was an honorary graduate, as it appears from the catalogue, with the class of 1842, receiving his A.B. degree, 1876. He studied law at Malone, N.Y., 1841-45; was town clerk, school commissioner and school inspector; was admitted to the bar in 1845; served as district attorney of Franklin county, 1845-49; was a Whig member of the state assembly of 1850; and abandoned the practice of law in 1851 to engage in the banking and railroad business. He was a state senator, 1858-59, and was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate; served as a representative from the New York in the 37th congress, 1861-63; and was a member and president of the state constitutional convention of 1867. He was re-elected a representative to the 41st-44th congresses, 1869-77, and served as chairman of the committees on the Pacific railroad and commerce, and as a member of the committee on appropriations; and as chairman of the house committee on Southern affairs he proposed the compromise that adjusted the political troubles in Louisiana in 1875. He was a candidate for President of the United States before the Republican national convention of 1876, and on the nomination of Hayes for President was made the candidate for Vice-President. When the electoral commission decided in favor of the Republican candidates, he was declared elected by being awarded 185 electoral votes, 184 being given to Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. He retired from his duties as Vice-President March 4, 1881; returned to Malone, declined to allow his name to go before the legislative caucus of 1881 as a candidate for U.S. senator, and his health soon after failing rapidly, he retired from business and social life. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1895; that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1897, and from Union in 1897. He died in Malone, N.Y., June 4, 1887.

WHELOCK, Eleazar, educator, was born in Windham, Conn., April 22, 1711; son of Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock; grandson of Capt. Eleazar Wheelock, an officer in King Philip's war, and great-grandson of the Rev.

Ralph Wheelock (1600-1683), who came from Shropshire, England, to Dedham, Mass., 1637, and was subsequently a founder of Medfield, Mass., and a representative in the general court. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1733, A.M., 1736, meanwhile studying theology, and was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational church at Lebanon Crank (now Columbia), Conn., in March, 1735, where he served until 1770. He was married first, in 1735, to Sarah Davenport of Stamford, Conn., widow of Capt. William Maltby of New Haven, Conn.; and secondly to Mary Brinsmaid of Milford, Conn. In 1743, obliged to increase his inadequate salary, he received into his home as a pupil Samson Oocom, a Mohican Indian, who subsequently became a prominent Presbyterian preacher among the Indians. This experiment led to the foundation of a school for the Christian education of Indian boys and girls, beginning with two pupils in December, 1754, others soon being added, and which became through the gift of a house and two acres of land from one Joshua Moor of Mansfield, Conn., Moor's Indian Charity school, dependent for its support on the contributions of interested persons. Attempts to procure a charter from Connecticut or from England proved unsuccessful, but through the efforts of Occum and Nathaniel Whitaker (q.v.), a board of trustees was eventually constituted in England, with William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, at its head, and in due time, a fund of £10,000 was raised and committed to their charge. As the school grew, Mr. Wheelock decided to establish in its connection a "seminary of learning" for English youth. He realized the necessity of a more suitable location, and owing chiefly to the assurance of a charter, and among other advantages to its vicinity to the Canadian Indians, Dresden (now Hanover), N.H., was ultimately decided upon. On Dec. 13, 1769, the charter was given in the name of King George III. by Gov. John Wentworth, who had himself offered a whole township for the school, though the title afterward proved invalid, and who was named a founder and president of the newly incorporated institution, to be called Dartmouth college in honor of Lord Dartmouth. The first board of trustees, twelve in number, consisted of the governor and his council, Dr. Wheelock, and five other Congregational ministers. Dr. Wheelock removed to Dresden in August, 1770, and the school work was carried on through the winter in a rudely constructed log hut. The first class of four pupils was graduated in 1771, among whom was his son, John Wheelock (q.v.). Two other sons, Eleazar and James, were graduated in the class of 1776, and in 1779 the number of graduates had increased to seventeen. From the ten

classes instructed by Dr. Wheelock, 99 pupils became graduates of the college. The Revolutionary war materially lessened the attendance of the Indians at the Charity school (which was incorporated with the college, 1849), interfered with the receipts from Great Britain, and upon Dr. Wheelock's death, the whole property of the college, if sold, would not have paid its indebtedness. He named his son, John Wheelock, his successor to the presidency of the college. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Edinburgh university in 1767. He is the author of: *Narrative of the Indian School at Lebanon*, with several continuations (1762-75). See his "Memoir" by the Revs. David McClure and Elijah Parish. Dr. Wheelock died in Hanover, N. H., April 24, 1779.

WHELOCK, John, educator, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 28, 1754; son of Eleazar (q.v.) and Mary (Brinsmaid) Wheelock. He was a student at Yale, 1767-70, and was graduated in the first class from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774, remaining there as tutor, 1772-74. He was a member of the Provincial congress, 1774; a representative in the general assembly, 1775; was commissioned major of New York militia in 1777, and lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army in November, 1777, serving in an expedition against the Indians and on the staff of Gen. Horatio Gates, in whose family he lived until 1779, when he succeeded his father as president of Dartmouth college. He was appointed professor of civil and ecclesiastical history in 1782, visiting England in the financial interests of the college in 1783, and having the misfortune to lose the money he had solicited and also his private papers in a shipwreck off Cape Cod on his return in 1784. During his administration, Dartmouth hall, the college chapel and a new building for the Charity School were built, and a legislative grant of a township of wild lands (now Clarksville, N.H.) was obtained, which partly relieved the inherited debt of the college, amounting to \$30,000 in 1789, and the medical department was established in 1788. Dr. Wheelock was removed from the presidency of the college in 1815, owing to a religious controversy, and the famous lawsuit of the college followed, which resulted in its reorganization as Dartmouth university in 1817, and the reinstating of Dr. Wheelock as president, who, however, died in a few months thereafter. Dr. Wheelock was married, Nov. 29, 1786, to Maria, daughter of Gov. Christian Suhm of St. Thomas, W.I., and their daughter Maria Malleville, was married to the Rev. Dr. William Allen (q.v.), president of Bowdoin college. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth, 1789, and was *ex officio* trustee of the college, 1779-1815. Dr. Wheelock bequeathed half of his property

to Princeton Theological seminary. He is the author of *Essays on Painting, Music and Poetry* (1774); *Eulogy on Prof. John Smith* (1810); *Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College* (1816) and an historical work in MS. See Shirley's "The Dartmouth College Causes" (1879). Dr. Wheelock died in Hanover, N.H., April 4, 1817.

WHELAN, James, R.C. bishop, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 8, 1823. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1833; entered the Dominican novitiate at Springfield, Ky., in 1839, and took the vows in 1842. He attended the Dominican convent at Somerset, Ohio; was ordered deacon and ordained priest, Aug. 2, 1846, by Archbishop Purcell at St. Joseph's Monastery, and engaged in missionary work in Ohio. He was elected president of St. Joseph's college, Perry county, Ohio, in 1852; was chosen provincial of the Dominican province in the United States, and was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Miles of Nashville. He was consecrated Bishop at St. Louis, Mo., May 8, 1859, by Archbishop P.R. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops, Juncker, Miege and Smythe, his title being bishop of "Marcopolis," and coadjutor of the Bishop of Nashville. He succeeded Bishop Miles to the see of Nashville, Feb. 21, 1860. During the civil war, he was accused of misusing his military pass through the Federal lines, and in 1864 he resigned his see by letter, dated, February, 1864, and retired to St. Joseph's convent. He declined the appointment of bishop of "Diocletianopolis," in September, 1864. He is the author of *Catena Aurea, or a Golden Chain of Evidences Demonstrating that Pupal Infallibility is no Novelty* (1871). He died at Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1878.

WHELAN, Richard Vincent, R.C. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28, 1809; son of David and Sarah (Maccubbin) Whelan. He attended Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris; was ordained priest, May 1, 1831, at Versailles, France, by Monsignor de Quelen of Paris, and on his return to the United States he was appointed pastor at Harper's Ferry. He was consecrated bishop at Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1841, by Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by Bishops Fenwick of Boston and Hughes of New York, and was elected bishop of Richmond, Va. He founded schools and missions, and in 1846 labored as a priest in Wheeling, W. Va., where he erected a cathedral and opened a seminary. When the bishopric of Wheeling was created he was chosen its first bishop. He established a college in Wheeling, opened several schools and founded nearly fifty churches. He was present at the Vatican council, 1869-70. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1874.

WHERRY, William Mackey, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1836; son of

Joseph Antoine and Amelia (Hornor) Wherry; grandson of Mackey and Louisa (Camp) Wherry, and of William Bird and Elizabeth (Dunn), Hornor and a descendant of David Wherry, who came from the North of Ireland prior to 1720, to Chester county, Pa. He attended the University of Missouri, 1855-56; was commissioned 1st lieutenant, May 8, 1861, in the 3d Missouri volunteers, U.S. reserve corps, a three months' regiment, under Colonel John McNeil; was appointed aide-de-camp to General Lyon on July 19, and fought at Dug Spring, Aug. 2, and at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, being presented with a Congressional medal for conspicuous bravery at Wilson's Creek, where occurred the death of Lyon. His volunteer commission expired in August, 1861, and on Oct. 26, 1861, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 13th infantry, U.S.A., serving at Jefferson barracks, Mo., to December, 1861; as mustering and disbursing officer at St. Louis, Mo., to July, 1862; and as commander of paroled U.S. prisoners of war, Benton barracks, Mo., to September, 1862. He was appointed aide-de-camp to General Schofield in September, 1862, serving as major of the Missouri state militia in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas to April, 1863, and in middle Tennessee to May, 1863, and was stationed at the headquarters, St. Louis, Mo., to January, 1874. He was commissioned aide-de-camp with the rank of major, U.S.V., May 13, 1864, and continued with Schofield in the Atlanta campaign and in reinforcing Thomas in Tennessee, and was present at the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, N.C., April 26, 1865, being bearer of the rolls and terms of surrender of Johnston's army to Washington, D.C. He accompanied General Schofield to Europe on a mission to secure the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, November, 1865-January, 1866. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.V., for the campaign against General Hood; brigadier-general, U.S.V., for services during the war; captain, U.S.A., for Franklin, Tenn.; major, U.S.A., for Nashville, Tenn., and lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U.S.A., for services during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 9, 1866, and was promoted captain, U.S.A., April 5, 1866. Captain Wherry was married in Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1868, to Alice Wilms, daughter of Gottlieb Christopher and Matilda (Wilms) Grammer. He was promoted major, April 20, 1891, lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 29, 1894, and colonel, Aug. 30, 1898. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 21, 1898; fought at San Juan Hill and at Santiago de Cuba; was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1898; promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Jan. 7, 1899, and retired Jan. 18, 1899. General Wherry is the author of

Wilson's Creek and the Death of Lyon in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and other papers published in the annals of the Ohio commandery for the O.L.L.U.S.

WHIPPLE, Abraham, naval officer, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 16, 1733. There appears to have been no record of his parents' names preserved. He shipped before the mast when a boy; served as captain of a merchant vessel in the West India trade, and during the seven years' war was in training under Capt. Esek Hopkins, whose sister Sarah he married. He commanded the privateer *Gamecock*, 1759-60, capturing twenty-three French prizes in a single cruise, and in June, 1772, headed the party of volunteers, that stoned the crew of the British schooner *Gaspé*, under Dudingst, stranded while chasing the Providence packet *Hannah* on a shoal in the river near Pawtucket, R.I., and set the vessel on fire. For information concerning the leader of this act of rebellion, the government of Great Britain offered a reward of £1000, and also in 1773 appointed a commission of inquiry, but failed to obtain evidence necessary for impeachment of the perpetrators. In 1775, with the title of commodore, he commanded two armed vessels and two war galleys fitted out in Rhode Island, and captured the British frigate *Rose* off Newport. He is credited with having fired the first authorized gun of the Revolution. He subsequently commanded the sloop *Katie* renamed the *Providence* in the first Continental fleet under Admiral Hopkins; was commissioned captain of the *Columbus* in the same fleet, Dec. 22, 1775, and in January, 1776, sailed for the Bahamas. On his return, in the following April, his vessel was the last to engage the British frigate *Glasgow* in Long Island Sound, capturing her tender. Captain Whipple was criticised for not closing in with the *Glasgow*, and at a court-martial held at his request on board the *Alfred* at New London, May 6, 1776, proved that to do so was impossible, owing to lack of wind. In 1777, while still in command of the *Columbus*, he captured four prizes in July and August, and in 1778 was placed in command of the new frigate *Providence* (her predecessor of the same name having been captured and blown up at sea), and made the bearer of government dispatches to France, in accomplishing which commission he ran the blockade in Narragansett Bay, skillfully evading the attention of the British naval force. Upon his return he received the written thanks of Washington for his brilliant exploit. In July, 1799, he encountered the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet of about 150 sail, and by hoisting British colors, sailed in their company for several days, capturing eight vessels, which he manned from his own crew and sent to American ports. In 1780 his

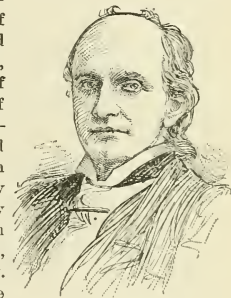
vessel was captured at Charleston, S.C., by Sir Henry Clinton, and he himself held as prisoner until the close of hostilities. He commanded the first vessel, that unfurled the American flag in the river Thames in 1784, and was a farmer in Cranston, R.I., until 1788, when he purchased a farm near Marietta, Ohio, where he lived until his death. A portrait of Captain Whipple, copied by Healy from an original, hangs in Brown university. He died in Ohio, May 29, 1819.

WHIPPLE, Amiel Weeks, soldier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1818; son of David and Abigail (Pepper) Whipple; grandson of David and Arethusia (Brooks) Whipple, and of James and Lydia (Powers) Whipple, and a descendant of Mathew Whipple (born about 1605; died Sept. 23, 1647), who came from Essex, England, and settled in 1638 at Ipswich, Mass., where he received a grant of land, and held important offices. Amiel Weeks Whipple attended Amherst college in 1836, and was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1841, being commissioned 2d lieutenant of the topographical engineers. After the Mexican war he was the surveyor and acting principal astronomer of the Mexican boundary survey. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 24, 1851, and captain, July 1, 1855. In 1852 and 1853 he had charge of the Pacific Railway survey along the 35th parallel, completing the work and his report in Washington. From 1857 until the outbreak of the civil war, he was stationed in Detroit, Mich., in charge of the lighthouse districts extending from Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence river, and lake and river improvements in the same territory. He was chief topographical engineer of the defenses of Washington, D.C., and of the Army of the Potomac, in the Manassas campaign, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his services. He was promoted major, Sept. 9, 1861, and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 14, 1862, when he was at once assigned to the command of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, with his headquarters at Arlington; but late in the fall joined the Army of the Potomac, in command of the 3d division, 3d corps of Hooker's grand division, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13-15, 1862. He held the same command under Sickles at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863, where he was mortally wounded. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., May 4, 1863; was promoted major-general of volunteers, May 6, 1863, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., May 7, 1863. He was married Sept. 12, 1843, to Eleanor, daughter of John Nathaniel and Eveline (Blunt) Sherburne of Portsmouth, N.H., and his son, Charles William Whipple, was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1868, became captain in the

ordnance department, served as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1898, and was retired for disability in 1901. General Whipple died in Washington, D.C., May 7, 1863.

WHIPPLE, Edwin Percy, author, was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819; son of Mathew and Lydia (Gardiner) Whipple. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother removed to Salem, Mass. Whipple was employed in Boston, and became a member of the Mercantile library association, before which he read an original poem in 1840. His article on Macaulay in 1843, attracted considerable attention, and in the same year a lecture before the Mercantile Library association, began his long career as a lecturer. He was married in 1847, to Charlotte Hastings. He was a voluminous magazine correspondent, and the author of many books, including: *Essays and Reviews* (2 vols., 1848-49); *Literature and Life* (1849); *Character and Characteristic Men* (1866); *Success and its Conditions* (1871); *Literature of the Age of Elizabeth* (1869); *Recollections of Eminent Men*, published posthumously in (1887); also *American Literature and Other Papers* (1887). He died in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1886.

WHIPPLE, Henry Benjamin, first bishop of Minnesota and 68th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Adams, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1822; son of the Hon. John and Elizabeth (Wager) Whipple; grandson of Benjamin, U.S.N., and Elizabeth Whipple, and of the Hon. Henry and Elizabeth Wager, and a descendant of — Wager, one of the electors of President Jefferson, and of an ancestry in which figured many officers of the army and navy and men useful in church, state and country. He attended private schools in New York,



H. B. Whipple

and on reaching manhood engaged for about one year in mercantile pursuits, which he gave up to prepare for holy orders. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, and at Hobart Divinity school; was admitted to the diaconate Aug. 17, 1849; advanced to the priesthood, July 16, 1850, and was rector of Zion church, Rome, N.Y., 1850-57, and of Christ church, Chicago, Ill., 1857-59. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Minnesota and was consecrated at St. James's church Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1859, by Bishops Kemper, DeLancey

and Cobbs, assisted by Bishops Burgess, Whitehouse, Scott, W. H. Lee, Clark and Bowman. In 1860 he was active in organizing the Bishop Seabury Mission in Faribault, Minn., out of which grew the Seabury Divinity school (of which Bishop Whipple was president, 1860-1901). He founded Shattuck Military school; in 1862 he laid the corner stone of the first P.E. cathedral in the United States, that of Our Merciful Saviour at Faribault, Minn., which became the centre of his group of diocesan schools, and in 1866 he founded St. Mary's school for girls. He declined the appointment of chaplain of the 1st Minnesota volunteers, 1861, and a bishop's see in the Sandwich Islands, offered him by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1870. In 1886 he was given a coadjutor in the person of the Rt. Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert (q. v.). His educational work among the Indians, and his effort at Washington, D.C., in their behalf, was marked with a degree of patience and systematic endeavor that accomplished great benefit, and won for him among the tribes the epithet of "Straight Tongue." He was also called "St. John of the Wilderness." Bishop Whipple was married, first, in 1843, to Cornelia, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin and Sarah Wright of Jefferson county, N.Y. She died in 1890, and he was married secondly, in October, 1896, to Evangeline, only daughter of Dr. Francis and Jane (Van Poelen) Marrs of Boston, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Bishop Whipple by Hobart in 1850, that of S.T.D. by Racine in 1859, and in 1888 the respective degrees of D.D. and LL.D. by the English universities of Durham, Oxford and Cambridge. He served in various important Indian commissions, including that with the Sioux for the purpose of opening the Black Hills, 1876; was an authority on every phase of the Indian question; preached the initial sermon at Lambeth Palace at the Lambeth conference in London, 1888, and inaugurated the convocation systems of the Episcopal church in the United States. He was a voluminous correspondent, and published many sermons and addresses, and wrote extensively on the Indian question. He was a trustee of the Peabody Fund for Educational Work in the South, 1873-1901, he and Chief-Justice Fuller being the vice-presidents of the board. He preached the sermon at the Centennial of the P.E. church in New York in 1889; preached on special occasions in nearly every cathedral in England, and before the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and delivered the "Ramsdæ sermon," before Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle in 1891. He acted as presiding bishop of the American church at the Lambeth conference in 1897, and in the

same year preached the memorial sermon at the unveiling of the Tennyson monument at the Isle of Wight. In 1899 he was invited to be present at the Centenary of the Church Missionary society of England as the representative of the P.E. Church in America, and delivered an address. In 1870 he conducted the first public Protestant service held in Cuba. He visited Porto Rico by request in 1900, to examine the field for church work and held confirmations there, being the first American bishop to visit the island; was chaplain-general of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonel Wars; was one of the board of Indian commissioners; president of the Florida Audubon society, and wrote extensively on the Indian question. He published many sermons and addresses, *Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate* being one of his latest productions. He was a member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain. In the midst of his great labors, after a sudden illness of one week, he died in Faribault, the see of his diocese. His body rests under the altar of his cathedral, the tower of which was erected in his honor by the people of America and England. The date of his death is Sept. 16, 1901.

WHIPPLE, William, Jr., signer, was born in Kittery, Maine, Jan. 14, 1730; son of William and Mary (Cutts) Whipple and grandson of Robert and Dorcas (Hammond) Cutts. His father removed from Ipswich to Kittery, and thereafter followed the sea. William, Jr., subsequently made several voyages to the West Indies on merchant vessels, amassing some fortune. In 1759 he established a business partnership with his brother Joseph in Portsmouth, N.H. He was married to his cousin, Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Cutts) Moffat of Portsmouth. He was a member of the provincial congress of New Hampshire, 1775, serving on the committees of safety of Portsmouth town and province; a delegate to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, Pa., 1775-79, signing the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and serving on the marine and commerce committees and as superintendent of the commissary and quarter-master's departments, and was a member of the council of New Hampshire, Jan. 6, 1776. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the 1st brigade of New Hampshire troops, July 17, 1777; participated under General Gates in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and signed the capitulatory articles with Burgoyne. He took part in General Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island in 1778; declined his appointment as commissioner of the board of admiralty, 1780; was a member of the general assembly of New Hampshire, 1780-84, and resigned his military commission, June 20, 1782. He was president of the

board appointed to settle a land dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, 1782; state superintendent of finances, 1782-84; judge of the superior court, 1782-85, and justice of the peace and quorum of the state of New Hampshire from 1784 until his death, which occurred in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28, 1785.

WHIPPLE, William Denison, soldier, was born in Nelson, Madison county, N.Y. Aug. 2, 1826. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1851, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant Sept. 9, 1851. He served on the frontier, was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1856, and served on the Gila and Navajo expeditions. On May 11, 1861, he was brevetted captain, and employed in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, until July, when he became assistant adjutant-general of Hunter's division, fighting at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was promoted captain Aug. 3, 1861, served in the Departments of Pennsylvania and of Virginia and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers Feb. 10, 1862, becoming assistant adjutant-general of the Middle department and of the 8th army corps. He was promoted major, U.S.A., July 17, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers, July 17, 1863, was assistant adjutant-general of the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, 1863. He accompanied the army on the march to Atlanta, and was engaged at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1875, and colonel, Feb. 28, 1887. He was retired Aug. 2, 1890, and during a trip around the world in 1897, at the request of the war department and the G.A.R., visited Stockholm, Sweden. He was married, Dec. 16, 1854, to Caroline Mary Cooke of Norristown, Pa.

WHISTLER, George Washington, engineer; was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., May 19, 1800; son of Maj. John Whistler and maternal grandson of Sir Edward Bishop. Major John Whistler (1756-?) 1829), a native of Ireland, served as a Revolutionary soldier under General Burgoyne; immigrated with his wife to Hagerstown, Md., after the war, became brevet major, U.S.A., commanding the post at Fort Wayne in 1800, and was military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. George W. Whistler was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, corps of artillery, July 1, 1819; served on topographical and garrison duty, 1819-21; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery on the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821, and transferred to 2d artillery, Aug. 16; was assistant teacher of drawing at the

Military academy, 1821-22; again on topographical duty, 1822-33, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 2d artillery, Aug. 16, 1829, and resigned his commission, Dec. 31, 1833. He was married, first, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Foster and Deborah (Delano) Smith. She died in 1827 and he was married secondly to Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. Charles Donald McNeill of Wilmington, N.C. While an officer in the army Mr. Whistler was also associate engineer successively, of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Paterson, N.J., and Hudson River railroads, 1828-32. After his resignation he was superintending engineer of the Locks and Canals company, Lowell, Mass., 1835-37, meanwhile acting as supervisor of the Stonington (Conn.) and Providence (R.I.) railroad, locating in the former place, 1837; was consulting engineer of the Western railroad from Worcester, Mass., to Albany, N.Y., 1837-40, and chief engineer of the same, 1840-42, making his home in Springfield, Mass. In 1842 he became consulting engineer of the projected railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Russia, a route covering 420 miles, and which was opened, Sept. 25, 1850. He also served as supervisor of fortification, arsenal and dock constructions at Cronstadt, and of other important engineering work. The decoration of the Order of St. Anne was conferred upon him by the emperor of Russia in 1847. A memorial monument was erected by American engineers in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y. He died of cholera in St. Petersburg, April 7, 1849.

WHISTLER, James Abbott McNeill, artist and author, was born in Lowell, Mass., August 1834; son of George W. (q.v.) and Anna Matilda (McNeill) Whistler. He resided with his family in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1842-49, and after his return to America was a student at the U.S. Military academy, 1851-54. He subsequently spent a short time in England; studied painting under Charles G. Gleyre in Paris, France, 1856-58; later resided in Chelsea, England, exhibiting two etchings at the Royal Academy in 1859, but being refused admission to the Paris salons of 1859 and 1860. After the exhibition of his *White Girl* (1862) and other paintings at the Salon des Refusés, he was repeatedly represented at the various exhibitions of foreign art centres. He was married in 1888 to a daughter of J. P. Philip and widow of E. W. Godwin. In 1892 Mr. Whistler took up his permanent residence in Paris, France, where his wife died in 1896. He was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and president of the same, 1886-89; became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1899, and an Officer, 1892; was a Knight of the Order of St. Michael, Bavaria; president of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers; a

member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and honorary member of the Royal Academy of Bavaria. Among his canvases are: *Coast of Brittany* (1863); *Last of Old Westminster* (1863); *At the Piano* (1867); *Portrait of Thomas Carlyle* (1872). Glasgow gallery; *Arrangement in Gray and Black*, a portrait of his mother (1872), awarded a medal of the third class at the Salon of 1884, and placed in the Luxembourg gallery, 1891; *Gold Girl* (1878); *Caprice in Purple and Gold*; *Nocturne in Blue and Gold* (1878), and several other nocturnes; *The Pacific Blue Girl* (1882); *Entrance to Southampton Water* (1882); *Great Fire Wheel* (1883); and the following portrait subjects: *Senor Pablo Sarasate* (1885); *Miss Alexander* (1888); *Lady Archibald Campbell* (1888); *Henry Irving as Philip II. of Spain*; *Lady Eden* (1899), and several portraits of himself. In addition to his paintings he became famous for his interior decorations, and still more renowned for his etchings, the latter including over two hundred subjects, collections of which hang in the Queen's library at Windsor, in the British museum, the Dresden and other galleries. He is the author of four series of plates known as the French set (1858), the Thames (1871), and the Venice sets (1st series, 1880; second series, 1886). He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1887, and at the Hague; the Grand Prix at the Exposition Universelle of 1900, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow university in 1903. He published: *Whistler vs. Ruskin: Art and Art Critics*; *Ten O'Clock Lectures* (1888), reprinted as: *The Gentle Art of Making Enemies* (1890; enlarged ed., 1892); *Eden vs. Whistler*; *The Butterfly and the Baronet* (1899). See: "Four Masters of Etching" by Frederick Wedmore (1883), and the "State Library Bulletin" published by the University of the State of New York (May, 1895). He died at Chelsea, London, England, July 17, 1903.

WHITAKER, Daniel Kimball, editor, was born in Sharon, Conn., April 30, 1801; son of the Rev. Jonathan Whitaker (1778-1835); and grandson of Nathaniel Whitaker (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823; removed to South Carolina and was a partner of John Lyde Wilson in the practice of law. He founded and edited the *Southern Literary Journal*; *Whitaker's Magazine*; the *Southern Quarterly Review* (1841-61), and the *New Orleans Monthly Review* (1866-81). He was married in 1849 to Mary Scrinzeour, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Furman of South Carolina, and widow of John Miller. She was a well-known poet and writer. Mr. Whitaker was a member of and corresponding secretary for the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. In 1878 he became a Roman Catholic. He died in New Orleans, La., April 10, 1881.

WHITAKER, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1732. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1752, A.M., 1755; was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, N.J., until 1759, and of the Chelsea parish, Norwich, Conn., 1760-69, visiting Great Britain in 1765 together with the Rev. Samson Occom, under the auspices of the Connecticut branch of the Scotch Society for the Advancement of Learning, for the purpose of obtaining foreign aid for Moor's Indian Charity school at Lebanon, Conn., under the management of Eleazar Wheelock (q.v.). They succeeded in soliciting the interest of the Earl of Dartmouth, and other distinguished persons, and in securing an endowment of £10,000. Dr. Whitaker was subsequently actively connected with the establishment of the academy at Hanover, N.H. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Salem, Mass., from 1769 until 1773, when with fourteen friends he withdrew to form the Third or Tabernacle church, which was united with the Boston presbytery, Nov. 27, 1773. He was pastor at the Plantation of Canaan (now Skowhegan), Maine, 1784-90; subsequently removed to Taunton, Mass., and afterwards to Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Andalusia Theological seminary in 1767. His published sermons include: *Discourses on Reconciliation* (1768); *Discourses on Torquism* (1777). He is also the author of: *History of the Third Church* (1784). He died in Woodbridge, Va., Jan. 21, 1795.

WHITAKER, Ozi William, fifth bishop of Pennsylvania, and 94th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New Salem, Mass., May 10, 1830; son of Ira and Chloe (Wood) Whitaker. He attended New Salem and Brattleboro academies, and Amherst college; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1856; was principal of a high school at North Brookfield, Mass., 1856-60; was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1863, and was ordered deacon in Grace church, Boston, by the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, and ordained priest in 1863, at St. Stephen's, Boston, by the same prelate. He was rector at Gold Hill, Nevada, 1863-65; Englewood, N.J., 1865-67, and at Virginia city, Nevada, 1867-69. He was elected first missionary Bishop of Nevada in 1868, and was consecrated in St. George's, New York, Oct. 13, 1869, by Bishops McIlvaine, Eastburn and Potter, assisted by Bishops Whipple and Talbot. In 1886 he was chosen assistant bishop of Pennsylvania and on the death of Bishop Stevens, in June, 1887, he succeeded to the bishopric of the diocese as the first bishop of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon in 1869 and that of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

WHITAKER, Walter C., soldier, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in August, 1823. He attended college in Virginia, but left before finishing his course in law to fight in the war with Mexico, being commissioned lieutenant in a volunteer regiment from Kentucky. After the war he completed his course in law, practised in Shelbyville, Ky., and was a state senator at the beginning of the civil war. He helped to keep Kentucky in the Union, and was commissioned colonel of the 6th Kentucky Union volunteers in September, 1861. He fought under General Nelson in November, 1861, in eastern Kentucky, and with Nelson joined Sherman near Louisville, Ky. He commanded his regiment in the 19th brigade (Hazen) 4th division (Nelson) in the Army of the Ohio under Buell, at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; participated in the pursuit of Bragg, the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, where his regiment was in the 2d brigade (Hazen), 2d division (Palmer), left wing (Crittenden) under Rosecrans. On June 25, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and at Chickamauga commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division (James B. Steedman) of Gordon Granger's corps. At Chickamauga he marched to the support of Thomas in the afternoon, and led his brigade in a desperate charge to protect the right flank. In the attack Whitaker was wounded and seven of his eight staff officers were wounded or killed. General Thomas succeeded Rosecrans in the command of the Army of the Cumberland and Whitaker's brigade became the 2d brigade, 1st division (Charles Cruft), 4th corps under Granger. During the battle of Chattanooga Cruft's division was separated from the rest of the Army of the Cumberland, and was at Lookout Mountain under Hooker. Hooker had to cross Lookout Creek, which was strongly defended by a Confederate advance line, and sent Whitaker's brigade and Geary's division, under cover of a dense mist, upstream to a ford, where at 8 A.M. on Nov. 24, Whitaker led the advance, drove back the enemy's picket, capturing many, and ascended the mountain until he reached a tenable position, where he was later joined by the rest of Hooker's command. In the spring of 1864 the Army of the Cumberland, still under Thomas, accompanied Sherman on his march to Atlanta. Whitaker's brigade was in the 1st division (General Stanley) of the 4th corps (O. O. Howard) and took part in practically all of the battles. General Thomas was sent north in September, 1864, to protect Sherman's communications, and in October the 4th corps under Stanley hastened to Thomas; fought at Franklin, Tenn.; participated in the retreat to Brentwood, and fought at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864, Kimball commanding the division

and T. J. Wood the corps. General Whitaker was brevetted major-general of volunteers and at the close of the war, continued his law practice. He was for a short time confined in an insane asylum, but upon his recovery returned to the practice of law. He died in Lyndon, Ky., July 9, 1887.

WHITCHER, Frances Miriam, author, was born in Whitesboro, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1811; daughter of Lewis Berry. She attended the district schools, and began literary production at an early age, becoming widely known as a humorist through her contributions to *Neal's Saturday Gazette* signed "Widow Bedott," 1840-50. She married, in 1850, the Rev. Benjamin W. Whitcher, rector of St. John's Church, Whitesboro, but he was obliged to resign as his wife's former neighbors accused her of "writing them up" in the "Widow Bedott" papers, and he accepted the rectory of Grace Church, Elmira, N.Y. Mrs. Whitcher returned to Whitesboro in 1851, where her child was born, and where she died soon after. Her relatives collected her letters, which were published as: *The Widow Bedott Papers, with an introduction by Alice B. Neal* (2 vols. 1855); *Aunt Maguire and Letters from Timberville* which originally appeared in *Godey's Lady's Book*, and *Widow Spriggins, Mary Elmer, and Other Sketches*, were edited with a memoir by Mrs. M. L. Ward Whitcher, and published in 1867. She died in Whitesboro, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1852.

WHITE, Albert Blakeslee, governor of West Virginia, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1836; son of Emerson Elbridge and Mary Ann (Sabin) White. He attended the Columbus, Ohio, public schools and was graduated from Marietta college, Ohio, A.B. 1878, A.M., 1881. He was associated with the *Daily Journal*, in Lafayette, Ind., as reporter, 1878, and as managing editor, 1879-81. He was married, Oct. 2, 1879, to Agnes, daughter of William S. and Catharine (Clark) Ward of Marietta, Ohio. In 1881, Mr. White purchased the *State Journal*, Parkersburg, W.Va., converting it into a Republican daily newspaper in 1883, and editing the same until July, 1899. He was president of the National Editorial association, 1887-88; collector of internal revenue, district of West Virginia, 1889-93 and 1897-1901, and in March of the latter year was inaugurated governor of West Virginia for the term expiring March 4, 1905.

WHITE, Albert Smith, senator, was born in Blooming Grove, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1803. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; was admitted to the bar in Newburg, N.Y., 1825; removed to Indiana; practised in Rushville and Paoli, and in March, 1829, located in Lafayette, subsequently making his home in Stockwell. He was special reporter of the legislative proceedings of the state for the Indianapolis

Journal, 1828-29; assistant clerk of the Indiana house of representatives, 1830-31, and clerk of the same, 1832-35; a Whig representative from Indiana in the 25th congress, 1837-39, and U.S. senator from Indiana, 1839-45. He subsequently returned to the practice of law, but gave most of his time to railroad interests, serving as president of the Indianapolis and Lafayette road and of the Wabash and Western railway. He was a Republican representative from Indiana in the 37th congress, 1861-63, serving as chairman of the committee on compensated emancipation, and by his strenuous support of the abolition of slavery forfeited a re-election to the 38th congress. He was subsequently U.S. commissioner to adjust claims against the Sioux Indians, and on Jan. 18, 1864, by appointment from President Lincoln, succeeded Caleb B. Smith, deceased, as U.S. judge for the district of Indiana, serving until his death, in Stockwell, Ind., Sept. 4, 1864.

WHITE, Alexander, delegate, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., in 1738. He possessed unusual oratorical powers, which he used in behalf of the Revolutionary movement, and while a delegate to the Continental congress, 1786-88, in carrying on the war. He was a representative from Virginia in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789-93. He died in Woodville, Va., Sept., 1804.

WHITE, Andrew Dickson, educator and diplomat, was born in Homer, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1832; son of Horace and Clara (Dickson) White; grandson of Asa and Clara (Keep) White, and of Andrew and Ruth (Hall) Dickson. He attended



Andrew D. White

the Cortland Academy at Homer, N.Y., of which his maternal grandfather was one of the founders; removed with his parents in 1839 to Syracuse, N.Y., where he continued his education in the public schools, and in Syracuse academy; was a student in Hobart college, 1852, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, where he received the DeForest and Yale Literary gold medals and the first Clarke prize. He was a post-graduate student in history at the universities of Paris and Berlin, 1853-55 (serving meanwhile as attaché to the U.S. Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia), and at Yale, 1856; was professor of history and English literature, University of Michigan, 1857-63, and lecturer on history, 1863-67. He returned to Syracuse, N.Y., in 1863,

and served as state senator, 1863-67, introducing bills codifying the school laws of the state, creating a new system of normal schools and incorporating Cornell university at Ithaca, N.Y., and made a report establishing a health department in the city of New York. He served as first president of Cornell, 1867-85, visiting Europe, 1867-68, to purchase books and apparatus for the university, and to investigate the organization of foreign schools of agriculture and technology. He personally contributed \$300,000 toward the equipment fund, and in 1887 founded the new school of history and political science, bearing his name, giving to it his historical library, numbering over 40,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and manuscripts. He was U.S. commissioner to Santo Domingo, 1871; president of the state Republican convention, 1871; a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1872 and 1884; a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket of 1872; chairman of the jury of public instruction at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876, and honorary U.S. commissioner to the World's exposition at Paris, serving on the jury of appeals, 1878. He was absent from Cornell university as U.S. minister to Germany, 1879-81; was U.S. minister to Russia, 1892-94; a member of the Venezuelan commission, 1896-97, and a second time appointed ambassador to Germany in 1897. He was a member of the peace commission at the Hague, and president of the delegation to the same, 1899. In November, 1902, he resigned his ambassadorship in order to devote his entire attention to literary work, making his residence in Ithaca, N.Y. He was twice married; first, in 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Peter and Lucia (Phillips) Outwater of Syracuse, N.Y., who died in 1887; and secondly, in 1900, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Edward Hicks and Eudora (Behan) Magill; she was graduated from Swarthmore college, A.B.; Boston university, M.A., and afterward pursued her studies at Newham college, Cambridge, England, and became a Greek scholar of note, and was principal of West Bridgewater academy, Mass., and preceptress of Evelyn college, Princeton, N.J. Ambassador White received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, 1867; from Cornell, 1886; from Yale, 1887; from St. Andrews, Scotland, 1902, and from Johns Hopkins university, 1902; that of L.H.D. from Columbia, 1887, that of Ph.D. from the University of Jena, 1889, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England, 1902. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1866-77, and of Cornell from 1866, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington; first president of the American Historical society; honorary member of the New England Historic

Genealogical society; an officer of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic; and honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and of various foreign organizations. He also received the "Royal Gold Medal of Prussia for Science and Art" for the year 1902. He is the author of: *Outlines of Lectures on History* (several eds., 1860-83); *A Plan of Organization for Cornell University* (1865); *A Report upon the Admission of Women to the University* (1870); *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology* (1876; enlarged ed., 1895); *Paper Money Inflation in France* (1876, and various eds.); *A Syllabus of Lectures on General History* (several eds.); *The New Germany* (various eds.); *A Report upon European Schools of History* (various eds.), and several public addresses on educational and political questions and contributions on historical subjects to leading publications.

WHITE, Charles, educator, was born in Randolph, Mass., Dec. 28, 1795; son of Solomon and Rhoda (Braman) White; grandson of Capt. John and Ruth (Thayer) White and of David and Dorothy (Blanchard) Thayer, and a descendant of Thomas White, who was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts colony, March 3, 1635-36. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1821, A.M., 1824, and was a student at Andover Theological seminary, 1821-23. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Jan. 5, 1825; was pastor at Thetford, Vt., 1825-29; at Cazenovia, N.Y., 1829-33; at Owego, N.Y., 1834-41, and president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1841-61. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union college in 1841. He is the author of: *Essays in Literature and Ethics* (1853). He died in Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 29, 1861.

WHITE, Charles Abiathar, geologist, was born in North Dighton, Mass., Jan. 26, 1826; son of Abiathar and Nancy (Corey) White; grandson of Cornelius and Abigail (Leonard) White, and of Daniel and Mary Corey, and a descendant of William White, who settled in Boston about 1640. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, and was educated under private instruction. He was married, Sept. 28, 1848, to Charlotte Richmond, daughter of James and Nancy (Dewhurst) Pilkington of Dighton, Mass. He was graduated from Rush Medical college in 1863; was state geologist of Iowa, 1866-70; professor of natural history in the State University of Iowa, 1867-73, and in Bowdoin college, 1873-75. He was paleontologist to various sections of the U.S. geographical and geological survey, 1874-79; was in charge of the paleontological collections of the U.S. National museum, 1879-81; was chief of the Artesian Wells commission upon the great plains, 1881-82, and in 1882 was appointed

geologist of the U.S. geological survey. He was president of the Washington Biological society in 1883-84; was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1888, and was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1889. He also became a foreign member of the Geological Society of London. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Iowa college in 1866 and that of LL.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1893. Dr. White is the author of 237 books and other publications, most of them on geological subjects, many of them being the result of his observations while conducting investigations for the government.

WHITE, Daniel Appleton, jurist, was born in Methuen (now Lawrence) Mass., June 7, 1776; son of John and Elizabeth (Haynes) White; grandson of William and Sarah (Phillips) White, and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clement) Haynes, and a descendant of William White, who came from Norfolk county, England, in 1635, settling first in Ipswich, afterward in Newbury, and finally in Haverill, Mass. John White removed from Haverill to Methuen about 1772. Daniel A. White attended Atkinson academy, 1792-93; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; taught school in Medford, Mass., 1797-99; was tutor at Harvard, 1799-1803; studied law in Salem, Mass., 1803-04; was admitted to the bar, June 26, 1804, and began practice in Newburyport, Mass. He was married in Concord, Mass., May 24, 1807, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Josiah and Mary (Flagg) Wilder of Lancaster, Mass., and widow of Antoine van Schalwyck. She died, June 29, 1811. Mr. White was state senator, 1810-15, and was elected an Essex North representative to the 14th congress in 1814, but resigned before taking his seat to become judge of probate for Essex county, Mass., retaining that office until 1853. He removed to Salem, Mass., in 1817, where he was married secondly, Aug. 1, 1819, to Eliza, daughter of William and Abigail (Ropes) Orne and widow of William Wetmore. She died March 27, 1821. Judge White was married thirdly, Jan. 22, 1824, to Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Kettell) Hurd of Charlestown, Mass., and widow of Abner Rogers. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale, 1804, and that of LL.D. by Harvard, 1837, of which latter organization he was overseer, 1842-53. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; trustee of Dummer academy; chairman of the committee appointed by the New Hampshire legislature in 1815 to investigate the difficulties existing between President Wheelock and the trustees of Dartmouth college; a director of the Society for the Promotion of

Theological Education in Harvard college, and first president of the Salem Lyceum and of the Essex Institute. He is the author of: *A View of the Jurisdiction and Proceedings of the Court of Probate in Massachusetts* (1822); *New England Congregationalism* (1861); also eulogies on *George Washington* (1800), *Nathaniel Bowditch* (1838), and *John Pickering* (1847), and addresses. He died in Salem, Mass., March 30, 1861.

WHITE, Edward Douglass, governor of Louisiana, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1795; son of Judge James White. He removed with his parents to Attakapas Parish, La., in 1799, upon his father's appointment as judge of western Louisiana; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the University of Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Donaldsonville, La. He was made judge of the city court, 1825; was a Whig representative from Louisiana in the 21st-23d congresses, 1829-34, resigning on November 15 of the latter year to become governor of the state, serving until 1838. He was returned to the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, and subsequently retired to his sugar estate in La Fourche parish, La. He was married to a Miss Ringgold. He died at New Orleans, La., April 8, 1847.

WHITE, Edward Douglass, jurist, was born in La Fourche parish, La., Nov. 3, 1845; son of Edward Douglass White (q.v.). He attended Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., the Jesuit college at New Orleans, La., and

was graduated A.B. from Georgetown (D.C.) college. He served as a private in the Confederate army; subsequently studied law; was admitted to the Louisiana bar in December, 1868, and began practice in Louisiana. He was state senator, 1874-75; associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1878-91, and elected U.S. senator

by the Republican party in 1890 for the term expiring, March 3, 1897, but resigned, Feb. 19, 1894, upon his appointment as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court. He declined an appointment from President McKinley to serve as a member of the Peace commission in 1898.

WHITE, Edwin, artist, was born in South Hadley, Mass., May 21, 1817. His artistic talent manifested itself at an early age. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design,

1848, and an Academician, 1849; continued his studies abroad, 1850-54 and 1869-75, and in the latter year located in New York city. His paintings, many of them representing historical subjects, include: in *Age's Revery* in the U.S. Military academy (1847); *Washington Resigning his Commission*, now the property of the state of Maryland; *Milton's Visit to Galileo*; *Old Age of Milton* (1848); *Requiem of DeSoto*; *Pocahontas informing Smith of the Conspiracy of the Indians*; *First Printing of the Bible*; *Evening Hymn of the Huguenots*; *Giotto sketching the head of Dante*; *Chapel in Church of St. Egidius, Nuremberg*; *Café at Cairo*; *Moonlight on the Arno*; *Antiquary*, in the Metropolitan museum of New York city; *Leonardo da Vinci and his Pupils*. at Amherst college (1868), where his unfinished canvas of the *Signing of the Compact of the Mayflower* also hangs, the last three paintings, bequests of the artist; *Murillo Sketching the Beggar Boy*, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (1868); *Interior of the Bargello, Florence* (1875). He died in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., June 7, 1877.

WHITE, Edwin, naval officer, was born in Ohio, in 1843; son of Lyman and Louise (Morrill) White; grandson of John and Fear (Perry) White and of Dudley and Sarah Sargent (Puttee) Morrill, and a descendant of John White of Taunton, who married Hannah Smith, Feb. 24, 1669, and died, Sept. 3, 1726. He entered the U.S. Naval academy, Nov. 29, 1861; was graduated midshipman November, 1864; was attached to the receiving-ship *Vermont*, New York navy yard, 1865; and to the *Colorado* and *Shamrock*, European station, 1865-66 and 1867-68, respectively, being commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866. He was promoted master, Dec. 1, lieutenant, March 12, 1868; served as navigator on the *Yantic* in the West Indies, 1868-69, and promoted lieutenant-commander, Sept. 15, 1869. He was married in 1870 to Antonia Thornton, daughter of Admiral George Foster (q.v.) and Frances Antonia (Thornton) Emmons of Princeton, N. J. He served in the hydrographic office of the navy department, 1870; at the Naval academy and Philadelphia navy yard, 1870-71, and was ordered as executive officer to the U.S. steamer *Kansas* in September, 1871. At Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1872; the command of the ship devolved upon Lieutenant-Commander White, and in that capacity he successfully convoyed the American steamer *Virginius* to sea from Aspinwall, Columbia, where she was blockaded by the Spanish man-of-war *Pizarro*. For this service he received the written commendation of the navy department. He commanded the U.S.S. *Onward* on the Peruvian coast, 1872-75, serving frequently as senior officer; was on board the *Tennessee* as principal aide to Rear-Admiral Reynolds, commander-in-



chief of the Asiatic station, 1875-77; at the Torpedo station, Newport, R. I., 1878; instructor in seamanship at the Naval academy, 1879-82; executor in seamanship at the Naval academy, 1879-82; executive officer on the flagship *Hartford*, Pacific station, 1882-84; on special duty in the navy department, 1884-85, and at the training station, Newport, R. I., 1885-86, being promoted commander, March 4, 1886. He commanded the training ship *Portsmouth*, 1886-88; served as equipment officer at the Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard, 1888-92, and in April of the latter year was ordered to the command of the U.S.S. *Concord*, ascending the Mississippi river to Memphis, Tenn., and subsequently going to Cairo, Ill. He cruised with the North Atlantic squadron during the summer of 1892; served on the coast of Venezuela and the Isthmus of Panama, 1892-93, and was attached to the review fleet of Admiral Gherardi in March, 1893. He served as equipment officer of the New York navy yard, 1893-95; at the Naval War college, Newport, R. I., 1895; as commandant of cadets, U.S. Naval academy, 1895-98; was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Terror*, and in October, 1898, to the flagship *Philadelphia*, Pacific station, being advanced to captain, Dec. 25, 1898. He was present at the action at Apia, Samoa, March and April, 1899, and was retired, on account of ill health, with the rank of rear-admiral, in December, 1899. He subsequently resided in Princeton, N.J.

WHITE, Eliza Orne, author, was born in Keene, N.H., Aug. 2, 1856; daughter of the Rev. William Orne and Margaret Elliot (Harding) White; grandfather of Daniel Appleton White (q.v.) and Eliza (Orne) White, and of Chester (q.v.) and Caroline (Woodruff) Harding. She attended the common schools and a private school, and subsequently devoted herself to literary production, removing to Brookline, Mass., in 1881. She is the author of: *Miss Brooks* (1890); *Winterborough* (1892); *When Molly was Six* (1894); *The Coming of Theodora* (1895); *A Little Girl of Long Ago* (1869); *A Browning Courtship and Other Stories* (1897); *A Lover of Truth* (1898); *Edna and Her Brothers* (1900); *Lesley Chilton* (1903).

WHITE, Emerson Elbridge, educator, was born in Mantua, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1829; son of Jones and Sarah (McGregory) White; grandson of Calvin and Phoebe (Titus) White and a descendant of Capt. Thomas White, who came to Weymouth, Mass., from England as early as 1632. He attended the common schools and the academy at Twinsburg, Ohio, 1846, and matriculated at Cleveland university in 1848, but left in his senior year to become principal of a grammar school in Cleveland. He was married, July 26,

1853, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry M. and Clara (Church) Sabin of Hudson, Ohio. He was principal of the Central High school of Cleveland, 1853-56; superintendent of public schools, Portsmouth, Ohio, 1856-60; Ohio state school commissioner, 1863-66; editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, 1861-75; president of Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., 1876-83, and superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1886-89. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Marietta, 1857, and by Western Reserve, 1865, and that of LL.D. by the University of Indiana, 1876, and in the same year by Marietta, of which latter college he was a trustee, 1869-73. He was president of the Ohio Teacher's Association, 1863; of the National Superintendent's association, 1868; the National Educational association, 1872, and of the National Council of Education, 1884-86. He was editor and proprietor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, 1861-75, and of the *National Teacher*, 1870-75, and the author of the memorial and bill creating the National Bureau of Education, presented to congress in 1866. He also published: *A Series of Mathematical Text-Books* (1870-86); *New Complete Arithmetic* (1883); *Oral Lessons in Number* (1884); *Revised School Records* (1886); *Elements of Pedagogy* (1886); *First Book of Arithmetic* (1890); *School Management* (1893); *Elements of Geometry* (1895); *School Algebra* (1896); *The Art of Teaching* (1901). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1902.

WHITE, Emory Calvin, traveler and writer, was born in Monterey, Allegany county, Mich., Oct. 15, 1857; son of Joseph Henry and Harriett (Clark) White; grandson of Jonah and Sarah (McGregor) White and of Reuben and Elizabeth (Satterlee) Clark, and a direct descendant of Sir Thomas White, member of Long Parliament under Cromwell. He attended Michigan college, 1879-80; Purdue university, 1880-83, where he was also instructor during the same period; was superintendent of schools, Albion, Ind., 1883-84; was president of the American college, Callao, Peru, S.A., 1884-85. His first wife died in 1878, and he was married, secondly, Oct. 1, 1900, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Carlos Hilton and Josephine (Hall) Gould of Cincinnati, Ohio. He made explorations and archaeological and ethnological investigations among the ruins of the Incas, 1885-86; discovering on summit of Huaca Puna the only Pigmy city ever found on the American continent, April 26, 1885, which he again visited in 1897-98 and 1900-01. He was recommended as U.S. minister to Peru under President Harrison's administration, and was made a member of the Geographical Society of Lima, Peru. He was engaged many years in compiling a complete "History of The Incas," and had in preparation (1904) *A Wedding Journey*

over *South America* and *The Pigmies of the Andes and Other Stories*. He also contributed many articles to the American press.

WHITE, Frank, governor of North Dakota, was born in Stillman Valley, Ill., Dec. 12, 1836; son of Joshua and Lucy A. White. He attended the Methodist school at Mt. Morris, Ill., and was graduated at the University of Illinois, B.S., 1880. He removed to Dakota in 1882, and established himself on a farm near Valley City. He was county surveyor for several years, and in 1891 was a representative in the North Dakota legislature. He was state senator, 1892-98, resigning to accompany the regiment of which he was major to the Philippines. He was elected governor of North Dakota in 1900 and reelected in 1902. He was married, Sept. 19, 1894, to Elsie Hadley of Valley City, N.D.

WHITE, Henry Clay, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1850; son of Levi S. and Louisa E. (Brown) White; grandson of James and Mary (Stratton) White, and of William and Catharine (Carroll) Brown, and great-grandson of James White, of Whitby, England, who settled in Cecil county, Md., in 1784. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, B.S., 1870, Ph.D., 1877; was professor of chemistry in the Maryland institute, Baltimore, and in St. John's college, Annapolis, and science lecturer in Peabody Institute, Baltimore, 1870-72; professor of chemistry, University of Georgia, from 1872; state chemist of Georgia, 1880-90; vice-director and chief chemist of the Georgia State experiment station from 1888, and president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from 1890. He was married, Dec. 19, 1872, to Ella Frances, daughter of Leonard and Rachel (De Wees) Roberts of Chester county, Pa. He was president of the Association of Official Chemists of the United States, 1881-82; of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1897-98, and of the Georgia Chemical society, 1903; vice-president of the National Educational association, 1898-99; was made a member of the American Chemical society; fellow of the Chemical society of London, 1880; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1882, and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1887. He was collaborator of the *Reports of cotton investigations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture* (1897), and is the author of: *Elementary Geology of Tennessee* (with William Gibbs McAdoo, 1873); *Complete Chemistry of the Cotton Plant* (1874); *Lectures and Addresses* (2 vols., 1885-91); *Manuring of Cotton* (1896); *Dietary Studies* (1902-03) and of contributions to statistical, agricultural, manufactural and scientific periodicals.

WHITE, Horace, journalist and author, was born in Colebrook, N. H., Aug. 10, 1834; son of Dr. Horace and Eliza M. (Moore) White; grandson of Benjamin and Betsy (Wilder) White of Bethlehem, N. H., and of William and Isabel (McClary) Moore of Bedford, N.H. He removed with his parents to Beloit, Wis., 1837, attend the common schools, and was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856. He was a reporter on the Chicago (Ill.) *Tribune*, 1858, writing up the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates; and editor and co-proprietor of the same, 1864-74. He was twice married: first, April 19 1859, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. David and Mary (Gordon) Root of New Haven, Conn; secondly, Feb. 5, 1873, to Amelia, daughter of James T. and Abby (McGinnis) MacDougall of Joliet, Ill. In 1883 he became co-editor with Edwin L. Godkin of the *New York Evening Post*, and in 1899 chief-editor, a position he still held in 1903. Beloit college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1895. He edited Bastiat's "Sophismes Économiques" (1876), and Luigi Cossa's "Scienza delle finanze" (1889), and is the author of: *Money and Banking Illustrated by American History* (1895; 2d ed., 1902); *The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria*, translated from the Greek (2 vols., 1899).

WHITE, Hugh Lawson, statesman, was born in Iredell county, N.C., Oct. 30, 1773; son of James White, the pioneer. He received a limited education, and in 1787 accompanied his father to the frontier settlement on the Holston river, Knox county, Tenn. He served as a volunteer under Gen. John Sevier, in the Cherokee war, taking part in the battle of Etowah, where he shot and killed the Indian chief, King Fisher. He studied law in Lancaster, Pa., under James Hopkins; was admitted to the bar in 1795, and established himself in practice in Knoxville, in 1796. He was private secretary to Governor Blount; U.S. district attorney, 1797-1800; a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1801-07 and 1809-15, and state senator in 1809 and 1820-25. In 1815 he was elected president of the Bank of Tennessee, at Knoxville; he compiled the Land Laws of the state, and in 1817 drew up the act prohibiting duelling, and was appointed by President Monroe a member of the commission to adjust the claims of American citizens against Spain, 1820-24. He was chosen U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Jackson, in 1825; re-elected in 1827, serving from Dec. 12, 1825-March 3, 1833, and was president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1832 and also chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. He opposed the Panama mission, the system of internal improvements and the recharter of the U.S. bank; favored a protective

tariff; urged the policy of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, and advocated limiting executive patronage, which last act caused a breach in his relations with President Jackson. He was nominated for President on the Whig ticket in 1836 and received 26 electoral votes, W. H. Harrison receiving 73, and Martin Van Buren, 170. He was re-elected to the senate for a full term in 1836, but resigned his seat Jan. 13, 1840, rather than obey the instructions of the Tennessee legislature, and was succeeded, Feb. 26, 1840, by Alexander Anderson of Knoxville. His "Memoir" by Nancy N. Scott, was published (1856). He died in Knoxville, April 10, 1840.

WHITE, James, pioneer, was born in Iredell county, N.C., in 1737. He joined the Continental army at the outbreak of the Revolution and received as his pay, a tract of land in North Carolina. He was one of the founders of the proposed state of Franklin, 1784, and in 1787 located on the Holston river near the French Broad, where he erected a fort, built a grist mill and in 1791 made a treaty with the Cherokees. This settlement was later laid out in lots and named Knoxville. White was a member of the territorial legislature; was a territorial delegate to the 3d congress, 1793-95, and when Tennessee was admitted into the Union, in 1796, he was chosen state senator and speaker of the senate, which office he held until 1797, when he resigned. He was commissioned brigadier-general of Tennessee volunteers, and in 1813 led an attack on the Creek Indians at Hillabee. He died in Knoxville, in 1815.

WHITE, John, representative, was born in Kentucky, in 1805. He practised law in Richmond, Ky.; was a Whig representative from Kentucky in the 24th-28th congresses, 1835-45, being elected without opposition and serving as speaker of the house in the 27th congress. He was judge of the 19th judicial district of Kentucky at the time of his death, which occurred through suicide at Richmond, Ky., Sept. 22, 1845.

WHITE, John Blake, lawyer, artist, and dramatist, was born at Eutaw Springs, S.C., Sept. 2, 1781; son of Blake Leay and Elizabeth (Bourquin) White; and a descendant of Sir John White of Kent, England. He was brought up on his father's plantation at Eutaw Springs; attended an academy; studied law in Columbia, S.C., until 1800, but temporarily abandoned it in the latter year to give his attention to art, going to England with his friend and relative, Washington Allston. He studied painting under Benjamin West, 1800-04, and upon his return was married, in 1805, to Eliza Allston of Georgetown, S.C. In 1805 he removed to Boston, Mass., intending to follow his profession as an artist, but not receiving sufficient encouragement returned to Charleston, S.C., and again took up the study of law with his friend

John C. Calhoun; after admission to the bar he began the practice of law, in which he achieved great success. He was a representative in the state legislature several terms, and organized and commanded a company of South Carolina infantry in the war of 1812. In the years 1832-33, when the legislature of South Carolina was made up of nullifiers, he strongly and unflinchingly supported the Union cause. Mr. White's first wife died in 1817, and he was married, secondly, in 1819, to Anna Rachel, daughter of Dr. Matthew O'Driscoll of Charleston. Their son, Octavius Augustus, became a prominent physician in New York city, making a specialty of the treatment of yellow fever. Although professionally engaged in the practice of law, Mr. White devoted his leisure to artistic and literary production, winning the sobriquet of "The Old American Master." He received a gold medal from the South Carolina institute and the first prize from the Apollo association of New York in 1840, for the "best historical painting"; was the founder of the Literary Lyceum of South Carolina, and an honorary member of the National Academy of Design. His canvases, representing chiefly historical subjects, include: *Battle of Eutaw Springs* (1804); *Battle of Fort Moultrie* (1806); *Battle of New Orleans* (1816); *Marion Inviting the British Officer to Dinner*; *Mrs. Motte Presenting the Burning Arrows to Marion and Lee, to fire her Residence to dislodge the British*; *The Capture of André*; *The Unfurling of the United States Flag in the City of Mexico to quell Civil Riot*, which remained the property of President Jackson, and subsequently hung in the capitol at Columbia, S.C., until its destruction by Sherman's army in 1865. Several of the historical paintings were presented to the U.S. congress by his son Dr. Octavius A. White, and now hang in the senate wing of the capitol at Washington. Among his portrait subjects are: Charles C. Pinckney, Keating L. Simmons, John C. Calhoun, and Gov. Henry Middleton. He published the following dramas, which were produced in America: *Foscari, or the Venetian Exile* (1805); *Mysteries of the Castle* (1806); *Modern Honor* (1812); *Triumph of Liberty, or Louisiana Preserved* (1819), and *Intemperance* (1839). He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 24, 1850.

WHITE, John Hazen, first bishop of Michigan City and 175th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1849; son of Moses Hazen and Mary Miller (Williams) White; grandson of John Hazen and Roxana (Robinson) White, and of James and Candace (Billings) Williams, and a descendant of William White, who was born in 1610, landed at Ipswich, Mass., 1635, from county Norfolk, England; and was one of the founders of Newbury, Mass. In 1640 he removed to Haverhill, of which

he was one of the first settlers, and one of the grantors of the Indian deed dated Nov. 15, 1642, which instrument was written by him. John H. White was graduated from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, A.B., 1872, and from Berkeley Divinity school, 1875, being ordained deacon in the same year, and priest, 1876. He was assistant at St. Andrew's, Meriden, Conn., 1875-77; assistant at St. John's, and vice-rector and instructor in Latin at St. Margaret's school, Waterbury, Conn., 1877-78, and rector of Grace church, Old Saybrook, Conn., 1878-81. He was married, April 23, 1879, to Marie Louise, daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Mary Ann (May) Holbrook of Detroit, Mich. He was rector of Christ church, Joliet, Ill., 1881-89; of St. John's, St. Paul, Minn., 1889-91; warden of the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, Minn., 1891-95; and was consecrated fourth bishop of Indiana, May 1, 1895, by Bishops Tuttle, Leonard and Gilbert, assisted by Bishops McLaren, Whitehead, Nicholson and Hale. Upon the division of the diocese, April 25, 1899, he took the northern portion of the state with the title of Bishop of Michigan City. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon college and Seabury Divinity school in 1895. He was chaplain-general of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1903, and a member of the New Hampshire State Society of the order and of other patriotic and church societies.

WHITE, Phillips, delegate, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 28, 1729; son of William and Sarah (Phillips) White; grandson of John and Lydia (Gilman) White, and of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, and a descendant of William White, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Haverhill in 1640. His father was a clothier, and probably served as a representative in the Haverhill general court, 1738-34. Phillips White served as an officer in the army at Lake George, 1755; engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newburyport, Mass., until 1765, and subsequently in Southampton, N.H. He was a zealous patriot of the Revolution; a member of the Provincial congress at Exeter, N.H., in December, 1775, that drafted the first state constitution to be adopted by congress, Jan. 7, 1776; a member of the committee of safety and of the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker of the house; judge of probate for Rockingham county, N.H., 1776-90; a member of the convention that met at Concord, N.H., June 10, 1778, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782-83. He was twice married: first, May 11, 1749, to Ruth Brown, of Newbury, Mass., by whom he had thirteen children; and secondly, June 16, 1798, to Sarah, widow of Dr. Dearborn, of Northampton, N.H. He died in Southampton, Aug. 11, 1811.

WHITE, Richard Grant, author, was born in New York city, May 23, 1821; son of Richard Mansfield and Ann Eliza (Toucey) White; grandson of Calvin and Sarah (Camp) White, and of Donald Grant and Lucretia (Beers) Toucey, and a descendant of John White (1574-1648), who emigrated from England in 1636, settled first in Cambridge, Mass., and afterward in Hartford, Conn. Calvin White was rector of St. James's parish, Derby, Conn., for many years, and afterward became a Roman Catholic. Richard Grant White attended Bristol (Pa.) college, 1835-37; was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; subsequently studied medicine and law, being admitted to the bar in 1845, but did not practice, preferring a literary career. He founded the *Alleghantan* and the *Yankee Doodle* (1846), both of which were short-lived; was musical and art critic for the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, 1845-54, and associate editor of the same, 1854-59. He was married, Oct. 16, 1850, to Alexina, daughter of Charles Bruton and Sarah (Graham) Meade of New York City. He was a founder of the New York *World*, 1860; superintendent of the revenue bureau of New York, 1861-78, and a voluminous contributor to magazines, including *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Galaxy* and the *Atlantic*. Mr. White made an extensive study of the works of Shakespeare, and was chosen vice-president of the New Shakespeare society of London, England. He edited: "Record of the New York Exhibition" (1854); Burton's "Book-Hunter" (1863) and "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866), and his bibliography includes: *An Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop (Onderdonk) of New York* (1845); *Handbook of Christian Art* (1853); *Shakespeare's Scholar* (1854); *The Works of William Shakespeare* (12 vols., 1857-65); *Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of Henry VI.* (1859); *National Hymns* (1861); *Rebel Brag and British Bluster* (1864); *Memoirs of William Shakespeare and an Account of the English Drama* (1865); *New Gospel of Peace* (1866); *Adventures of Sir Lyon Bruce in America* (1867); *Words and their Uses* (1870; rev. ed., 1880); *Every Day English* (1874); *American View of the Copyright Question* (1880); *England Without and Within* (1881); *Riverside Edition of Shakespeare* (3 vols., 1883); *Fate of Mansfield Hamphreys* (1884); *Studies in Shakespeare* (1885). He died in New York city, April 8, 1885.

WHITE, Samuel, senator, was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1762. He received a good education; engaged in local politics; was elected U.S. senator from Delaware as successor to Henry Latimer, Dec. 7, 1801; and re-elected in 1807 for the term expiring March 3, 1813. He died in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 4, 1809.

WHITE

WHITE, Stanford, architect, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1853; son of Richard Grant White (q.v.) and Alexina B. (Meade) White. He received his education in the common schools and under private tutors, and his architectural training with Charles D. Gambrill and H. H. Richardson, serving as chief-assistant of the latter in the construction of Trinity church, Boston. He traveled and studied in Europe, 1878-80, and in 1881 became a partner in the firm of McKim, Mead and White, New York city. He was married, in 1884, to Bessie Smith, a member of a family descended from Col. Richard Smith, the original patentee of Smithtown, Long Island. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1881; was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the Tile club, and of various other similar organizations. His representative work includes Madison Square Garden building (1888); the buildings of Century and Metropolitan clubs (1892); Washington Arch, New York city (1891); University of Virginia (1896); University of the City of New York (1898); and pedestals for the principal statues by St. Gaudens, including those for the Farragut monument in Madison Square, New York, and Lincoln statue, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE, Stephen Mallory, senator, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, 1853. He was brought up on a farm in Santa Cruz county, Cal.; attended St. Ignatius college and was graduated from Santa Clara college in 1871. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of California, April 14, 1874, and settled in Los Angeles, Cal. He was district attorney of Los Angeles county, 1882; chairman of the Democratic State conventions, 1884 and 1886; a state senator, 1886-90, serving as president *pro tempore* of the senate, and in 1888 became by virtue of his office lieutenant-governor of the state. He was a delegate-at-large from California to the Democratic national conventions of 1888 and 1892, serving as temporary president of the former. He was the unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1890 and served as U.S. senator, 1893-99. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21, 1901.

WHITE, Stewart Edward, author, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 12, 1873; son of Thomas Stewart and Mary Eliza (Daniell) White; grandson of Thomas and Caroline White and of William and Irene (Munsell) Daniell, and a descendant of *Mayflower* Whites, and Sir Philip de Mannsell of William the Conqueror's army. He attended the public schools and spent his boyhood in the Michigan woods; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1895, and was a student at the Columbia Law school, 1896-97, but did not enter practice, devoting himself to

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literary pursuits instead. He was four years in California; four in various Western states; prospected in the Black Hills; cruised in little known Canadian waters for two summers; spent some time in Arizona cattle ranches; was in Paris, France, for eighteen months, and made extensive explorations in the Sierra Nevadas. He is the author of: *The Westerners* (1901); *The Claim Jumpers* (1901); *The Blazed Trail* (1902); *Conjuror's House* (1903); *The Forest* (1903), and contributions to magazines.

WHITEFIELD, George, evangelist, was born in Gloucester, England, Dec. 27, 1714. Upon his father's death in 1716, his mother assumed charge of Bull inn, and during his boyhood George assisted in the hostelry and attended school until 1729, when he obtained employment in a hotel. In 1732 he entered, as a servitor, Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was associated with John and Charles Wesley in the so-called "Methodist" club; was ordered deacon by the Bishop of Gloucester, June 20, 1736, and graduated from college late in the same year. He spent the following two years in itinerant preaching, acquiring a wide-spread reputation for his oratorical and magnetic powers and often conducting his services out-of-doors as several of the London pulpits were closed to him owing to his extreme teachings. In 1738 he followed the Wesleys to America, but after a brief visit to Savannah, Ga., went back to England to procure funds for the founding of an orphan school. In spite of bitter denunciation from the English press, he preached to immense open air audiences; secured 500 acres of land for his projected school from the trustees of Georgia, and material aid amounting to £2,530, from the Countess of Huntingdon and other distinguished persons. Upon his return to America, he preached in Philadelphia and New York city previous to his arrival at Savannah, when he began the construction of the orphanage, called Bethesda, in March, 1740, and after preaching extensively throughout New England, revisited England a second time, and was married, Nov. 25, 1741, to a widow, Elizabeth James, of Wales. He subsequently, after his separation from Charles Wesley, preached in the Tabernacle, London, and in 1748 became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, through whose benevolence he founded the Calvinistic Methodists. He returned to America in 1744, 1751, 1754, 1763 and 1769, preaching with remarkable vigor up to the time of his sudden death. He is supposed to have preached some 18,000 times, and to audiences numbering on occasions 25,000. He is the author of: *Voyage from London to Savannah*, a journal (1738), and its continuation (1738-39), revised and abridged as *First Two Parts of his Life, with his Journals* (1756), and *Letters, Sermons, Controversies, and*

Tracts (6 vols., 1771-72). His biographies include: "Memoirs" by the Rev. Dr. John Gillies (1772); "Life and Times of Whitefield" by the Rev. Robert Philip (1838), and a "Life" by the Rev. Luke Tyerman (2 vols., 1876). He died in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770, and was buried under the church on Federal street.

WHITEHEAD, Cortlandt, second bishop of Pittsburgh, and 128th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Oct. 30, 1842; son of William Adey and Margaret Elizabeth (Parker) Whitehead; grandson of William and Abby (Coe) Whitehead, and of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker, and great-grandson of James and Gertrude (Skinner) Parker. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1859; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; attended the Philadelphia Divinity school, 1863-64; was a helper of the sanitary commission, to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers, after the battle of Fredericksburg, 1864; returned to the seminary, and was graduated in 1867. He was admitted deacon in Trinity church, Newark, N.J., by Bishop Odenheimer, June 21, 1867, and ordained priest in St. Mark's chapel, Black Hawk, Col., by Bishop Randall, Aug. 7, 1868. He was married, July 29, 1868, to Charlotte Burgoyne, daughter of John Cruikshank and Mary (Luke) King of Roxbury, Mass. He was a missionary in Colorado, 1867-70, and rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1870-82. He was assistant secretary of the diocese of central Pennsylvania, 1872-81, and was twice sent as a deputy from that diocese, to the General Convention. He was consecrated bishop in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1882, by Bishops Stevens, Bedell and Howe, assisted by Bishops Scarborough, Seymour, Peterkin and Helmouthe of Huron, Canada. He attended the Pan-Anglican councils held in London in 1888 and 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union in 1880, by Hobart in 1887 and S.T.D. by St. Stephen's in 1890.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, second bishop of Illinois, and 55th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Aug. 19, 1803. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1821, A.M., 1824, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city in 1824; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop White and advanced to the priesthood in St. James's church, Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1827. He was rector of Christ church, Reading, Pa., 1827-30; of St. Luke's, Rochester, N.Y., 1830-44, and of St. Thomas's, New York city, 1844-51. He was elected second bishop of Illinois in 1851, as successor to Bishop Chase, and was consecrated, Nov. 20, 1851, by Bishops Brownell, Lee and Eastburn, assisted by Bishops Hawks, Potter, George Burgess and Williams. He

was the first P.E. bishop to advocate the adoption in the United States of the cathedral system. He delivered the opening sermon at the first Lambeth conference in London, by invitation of the archbishop of Canterbury. The honorary degree of S. T.D. was conferred on him by Hobart in 1834 and by Oxford university, England, in 1867, and that of LL.D. by Columbia in 1865 and by Cambridge university, England, in 1867. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.

WHITFIELD, Albert Hall, jurist, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 12, 1849; son of Robert Donnell and Jane Amanda (McMillan) Whitefield; grandson of Needham and (Alice James) Whitefield, and of John and Mary (McKeown) McMillan, and a descendant of Matthew Whitefield who come from England in 1670. He attended the academy at Greene Springs, Ala., 1866-67, and was graduated from the University of Mississippi, A.B., 1871, A.M. and LL.B., 1874. He was adjunct professor of Latin and Greek at the University, 1871-74; was married, Dec. 13, 1876, to Isadore, daughter of Joseph and Marina (Kitchin) Robbins Buffalo of Raleigh, N.C.; was professor of law at the University of Mississippi, 1882-94; associate justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, 1894-1900; was appointed chief-justice in May, 1900, and reappointed, May 10, 1903, for a full term of nine years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Mississippi. He is the author of a magazine article on "The Philippines: Shall They Be Annexed?" (*Cosmopolitan*, January, 1899).

WHITFIELD, James, R.C. archbishop, was born in Liverpool, England, Nov. 3, 1770. On the death of his father in 1787 he removed to Italy with his mother, and engaged in mercantile business between France and Italy. He studied theology under the Rev. Ambrose Maréchal; received tonsure and minor orders, July 24, 1808, at the hands of Cardinal Koch, archbishop of Lyons; was made sub-deacon, July 22, 1809, and ordained priest, July 24, 1809, in the Primatial church of Lyons, by Monseigneur Simon, bishop of Grenoble. He was parish priest of Cosby, 1809-17; joined Bishop Maréchal in the United States in 1817, and became pastor of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Md. He was appointed, March 28, 1828, titular bishop of Appolonia, and coadjutor to Archbishop Maréchal, who died before the consecration, and he was therefore consecrated archbishop of Baltimore, in that city, May 25, 1828, by Bishop Flaget, assisted by Bishops Dubois and Conwell. He was also appointed administrator of the see of Richmond, and devoted his large private fortune to building churches and schools. In 1834 he aided St. James's church, Baltimore; procured the incorporation of St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, and completed the

Baltimore cathedral and Episcopal mansion. He convened the first and second provincial councils at Baltimore in 1829 and 1833. He received the degree of D.D. in 1825 by special dispensation from Rome. He died in Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1834.

WHITFIELD, Robert Parr, geologist, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N.Y., May 27, 1828; son of William Fenton and Margaret (Parr) Whitfield; grandson of Robert Whitfield, and of Thomas Parr. He attended the public schools, and in 1835 went to England with his parents, but returned in 1841. He was married, July 28, 1847, to Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Henry of Manchester, England. He entered the employ of Samuel Chubbuck, an instrument maker in Utica, in 1848, and was manager of the factory, 1849-56. He spent his leisure time in the study of natural history and geology, and in 1856 obtained the appointment of assistant to James Hall, state geologist of New York. In 1870 he was appointed first assistant curator in the New York state museum at Albany; was a teacher of geology and palaeontology at Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1872-75, and professor of the same, 1875-78. In 1877 he was appointed curator of the geological department of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1882. He was a member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is the author of reports and descriptions of specimens of fossils from the geological surveys of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, New Jersey and other states, and papers in the *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History, from 1881.

WHITING, Henry, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Mass., about 1790; son of Col. John Whiting (1759-1810) of the patriot army. In 1808 he joined the U.S. army as cornet of light dragoons; was aide-de-camp to Gen. John P. Boyd, with the rank of lieutenant; took a distinguished part in the capture of Fort George, Canada, May 27, 1813, and was aide to Gen. Alexander Macombs in 1815. He was promoted captain in 1817; transferred to the 1st artillery in 1821; served in the quartermaster's department, 1835-46; and was chief-quartermaster of General Taylor's army of occupation in the war with Mexico, being brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. He was a regent of the University of Michigan, 1848-51. He is the author of: *Ontwaig, the Son of the Forest* (1822); *Sannillac; a Poem* (1831); co-author of *Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan* (1834), and editor of George Washington's "Revolutionary orders selected from the MSS. of

John Whiting" (1844). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, 1851.

WHITING, William Danforth, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1823; son of Gen. Henry Whiting. He was appointed a midshipman, U.S.N., March 1, 1841; advanced to passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and served on the U.S.S. *Levant* at Monterey, Cal., July 7, 1846. He was a cadet at the U.S. Naval academy, 1847-48; on duty at the Naval observatory, Washington, D.C., in 1853, and on coast survey duty, 1854-57. He was commissioned master, May 1, 1855; promoted lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855, and served on the frigate *Niagara* at the laying of the Atlantic cable, in 1857. He was executive officer of the *Vandalia* at the capture of Port Royal, S.C., in 1861; was promoted lieutenant, commander, July 16, 1862; commanded the *Wyandotte*, South Atlantic squadron and Potomac flotilla, 1862; the *Ottawa* in the attack on Morris Island, S.C., and the bombardment of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg in 1863, and the *Savannah*, Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, 1864. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted commander; commanded the steamer *Tioga* on the coast of Maine and in the Gulf; was at the New York navy yard, 1867-69 and 1871-72; commanded the double-turret ironclad *Miantonomah* in 1870; was promoted captain, Aug. 19, 1872, and commanded the flagship *Worcester*, of the North Atlantic squadron, 1872-75, taking American contributions to the French sufferers, of the Franco-Prussian war. He was chief of the bureau of navigation, 1878-81, and was retired Oct. 12, 1881, by special act of congress, with the rank of commodore, because of total blindness, resulting from exposures in the service. He died in New York city, March 19, 1894.

WHITING, William Henry, naval officer, was born in New York city, July 8, 1843, son of William Henry and Mary Jane (Christian) Whiting. He was appointed to the U.S. navy from Wisconsin, Sept. 21, 1860; was a cadet at the Naval Academy, 1860-63; ensign, 1863-66; and served during the civil war on the flagship *Hartford*, West Gulf squadron, 1863-65, receiving honorable mention from Admiral Farragut for gallant conduct in burning the blockade runner *Ivanhoe* under the guns of Fort Morgan, July 5, 1864. He also served in the battle of Mobile Bay, and hauled down the Confederate flag from Fort Gaines. He took part in the bombardment of Fort Morgan that led to its surrender, Aug. 24, 1864; was commissioned master Nov. 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, July, 1882, and captain, June 19, 1897. In 1898 he commanded the monitor *Monadnock* on the voyage from San Francisco to Manila, and commanded the *Char-*

eston, when the Filipino insurrection broke out, in February, 1899. He was on blockade duty until May 18, 1899, when he was ordered to bring the U.S.S. *Boston* from Manila to Boston. He was ordered to the Mare Island navy yard in February, 1900, and to the command of the U.S.S. *Independence* in March, 1900.

WHITING, William Henry Chase, soldier, was born in Mississippi about 1825; son of Lieut.-Col. Levi Whiting of the 1st artillery, U.S.A. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1845; promoted in the army 2d lieutenant corps of engineers, July, 1845; served as assistant engineer in the construction of the fortifications of Pensacola harbor, Fla., 1845-48 and 1850-52; was engineer of the military department of Texas, 1848-50, and assistant engineer in the building of Fort Carroll, Md., in 1852; of surveys and harbor improvements in Texas, 1852-53, and in the construction of fortifications at the entrance of San Francisco harbor, Cal., 1853-55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 16, 1853; was a member of the board of engineers for Pacific coast defences, 1854-56; superintending engineer of the repairs of Forts Caswell and Macon, and of the improvement of Cape Fear river, 1856-57; lighthouse engineer of North and South Carolina, with the exception of Charleston harbor, in 1856; superintending engineer in building Fort Clinch, Fla., 1857-61, and of the repairs of Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the improvement of Savannah river, 1858-61. He was promoted captain, Dec. 13, 1858, and resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Feb. 20, 1861, and entered the Confederate service. He was chief engineer, with the rank of major, of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; was promoted brigadier-general, Aug. 27, 1861, and succeeded to the command of the 3d brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, after the death of Gen. B. E. Bee (q.v.), at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He commanded a brigade and Gen. Gustavus W. Smith's division in Smith's left wing, Johnston's army, in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; the first division, Jackson's command, Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee in the seven days' battle, June 26-July 2, 1862; was transferred to the command of the military district of Cape Fear, Department of North Carolina, and built Fort Fisher and the defences of Wilmington. He was promoted major-general, Feb. 28, 1863; commanded the separate District of Cape Fear from Sept. 26, 1863, and a division in Beauregard's and subsequently Pickett's Richmond and Petersburg lines, Army of Northern Virginia, in the defence of Richmond, in May, 1864. He was ordered to Petersburg to take command of the troops in that city and its vicinity, and to relieve General Pickett, who was ill, and reached Peters-

burg, May 13, 1864, where he received orders to march with Wise's, Martin's and Denning's commands of his division, two regiments of Colquitt's brigade, and twenty pieces of artillery, to cooperate with General Beauregard at Fort Walhalla Junction and to fall upon General Butler's right rear, forcing him to the bank of the James river, abreast of Drewry's Bluff, and thus insure his surrender. Through an error he failed to unite with General Beauregard in time to take part in the battle at Drewry's Bluff, and at his own request he was relieved from duty in the field, and returned to the command of the district of Cape Fear. In November, 1864, he was relieved of the command of the district, and Gen. Braxton Bragg was ordered to take his place. Whiting left Wilmington, and took refuge in Fort Fisher, where Colonel Lamb offered him the command, which he refused. He served with conspicuous gallantry during the bombardment of the fort, and on its capture, Jan. 15, 1865, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He died while a prisoner of war, at Fort Columbus, New York, March 10, 1865.

WHITMAN, Benaiah Longley, educator, was born in Torbrook, Nova Scotia, Nov. 21, 1862; son of Isaac James and Sarah (Spinney) Whitman; grandson of James and Margaret (Longley) Whitman, and of James and Lettie (Wheelock) Spinney; and a descendant of John Whitman of Weymouth, Mass. He removed with his parents to Marlboro, Mass., in 1879; attended the Worcester academy, 1880-83, and was graduated from Brown university, A. B., 1887, A. M., 1890, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1890. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Sept. 13, 1887, at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., where he remained as pastor, 1887-88. He was married, Dec. 6, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Phebe (Lovejoy) Scott of Newton, Mass. He was pastor at North Grafton, Mass., 1888-89, and of the Free Street church, Portland, Maine, 1890-92; president of Colby university, 1892-95, and of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1895-1900, and in 1900 accepted a call to the fifth Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin college in 1894 and that of LL.D. by Harvard university in 1899. In 1903 he was president of the American Baptist Historical society, a trustee of Newton Theological institution, and of Crozer Theological seminary, and lecturer at Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., and Temple college, Philadelphia.

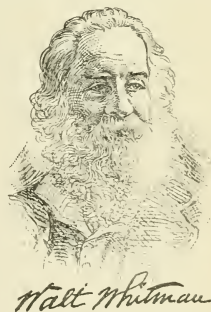
WHITMAN, Ezekiel, jurist, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., March 9, 1776. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was carefully reared by his uncle, the Rev. Levi Whitman. He was graduated from Brown in 1795; studied law; was admitted to the bar, in 1799, and practised in New Gloucester, Maine, 1799-1807, and in

Portland, Maine, 1807-52. He was defeated as a Federalist candidate for representative in the 10th congress in 1806; but served as a representative in the 11th congress, 1809-11, and in the 15th, 16th and 17th congresses, 1817-23. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, 1815-16, and of the state constitutional convention of 1819; was judge of the court of common pleas of Maine, 1822-41, and chief justice of the state supreme court, 1841-48. He is the author of: *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Whitman* (1832). In 1852 he returned to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he died, Aug. 1, 1866.

WHITMAN, Marcus, pioneer, was born in Rushville, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1802. He studied under private tutors; attended the Berkshire Medical institution, Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1834 was appointed a missionary physician of the A.B.C.F.M. In 1835 he accompanied the Rev. Samuel Parker on a tour of exploration in the northwest. He was married in February, 1836, and together with the Rev. and Mrs. Henry H. Spaulding, immediately started with his wife for Oregon, where he had volunteered to build up a permanent mission. They were joined by a larger company going in the same direction, and after many hardships reached Fort Hall, where they met Captain Grant, a British subject in the employ of the Hudson Bay company, whose business it was to discourage settlers from the United States from crossing the Rockies. Dr. Whitman was not, however, to be turned from his purpose, and drove the wagon over the Rocky Mountains and up to the settlement at Wailatpui, having opened the first wagon road across the continent. On Oct. 3, 1843, in company with General Lovejoy and one guide, he started on the ride back to Washington to present to the President the matter of the exclusion of American immigrants from Oregon by the Hudson Bay company. After riding 3000 miles he reached St. Louis before the conclusion of the Ashburton treaty, adjusting the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in the Northwest, and on his arrival at Washington he obtained an audience with President Tyler and Secretary Webster, urging them to refuse to give over the territory to Great Britain, and setting forth the possibilities of Oregon as a field for immigration. His timely arrival caused the secretary of state to refuse to accede to any terms below the 49th parallel, and originated the party whose motto was "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight." When Whitman arrived in Boston in March, 1843, the A.B.C.F.M. received him coldly, claiming that he had left his post of duty from mercenary motives, and sent him back to Oregon, with only enough money to buy a single ham for his supplies. The emigrant train which started ahead of Mr. Whitman, and

which was furnished by Secretary of War Porter with an escort of U.S. troops, numbered 1,000 men, women and children, and 200 wagons (of which 125 were driven through) and large herds of horses and cattle. They arrived at Wailatpui in September, 1843, Whitman having been absent from home eleven months, and commenced planting crops, passing laws, organizing settlements, and thus building up the future states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington. Whitman's action antagonized the Hudson Bay company into instigating the Indians against the American settlers on the ground that the latter were encroaching on their hunting grounds. On Nov. 28, 1847, Whitman was warned that there was a plot against his life, but he went about his work as usual. At noon, while sitting in his house, he was struck on the head with a tomahawk in the hands of a Cayuse Indian convert. Mrs. Whitman was shot dead; fourteen other settlers were killed, and forty women and children were carried away in captivity. Whitman college was founded as a tribute to his memory at Walla Walla in 1866, and a statue of Dr. Whitman placed before the Witherspoon building (Presbyterian) in Philadelphia, Pa., was unveiled, Nov. 29, 1897. His name in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers" received nineteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. See "Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon" by William A. Mowry (1901). He died in Wailatpui, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1847.

WHITMAN, Walter, ("Walt") poet, was born at West Hills, Huntington township, Long Island, N.Y., May 31, 1819; son of Walter and Louisa (Van Velsor) Whitman; grandson of Maj. Cornelius and Amy (Williams) Van Velsor, and a descendant of the Rev. Zechariah Whitman, who came from England in the ship *True-Love* in 1635 to Milford, Conn., and whose son, Joseph W., located in Huntington, Long Island, previous to 1660. His maternal grandparents belonged to the Society of Friends and were of Holland Dutch descent. He removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1823, where he attended the common schools until his apprenticeship to the Long Island *Star* of Brooklyn in 1831. He succeeded in getting some literary attempts published about this time in the *Patriot* and *Mir-*



ror, and in 1836 founded the *Long Islander* in Huntington, a weekly paper, which he himself printed for about a year: the paper was still extant in 1903. He subsequently taught school in the summer and in the winter was connected as printer and writer with the *Aurora and Tattler* in New York city, and with other papers, and was editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, 1845-47. The following year he spent in walking tours both in the United States and in Canada; was a member of the staff of the *Creole*, New Orleans, La., 1848-49; visited the southern and western states with his brother, 1849-51; returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he opened a small book store and printing-office, and founded the *Free-man*, publishing it first as a weekly and afterward as a daily, and engaged in carpentering and building. He abandoned the latter occupation to devote himself to the producing of his *Leaves of Grass*, which he himself assisted in setting up and printing and which was published in 1855. Of this first edition only about a dozen copies were issued, besides a number of presentation copies, several of which were returned to the author with expressions of the severest vituperation. His work, however, received favorable criticism from the *North American Review* and from Ralph Waldo Emerson. A second edition appeared in 1856, and a third in Boston, Mass., in 1860. A wide diversity of opinion was immediately created, and the poet became an object of ridicule and of encomiums, both in Europe and America. The so-called "Whitman Cult" had its origin at this time and acquired an ever-widening coterie. Upon hearing that his brother, Col. George W. Whitman, had been wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Walt Whitman hastened to Virginia and remained as a voluntary aid and nurse in the army hospitals, 1862-65. He was appointed clerk in the department of the interior, Washington, D.C., in February, 1865, but was soon after dismissed by his chief, the Hon. James Harlan, on account of the latter's condemnation of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*. This resulted in a pamphlet written in defence of the poet by William Douglas O'Connor, and published in 1866 as "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication." In 1865-66 appeared *Walt Whitman's Drum-taps*, containing the famous burial hymn of President Lincoln, *O Captain! My Captain!* and *When Lilacs Last in the Door-Yard Bloomed*. Mr. Whitman was transferred to the attorney-general's department, where he served until 1873, and subsequently lived with his brother's family in Camden, N.J., suffering from paralysis, his general health being greatly impaired from his hospital service in the war. He was again able to engage in literary work in 1875, and contributed to the *North American Re-*

view, the *Century* and other publications, and after 1879 lectured in many cities on the death of Abraham Lincoln. In 1884 he removed to a small house on Mickle street in Camden, where he spent the remainder of his life. He received a considerable income from the sale of his books, and subscriptions from friends both in England and America, in 1890 being the recipient of \$1000 realized by Robert G. Ingersoll's oration "Wreath the Living Brows" delivered in Philadelphia, Pa. Whitman is placed by his biographer, Richard Maurice Bucke, among the seers, whose "spiritual eyes have been opened," and who "have created all the great modern religions . . . and, through religion and literature, modern civilization. Not that they have contributed any large numerical proportion of the books which have been written, but that they have produced the few books which have inspired the larger number of all that have been written in modern times. . . . Of this new race, . . . Whitman stands among the foremost members. We cannot condemn him unless we condemn his brethren also. It is true that they were condemned each in his own day. It is also true that they all triumphed at last; and so also undoubtedly will he." In addition to the separate American editions of *Leaves of Grass* already mentioned, are those of 1876, 1882, 1892, 1894, 1897, and 1898. His other publications include: *Democratic Vistas*, prose essays (1871; London, 1888); *Passage to India* (1871); *After all, not to Create Only* (1871); *As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free*, and *Other Poems* (1872); *Two Rivulets* (1873); *Specimen Days and Collect* (1883), containing his *Memoranda during the War* (1875); *November Boughs* (1887; 2d ed., 1888); *Sands at Seventy* (1888); *Complete Poems and Prose* (1888); *Good Bye, My Fancy* (1891); *Selected Poems* (1892); *Complete Prose Works* (1892 and 1898); and *Autobiographia* (1892). The following were posthumously published: *Calamus*, letters (1897); *The Wound Dresser*, letters (1898); *Walt Whitman at Home*, by himself (1898); *Notes and Fragments*, edited by Richard Maurice Bucke (1899); and *The Complete Writings of Walt Whitman*, edited by his literary executors R. M. Bucke, T. B. Harned and H. L. Traubel (London, 10 vols., 1902), the first three volumes containing his "Life," and the tenth volume his complete bibliography. See also: "Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person" (1867) and "Study of Walt Whitman" (1896), both by John Burroughs; "Walt Whitman" by R. M. Bucke (1883); "The New Spirit" by Ellis Havelock (1890); "In re Walt Whitman" by his literary executors (1893); Robert Louis Stevenson's "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" (1894); Thomas Donaldson's "Walt Whitman, the Man" (1896);

"Walt Whitman as a Religious and Moral Teacher" by William Norman Guthrie (1897); and "A Visit to Walt Whitman" by Dr. Johnston (London, new ed., 1898). Walt Whitman died in Camden, N.J., March 26, 1892, and was buried in a tomb designed and erected by himself in Harleigh cemetery.

WHITNEY, Adeline Dutton Train, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824; daughter of Enoch and Adeline (Dutton) Train; granddaughter of Enoch and Hannah (Ewing) Train, and of Silas and Nancy (Tobey) Dutton. She attended the school of George B. Emerson, Boston, Mass., 1837-42; and was married, Nov. 7, 1843, to Seth Dunbar, son of Moses and Rebecca (Dunbar) Whitney of Milton, Mass. She wrote little for publication in early life, her first practical publication appearing in 1859. She patented a set of alphabet blocks, and is the author of: *Footsteps on the Seas*, a poem (1857); *Mother Goose for Grown Folks* (1860; new ed., 1870 and 1882); *Boys at Chequasset* (1862); *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* (1863); *The Gayworthys* (1865); *A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life* (1866); *Patience Strong's Outings* (1868); *Hitherto* (1869); *We Girls* (1870); *Real Folks* (1871); *Pansies*, poems (1872); *The Other Girls* (1873); *Sights and Insights* (1876); *Just How: A Key to the Cook Books* (1878); *Odd or Even?* (1880); *Bonnyborough* (1885); *Homespun Yarns* (1886); *Holy Tides* (1886); *Daffodils* (1887); *Bird Talk* (1888); *Ascutney Street* (1890); *A Golden Gossip* (1891); *Square Pegs* (1894); *Friendly Letters to Girl Friends* (1896); *The Open Mystery: A Reading of the Mosaic Story* (1897); *The Integrity of Christian Science* (1900).

WHITNEY, Asa, inventor, was born in Townsend, Mass., Dec. 1, 1791. His father was a blacksmith, and Asa followed that trade until 1812, when he removed to New Hampshire and was employed in a machine shop. He was sent to Brownsville, N.Y., to fit up a cotton mill; conducted a machine shop in Brownsville till 1830; was assistant superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson railway, 1830-39, and canal commissioner in enlarging and managing the Erie canal, 1839-42. He was a partner with Matthew W. Baldwin in the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia, 1852-54; was chosen president of the Morris canal company in 1854, and constructed the steam incline planes used on the canal. He invented the corrugated plate car wheel, in 1847, and began its manufacture in partnership with his son, George Whitney. In 1848 he invented a process for annealing car wheels, that increased both their speed and capacity. This invention gained him a fortune and about 75,000 car wheels were annually manufactured by A. Whitney & Sons. He was president of the Reading railroad, 1860-

61, resigning in 1861, on account of failing health. By his will he gave \$50,000 to found the chair of dynamical engineering in the University of Pennsylvania; \$12,500 to the Franklin Institute, and \$20,000 to the Old Men's home, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1874.

WHITNEY, Eli, inventor, was born in Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765. He engaged in the business of making nails by hand, and by his industry saved money enough to pay his college expenses, being graduated from Yale, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1795. He was invited by the widow of Gen. Nathaniel Greene to make his home at her plantation, called Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river in Georgia. He studied law, but abandoned it to follow his mechanical talent, devoting himself to the problem of inventing a machine for separating cotton lint from the seed. In 1793 he solved

the difficulty by completing the saw cotton gin, which consists of two cylinders: one, revolving with great velocity, to pull the lint from the seed by means of from fifty to eighty steel disks with serrated edges, and the other to remove the lint from the saw teeth by means of stiff brushes. This machine, which, with a few improvements remains exactly as it was first invented, has a capacity equal to that of 3000 pairs of hands in separating the lint from the seed, which process, up, to the time of its invention, was the only means used in the separation. Mr. Whitney was unable to keep his invention secret, and before he could obtain a patent several gins were being operated on various neighboring plantations. He formed a partnership with Phineas Miller, and removed to Connecticut to manufacture the machines, but owing to endless litigation caused by the infringement of his patent, he was obliged in 1796 to devote himself to the manufacture of firearms in order to obtain a livelihood. He removed to New Haven, Conn., and originated the system of making the manufacture of different parts of a gun interchangeable among several mechanics. He built an armory at Whitneyville, near New Haven, and filled a government contract for ten thousand stands of muskets. He received \$50,000 from the legislature of South Carolina for the general use of the cotton gin, and was allowed a further royalty on every gin used in the state, but considering



the universal benefit derived from the invention, this was but small recompense. He established a fund of \$500 at Yale college, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of books on mechanical and physical science. He was married in 1817, to a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. His "Memoir" was published by Denison Olmsted in 1846. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1825.

WHITNEY, Henry Mitchell, librarian and educator, was born in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 16, 1843; son of Josiah Dwight and Clarissa (James) Whitney; grandson of Abel and Clarissa (Dwight) Whitney, and of Malachi and Elizabeth (Lyman) James, and a descendant of John Whitney of Watertown, Mass., 1600-73, Richard Lyman (1580-1640), and John Dwight. He was sergeant-major of the 52 Massachusetts volunteer infantry in the civil war; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; served as agent of the U.S. Christian commission, 1864-65; was a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1865-66, and was graduated from Andover, 1868, being ordained May 12, 1869. He was married, Aug. 3, 1869, to Frances, daughter of Alfred and Sarah Elizabeth (Smith) Wurts, then of Geneva, Ill. He was pastor at Geneva, 1868-71; stated supply, Beloit, Wis., 1871-72; professor of rhetoric and English literature at Beloit college, 1871-99, serving also as acting pastor of Roscoe, Ill., 1876-82, and as a member of the board of aldermen, 1876-83; and was made librarian of the James Blackstone Memorial library, Branford, Conn., in 1890. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Beloit in 1900. He was made an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881. He was an editorial contributor to the "Century Dictionary," 1883-91, his work including the synonymy, considered by scholars one of the best features of that work. He is the author of frequent contributions to periodicals, including a series of articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (1902-03) on "The Latest Translation of the Bible," subsequently published in book form.

WHITNEY, James Lyman, librarian, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1835; son of Josiah Dwight and Clarissa (James) Whitney, and brother of Josiah Dwight, Jr., Henry Mitchell, and William Dwight Whitney (q. v.). He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1865; was chief of the catalogue department of the Boston Public library, 1874-99, editing the "Ticknor Catalogue of Spanish literature" and other publications of the library; was appointed librarian in 1899 as successor to Herbert Putnam, and upon resigning the position in 1903, he was made chief of the departments of documents and statistics, and manuscripts. He served as chairman of the school-committee of Concord, Mass., 1879-87;

chairman of the book committee of the Bostonian society for many years, and chairman of the finance committee of the American Library association.

WHITNEY, Josiah Dwight, Jr., geologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819; son of Josiah Dwight and Sarah (Williston) Whitney; grandson of Abel and Clarissa (Dwight) Whitney, and of the Rev. Payson and Sarah (Birdseye) Williston, and a descendant of John and Elinor Whitney, who came from London to Watertown, Mass., in 1635. He attended the famous Round Hill school at Northampton, taught by Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft, and other private schools at New Haven, Andover, and elsewhere; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1839; spent the following six months in Dr. Robert Hare's chemical laboratory, Philadelphia; was assistant geologist in the survey of New Hampshire, 1840-41; and subsequently continued his scientific studies in Europe under Élie de Beaumont, Rammelsburg, Liebig and others, until 1847. He was employed in the U.S. geological survey of Lake Superior, 1847-51, and subsequently investigated the metallic resources of the country east of the Mississippi. He was married, July 5, 1854, to Louisa, daughter of Samuel and Melitable (May) Goddard of Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Whitney published: "The Burning of the Convent: a Narrative of the Destruction by a mob of the Ursuline School on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, as remembered by One of the Pupils" (1877), and "Peasy's Childhood: An Autobiography" (1878). She died, May 13, 1882. Mr. Whitney was state chemist of Iowa, 1855-57, and simultaneously engaged in the geological survey of the state; was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the State University of Iowa, 1855-57; was associated with the geological survey of the lead region of upper Missouri together with the official surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois, 1858-60, and was state geologist of California, 1860-74. He was Sturgis-Hooper professor of geology at Harvard in the School of Mining and Practical Geology, 1865-75; and subsequently held the separate chair of the same until 1896; was university lecturer, 1868-69, and dean of the School of Mining and Practical Engineering, 1868-75. In 1869 he conducted an exploration party to Colorado for the purpose of determining the exact height of the principal peaks of the Rocky Mountains, naming two of them Mt. Harvard and Mt. Yale. A still higher peak in Inyo county, Cal. (the highest peak in the United States, excluding Alaska), is named Mt. Whitney in his honor. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1870; was named by congress an original member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, and was a member of

various other scientific organizations, and at the time of his death was the eldest instructor at Harvard in point of length of service. He translated "The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy" by J. J. Berzelius (1845), and is the author of: *Synopsis of the Explorations . . . in the Lake Superior Land District* (1849); and *Report on the Geology and Topography . . . of Lake Superior Land District in the State of Michigan* (Part I., 1850; Part II., 1851), both in collaboration with John W. Foster; *The Metallic Wealth of the United States* (1854); *Reports on the Geological Survey of Iowa* (2 vols., 1858-59); *Report on the Geological Survey of Wisconsin* (1862); *Reports on the Geological Survey of California* (6 vols., 1864-70); *The Yosemite Guide-book* (1869); *Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry* (1874); *Contributions to American Geology* (Vol. I., 1880); *Names and Places: Studies in Geographical and Topographical Nomenclature* (1889); *The United States* (1889); *The United States: Population, Immigration and Irrigation* (1894); and edited six departments of "The Century Dictionary." Professor Whitney died in New London, N.H., Aug. 19, 1896.

WHITNEY, William Collins, cabinet officer, was born in Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841; son of Gen. James Scollay Whitney, and a descendant of Gen. Josiah Whitney, an officer of the Continental army during the Revolution. His first ancestor in America, John Whitney, emigrated from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. He attended Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass., was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and attended the Harvard Law school, 1863-64. He established himself in practice in New York city, and became a leader of the



county Democracy division of the Democratic party. He was married in 1869 to Flora, daughter of Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic club in 1871; was active in the movement against the Tweed ring; was inspector of city schools in 1872, and was defeated for district attorney in 1872. He was appointed corporation council in 1875, 1876 and 1880; reorganized the department, with four bureaus, and in 1882 resigned the office and returned to the practice of law. He was appointed secretary of the navy by

President Cleveland, March 5, 1885, and executed a policy of reorganization that made it possible for the first time in the history of the U.S. navy, to prepare complete statements of the receipts and expenditures in the service. During his administration the keels of the battleship *Texas*, the armed cruiser *Monterey*, three protected cruisers and four gunboats were laid, the inauguration of the New Navy in 1898. He stipulated for American production in the manufacture of vessels, and raised the naval department to a high standard of excellence. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1888.

WHITNEY, William Dwight, philologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827; son of Josiah Dwight and Sarah (Williston) Whitney, and brother of Josiah Dwight Whitney, Jr. (q.v.), and of James Lyman Whitney (q.v.) and Henry Mitchell Whitney (q.v.). He attended the public schools; was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was a clerk in the Northampton bank, 1845-48; meanwhile studying languages; was engaged in the U.S. survey of the Lake Superior region, conducted by his brother, Josiah D. Whitney, 1849; studied philology and Sanskrit in the department of philosophy and the arts at Yale college, 1849, and continued his specialties in the universities of Berlin and Tübingen, 1850-53. He was professor of Sanskrit language and literature at Yale, 1854-70, and held the same chair with the addition of comparative philology, 1870-94. He also organized the department of modern languages in the Sheffield Scientific school in 1862. He was married, Aug. 28, 1856, to Elizabeth Wooster, daughter of Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin of New Haven, Conn. The following honorary degrees were conferred upon him: A.M. and Ph.D. by the University of Breslau, 1861; A.M., Yale, 1867; LL.D., Williams, 1868, William and Mary, 1869, Harvard, 1876, and University of Edinburgh, 1889; J.U.D., St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1874, and Litt.D., Columbia, 1887. He was a member of the American Oriental society from 1849, its librarian, 1855-73, corresponding secretary, 1857-84, and president, 1884-94; a founder and first president of the American Philological association, 1869; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1865-1063; an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic societies of Bengal, Japan, Peking and Italy; the Philological society and Society of Biblical Archaeology of London, and of the Royal Academy of Dublin. He was also a foreign member of various other learned societies; a corresponding member of the academies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome and Turin and the Institut de France, and a Foreign Knight of the Prussian Order Pour le Mérite. With Rudolph Roth he prepared an edition of the "Atharva Veda

Sanhitā (Berlin, 1856), and published independently: *Contributions from the Atharva Veda to the Theory of Sanskrit Verbal Accent* (1856); was editorially connected with "Webster's Dictionary"; editor-in-chief of the "Century Dictionary" (6 vols., 1889-91), and a contributor to Böttlingk's and Roth's "Sanskrit Dictionary" (St. Petersburg, 7 vols., 1853-67). He translated the "Sūrya-Siddhānta, a text-book of Hindu astronomy" (1860). He is the author of: *On the Tṛptiśa Observation of the Place of the Colures and the Date derivable from it* (1864); *Language and the Study of Language* (1867); *A Compendious German Grammar* (1869); *German Reader in Prose and Verse* (1869); *On Material and Form in Language* (1872) *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* (3 series, 1873, 1874, 1875); *Darwinism and Language* (1874); *Life and Growth of Language* (1875) in the "international Scientific Series," translated into various foreign languages; *A Practical French Grammar* (1886); *Essentials of English Grammar* (1877); *A Compendious German and English Dictionary* (with Professor Edgren, 1877); *Sanskrit Grammar* (Leipzig, 1879; 2d ed., 1888); *Logical Consistency in Views of Language* (1889); *Mixture in Language* (1881); *The Study of Hindu Grammar and the Study of Sanskrit* (1884); *Forty Years' Record of the Class of 1845, Williams College* (1885); *The Upanishads and their Latest Translations* (1886); *Practical French Grammar* (1896); and also a large proportion of Volumes VI.-XII. of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (1860-81), his English version of "Tāittirīya Pratiçākhyā" winning the Bopp prize from the Berlin academy in 1871. Most important among his technical works is his critical commentary on the Atharva-Veda, with exegetical notes and a translation. No treatment, at once so systematic, extensive and complete, of the critical status of any Vedic text has ever been undertaken before; and it is incidentally of great significance as exemplifying the method which future investigators must follow in the case of Rig-Veda. The work, which forms two large royal octavos, was edited by Professor Charles R. Lanman of Harvard university, and published by that university in 1903. See memorial sketch of Dr. Whitney by Thomas D. Seymour (1894). He died in New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894.

WHITON, James Morris, author, was born in Boston, Mass., April 11, 1833; son of James Morris and Mary Elizabeth (Knowlton) Whiton; grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Milton and Abby (Morris) Whiton and of Ebenezer and Margaret (Bass) Knowlton, and a descendant of James Whiton (Hingham, Mass., 1647), Thomas Morris (New Haven, Conn., 1638), and John Alden (Plymouth, Mass., 1620). His paternal grandfather (1785-1856), A.B., Yale-1805, D.D., College

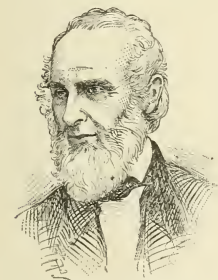
of New Jersey, 1848, was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Antrim, N.H., 1808-53, and of the Congregational church in Bennington, N.H., 1853-56. He published "A History of Antrim" (Concord, N.H., 1834), the groundwork of Cochrane's History of Antrim (1880); "Sketches of the Early History of New Hampshire, 1623-1833" (Concord, N.H., 1834); contributed to the *Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society*, and left in manuscript, "A History of Presbyterianism in New Hampshire." James Morris Whiton was fitted for college at the Boston Latin school; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1853, and was rector of Hopkins Grammar school, New Haven, Conn., 1854-64. He was married, May 1, 1855, to Mary Eliza, daughter of William and Mary (Crie) Bartlett, of Portland, Maine. He was pastor of the First and North Congregational churches of Lynn, Mass., 1867-69, and 1869-75, respectively; principal of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1876-78; pastor of the First Congregational church, in Newark, N.J., 1879-85, and of Trinity Congregational church, Tremont, New York city, 1886-91. He was professor *pro tempore* of ethics, Meadville, Pa., Theological school, 1893-94; in 1897 became a member of the editorial staff of the *Outlook*, and in 1899 a charter member and chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Conference of Religions (undenominational). He was acting pastor of the Congregational church at Haworth, N.J., 1898-1901. He received the degree of Ph.D. for post-graduate study at Yale in 1861, one of three men on whom the degree was then for the first time conferred by an American college. Besides many articles in periodicals and weekly journals, his publications include: *Select Orations of Lysias* (1875); *Is Eternal Punishment Endless?* (1876); *Six weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar* (1876); *Essay on the Gospel according to Matthew* (1880); *Beyond the Shadow* (1881); *Early Pupils of the Spirit* (1884; rev. ed., 1896); *The Evolution of Revelation* (1885); *Three Months' Preparation for Reading Xenophon*, with his daughter, Mary Bartlett Whiton (1885); *The Divine Satisfaction* (1886); *Turning Points of Thought and Conduct*, sermons (1887); *Auxilia Perigliana* (1887); *The Law of Liberty*, sermons (1888); *New Points to Old Texts*, sermons (1889); *What of Samuel?* (1890); *Gloria Patri* (1902); *Reconsiderations and Reinforcements* (1896); *Miracles and Supernatural Religion* (1903), and various Latin and Greek text-books.

WHITTHORNE, Washington Curran, senator, was born in Lincoln (now Marshall) county, Tenn., April 19, 1825. He attended an academy in Williamson county, and Campbell academy at Lebanon; entered the University of Nashville, and was graduated from East Tennessee university at Knoxville, A.B., 1843. He subsequently

studied law ; was admitted to the bar, 1845 ; and served as auditor's clerk and in the government service until 1848, when he began practice in Columbia, Tenn. He was married in July, 1848, to Jane Campbell. He was a state senator, 1855-58 ; a representative in the general assembly, 1859, serving as speaker ; a presidential elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket, 1860, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of the same year. He served as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the Provisional Army of Tennessee, 1861 ; was adjutant of Anderson's brigade in the West Virginia campaign, and promoted adjutant-general of the state in November, 1861, serving until 1865, on the staff of Generals Anderson, Wright, Carter and Hardee. He was a Democratic representative from the seventh Tennessee district in the 42d-47th congresses, 1871-83, serving for three terms as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and was re-elected in 1886 to the 50th congress, but did not take his seat, being appointed and afterwards elected U.S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of Howell E. Jackson, and serving from April 26, 1886, to March 3, 1887. He died in Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1891.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf, poet, was born in the East Parish of Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807 ; son of John (1760-1830) and Abigail (Hussey) Whittier ; grandson of Joseph (1716-1796) and Sarah (Greenleaf) Whittier and of Samuel

and Mercy (Evans) Hussey ; great-grandson of Joseph Peaseley, from whom the Quaker element in the family was derived, and great²-grandson of Thomas Whittier of Southampton, England, who sailed in the *Confidence*, April 24, 1638, for Boston, Mass., settled in Salisbury, Mass., whence he was sent as a deputy to the general



John Greenleaf Whittier

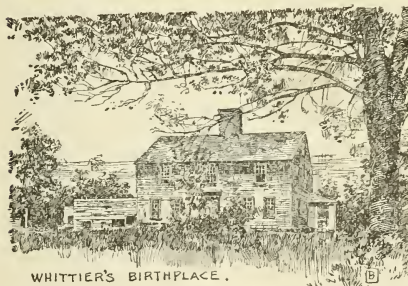
court ; married a distant relative, Ruth Green, and in 1647 located permanently in Haverhill. The surname of his paternal grandmother, Sarah Greenleaf, was originally Feuilleverts, the family being of French Huguenot extraction. John Greenleaf Whittier's boyhood was spent in the simple, rural surroundings of a country home, where he did his share of the many rough tasks incident to farm life, incurring, when about seventeen years of age, injuries from overwork, which resulted in permanent frailty. His educational

advantages were naturally meagre. Until 1820 he had attended only the district schools and had had access to but few books of the quality to appeal to his literary tastes. The first pregnant event in his early career was the awakening of his poetic instinct by reading the poems of Burns, a copy of which had been given him by his teacher, Joshua Coffin, who became an antiquary of note, and to whom Whittier subsequently addressed a poem entitled "To My Old Schoolmaster." The impulse inspired by the poetry of Burns found its expression in many crude attempts at verse making, of which scarcely a remnant remains, Whittier's first published poems being "The Exile's Departure," and "The Deity," which appeared in the *Free Press* of Newburyport, respectively, June 8 and June 22, 1826. Their publication led to the second, and not less vital incident in his development. William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the *Free Press*, sought out his young contributor at Haverhill, the meeting resulting in a life-long friendship based upon mutual and active interests in the national problems of the day. Thus it was partly due to Garrison's influence and partly to that of Abijah W. Thayer, editor of the *Portland Gazette*, to which Whittier also contributed some of his early verses, that the latter was finally permitted to begin a classical education. Through his own efforts Whittier earned sufficient money to attend Haverhill academy for six months in 1827 and for a similar period in 1828, meanwhile teaching a district school in West Amesbury, Mass. Under various pen-names, including "Adrian," "Donald," "Timothy," "Micajah," and "Ichabod," he contributed poems to the *Boston Statesman*, the *National Philanthropist* and the *Gazette*, Mr. Thayer of the last publication proposing in 1828 to bring out by subscription a volume entitled "The Poems of Adrian," but the enterprise did not materialize. Whittier was at this time also becoming known as a prose writer. The materials he had collected for a history of Haverhill, he gave, in 1828, to one B. L. Mirick, by whom the work was completed (1831). From December, 1828, to August, 1829, Whittier edited the *American Manufacturer* of Boston, a political journal devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, and during this period wrote his famous poetical tribute to "Harry of the West." After leaving the editorship of the *Manufacturer*, Whittier was engaged in managing his father's farm until the latter's death in June, 1830, and also edited the *Haverhill Gazette*, January-June, 1830. In the following July he assumed charge of the *New England Review* of Hartford, Conn., with which he remained until January, 1832. His first book, *Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse*, appeared in 1831, also his poem "Moll

Pitcher," and from 1831 to 1835 he contributed both prose and verse to the *Hartford Pearl*, the *Columbian Star*, the *Connecticut Mirror*, the *Ladies' Magazine*, the *Haverhill Iris* and the *New England Magazine*. In 1832, Whittier returned to Haverhill, and henceforth gave his most earnest attention to politics. In his view the possession of artistic powers implied a divine commission to lift and invigorate mankind, and his heart and mind became absorbed in the agitation against slavery, although he fully realized that the rôle of an abolitionist meant death to both his poetical and political ambitions. A radical change naturally followed in the character of his writings, his poetical talent now becoming valuable only as the means by which he could personally best advocate the cause of anti-slavery for thirty years his lyrics on freedom appealing to an ever-widening audience. Closely identified with him from the first in his work as a reformer was his friend Garrison, to whose views Whittier became an ardent convert. He published his first anti-slavery pamphlet, "Justice and Expediency" in the spring of 1833, which, as "Justice the highest expediency," became the watchword of his political party. He was a delegate to the National Anti-Slavery convention at Philadelphia in December, 1833; and became an opponent of the Colonization society, to which he had previously been friendly. He was made corresponding secretary of the Haverhill Anti-Slavery society in 1834; represented Haverhill in the general court, 1835; and encountered the riot at Concord, N.H., Sept. 4, 1835. He was again editor of the *Haverhill Gazette*, May-December, 1836; the family removing in July to Amesbury, Mass., where his sister Elizabeth was soon after elected president of the local Women's Anti-Slavery society. He became assistant editor and subsequently editor of the *National Enquirer* of Philadelphia, an anti-slavery publication, subsequently called the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, his office being destroyed by a mob, May 17, 1838, and in February, 1840, formally severed his connection with the paper on account of ill health. Meanwhile he attended county, state and national anti-slavery conventions; was officially connected with several organizations, being a secretary of the American Anti-Slavery society, 1837; was actively influential, in 1837, in securing in the Massachusetts legislature the passage of the resolutions favoring abolition in the District of Columbia; became a member of the "new organization," so-called, of abolitionists favoring political action, and in 1839 was deputed by the American Anti-Slavery society to solicit seventy public speakers in Pennsylvania to promulgate the cause throughout the country. In 1837 appeared the first edi-

tion of Whittier's poems (published without his knowledge), entitled *Poems written during the Progress of the Abolition Question in the United States between the years 1830 and 1838*, and a second volume was published by the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania in 1838. He contributed to the first number of the *Democratic Review*, October, 1837, which magazine continued to publish nearly all his anti-slavery writings until 1847; was a founder of the Liberty party (being known as its "Laureate"); supported James G. Birney for the Presidency in 1840 and 1844, and declined the candidacy of his party for election as representative in the 28th congress from the North Essex district in 1842. In 1843 his *Lays of My Home and Other Poems* was published, being the first book from which the poet received any remuneration. He was editor of the *Middlesex Standard*, 1844-45, changing its name to the *Essex Transcript* and making it an organ of the Liberty party; presented with Henry Wilson, a petition to congress, signed by 65,000 names, against the admission of Texas as a State, and was a delegate to the Liberty convention at Washington, December, 1845. He penned many satirical writings during the early political campaigns of the Free-Soil party; was corresponding editor of the *National Era* of Washington, 1847-60; was active in effecting the election of George S. Boutwell as governor of Massachusetts in 1850, and also in persuading Charles Sumner to accept the Free-Soil candidacy for U.S. senator, and took a prominent part in the Fremont campaign. His poem *Ichabod*, written in response to Webster's speech of March 7, 1850, created a popular furor in Washington, and in after years the poet himself felt its denunciation unjustifiedly bitter. He contributed regularly to the *Atlantic Monthly* from its inception in 1857, notably the campaign songs of 1860, his "Barbara Frietchie," and many of his famous "In War Time" poems, which won him an invitation from Brigadier-General Rice to visit the Army of the Potomac in 1864. The final achievement of emancipation, to the accomplishment of which Whittier had devoted his life, from 1833, called from the poet his celebrated "Laus Deo," which was first published, Feb. 9, 1865. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1865, and vice-president of the meeting held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in June, 1865, to consider plans for reconstruction. From 1865 to 1870, Whittier was engaged in writing his *Snow-Bound*, *The Tent on the Beach*, and *Among the Hills*; was active in securing the rescinding of the resolution of censure passed upon Sumner by the Massachusetts legislature in 1873, and upon the death of Sumner was commissioned by the state to write an ode for his memorial

service. In 1875 he received a letter of thanks from the Waldensian synod for his poem, "The Vaudois Teacher," which, translated into French, had become a household favorite among the Waldenses, declined the commission to write the ode for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, which was eventually written by Bayard Taylor, Whittier agreeing to write the hymn for the same occasion, after Taylor's withdrawal of his hymn, already prepared in compliance with a previous commission. In December, 1877, upon the occasion of Whittier's seventieth birthday, many notable tributes to his talent were published in the *Literary World*, and on the anniversary day, December 17, a dinner was given in his honor, at Hotel Brunswick, Boston, by the publisher of the *Atlantic Monthly*, on which occasion he received a memorable ovation. His eightieth birthday was also fittingly celebrated in Boston, and a testimonial portfolio containing Senator George F. Hoar's address on the occasion, and several hundred autographs of prominent officials and citizens, was presented to Whittier. The last years of his life were passed quietly at the home of his cousins at "Oak Knoll," Danvers, Mass., with occasional journeys for the benefit of his health. His home in East Haverhill became the property of the Whittier Memorial



association. His valuable colonial histories were presented to the Amesbury and Haverhill public libraries. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard and by Haverford in 1860, and that of LL.D. by Harvard, 1886, of which institution he was an overseer, 1858-64. He was a member of the American Philosophical society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His distinguished coterie of friends, to whom he addressed poems or lines on various instances, included Garrison, Channing, Rantoul, Sumner, the Sewalls, Lydia Maria Child, Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields and Mrs. Fields, Agassiz, Holmes and Bryant. His poems, in general, embrace the purely descriptive; the narrative, or legendary, in which element he was

one of the first to perceive poetical significance; the historical, and those touching directly or indirectly upon the question of slavery, the last class comprising by far the greatest proportion. Whittier edited: "Literary Remains of John G. C. Brainard, with a Biographical Sketch" (1832); "Views of Slavery and Emancipation," by Harriet Martineau (1837); "Letters from John Quincy Adams to his Constituents" (1837); "The North Star; the Poetry of Freedom, by her Friends" (1840); "A Visit to the United States in 1841" by Joseph Sturgé (1842); "The Patience of Hope," by Dora Greenwell (1863); "Child Life, a Collection of Poems" (1871); "The Journal of John Woolman" (1872); "Child Life in Prose," with Lucy Larcom (1874); "Songs of Three Centuries," an anthology (1876); "Letters of Lydia Maria Child" (1883); "American Literature, and Other Papers" by E. P. Whipple (1887). He is the author of the collected and separate works (exclusive of those already mentioned): *Moll Pitcher* (1832) republished with the *Minstrel Girl* (1840); *Mogg Megone* (1836); *Miscellaneous Poems* (1844); *The Stranger in Lowell* (1845); *Voices of Freedom* (1846); *The Supernaturalism of New England* (1847); *Poems* (1849); *Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal* (1849); *Poetical Works* (London, 1850); *Songs of Labor, and Other Poems* (1850); *Old Portraits and Modern Sketches* (1850); *The Chapel of the Hermits and Other Poems* (1853); *Literary Recollections and Miscellanies* (1854); *The Panorama, and Other Poems* (1856); *Poetical Works* (1857 rev. ed., 1867); *The Sycamores* (1857); *Home Ballads, Poems and Lyrics* (1860); *Snow-Bound, A Winter Idyll* (1866); *Prose Works* (2 vols., 1866); *Maud Muller* (1867); *National Lyrics* (1867); *Ballads of New England* (1870); *Two Letters on the Present Aspect of the Society of Friends* (1870); *Miriam, and Other Poems* (1871); *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and Other Poems* (1872); *Complete Poetical Works* (1874; 1876; 1880; 1881); *Mabel Martin, and Other Poems* (1874); *Hazel Blossoms* (1875); *Vision of Echard, and Other Poems* (1878); *The River-Path* (1880); *The King's Missive, and Other Poems* (1881); *The Bay of Seven Islands, and Other Poems* (1883); *Poetical Works* (1885); *Poems of Nature* (1886); *Saint Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems* (1886); *Poetical and Prose Works* (7 vols., 1888); *At Sundown* (1890-1892); *Poetical Works, with Life* (London, 1891). See: "Poets and Poetry of America" by R. W. Griswold (1856); his "Life, Genius, and Writings" by W. S. Kennedy (1882); "Biography" by F. H. Underwood (1884); "The Poet of Freedom" by W. S. Kennedy in "American Reformers" Series (1892); "A Memorial, from his Native City, Haverhill, Mass." (1893); "Life" by W. J. Linton (1893); "Notes on his

WICKHAM

Baltimore, Md., and of William and Ann Maria (Rodgers) Pinkney. He was educated under private tutors and in Baltimore college; employed in a banking-house, studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, beginning practice in Baltimore. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1847-48; the Democratic candidate for congress in 1851 and 1857, unsuccessfully contesting the seat in the latter year; comptroller of the state, 1854-55; a delegate to the Democratic national convention, 1868, and appointed U.S. senator from Maryland to succeed Reverdy Johnson (q.v.), serving July 14, 1868-March 4, 1869. He was governor of Maryland, 1871-74, and U.S. senator, 1875-81, serving on the commissions to select a site for the naval observatory and to frame a code of laws for the government of the District of Columbia. He was mayor of Baltimore, 1881-83; attorney-general of Maryland, 1887-91, and head of the law department of Baltimore from March, 1900. Governor Whyte was twice married, first, in 1847, to Louise D., daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, and secondly, April 27, 1902, to Mary, daughter of William McDonald and widow of Raleigh Thomas. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Maryland, 1874, and was a delegate to an American conference, held in the interest of commercial advancement.

WICKHAM, Williams Carter, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 21, 1820; grandson of John Wickham, a celebrated lawyer of Richmond. He attended the University of Virginia; studied law; was a state senator, and a leader of the Whig party. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as captain, and was assigned to the 4th Virginia cavalry, Colonel Chamberlayne; was promoted colonel and served in Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, Stuart's cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia at the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded a brigade made up of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Virginia cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee's division under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in the defence of Richmond against General Grant's army and against the raids of Sheridan at Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864. In the Shenandoah, he covered the Confederate retreat through Winchester, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, his brigade was the first in Rosser's division. He was promoted brigadier-general and resigned from the army to take his seat in the 2d Confederate congress, where he served, 1864-65. He supported General Grant for the Presidency; was a Republican state senator, 1882-84, and vice-president and receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He died in Richmond, Va., July 23, 1888.

WICKLIFFE, Charles A., cabinet officer, was born in Bardstown, Ky., June 8, 1788; son of

WIGFALL

Charles Wickliffe. His mother was a sister of Col. John Hardin (q.v.). His father removed in 1784 from Virginia to Kentucky. Charles A. Wickliffe attended the Bardstown grammar school; studied law under his kinsman, Gen. Martin D. Hardin (q.v.); was admitted to the bar in 1809, and commenced practice in Bardstown. He enlisted as a volunteer in the war of 1812; was appointed aide-de-camp to General Winlock, and later to Gen. Samuel Caldwell at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. He was married in 1813, to Margaret Cripps, granddaughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby (q.v.) of Kentucky. He was a representative from Nelson county in the state legislature, 1812, 1814-23 and 1834, in which last year he served as speaker; a representative from Kentucky in the 18th-22d congresses, 1823-33, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands; lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, 1836-39, by which he became president of the senate, and acting governor, 1839-40. He served as postmaster-general by appointment from President Tyler, 1841-45, and in the latter year undertook a secret mission for President Polk to Texas; was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1849, and of the Peace convention, Washington, D.C., February, 1861. He was re-elected to the 37th congress as a Union Whig, serving, 1861-63; and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, Ill., 1864. He died in Bardstown, Ky., Oct. 31, 1869.

WIGFALL, Louis Trezevant, senator, was born in Edgefield, S.C., April 21, 1816. He attended the College of South Carolina until 1835, when he participated as lieutenant of volunteers in the Seminole war; subsequently studied law in the University of Virginia, and practised in Marshall, Texas. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1849-50; a delegate from Harrison to the state convention of 1857; state senator, 1857-58 and 1859-60, and was elected as a Democrat U.S. senator from Texas to complete the unexpired term of James Pinckney Henderson, deceased, and served, March 3, 1861-July 11, 1861, being expelled on the latter date for failure to take his seat at the extra session of the 37th congress. He participated as staff-officer to General Beauregard, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861, demanding the surrender of the fort on the second day from Maj. Robert Anderson; was commissioned colonel of the 2d Texas regiment, Aug. 28, 1861, and promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 21, 1861, resigning, Feb. 20, 1862. He was a representative from Texas in the Provisional Confederate congress, 1861-62, and senator in the Confederate congress, 1862-66. He subsequently resided in London, England, until 1873, and thereafter in Baltimore, Md. See: "Inside Sumter in '61" by Capt. James Chester,

WHITTINGHAM

Life and of his Friendships" by Mrs. James T. Fields (1893); "Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier" by Mary B. Claflin (1893), and "Life and Letters" by Samuel T. Pickard (1894). He died in Hampton Falls, N.H., Sept. 7, 1892.

WHITTINGHAM, William Rollinson, fourth bishop of Maryland, and 36th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1805; son of Richard and Mary Ann (Rollinson) Whittingham and grandson of Richard and Ann (Davies) Whittingham and of William Rollinson. He received his early education at home; was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1825; ordered deacon, March 11, 1827, and was engaged in missionary work and subsequently as rector of St. Mark's church, Orange, N.J., until 1831, being ordained priest, Dec. 17, 1829. He was married April 15, 1830, to Hannah, daughter of Caleb Harrison of Orange, N.J. He was rector of St. Luke's, New York city, 1831-35; professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, 1836-40, and was consecrated bishop of Maryland, Sept. 17, 1840, in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, by Bishops Griswold, Moore and B. T. Onderdonk, assisted by Bishop Doane. During his bishopric, St. James's college, Hagersown, Md., was founded; also the Church Home and Infirmary at Baltimore, an order of deaconesses, and the Sisterhood of St. John in Washington, D.C. In 1870 the Rev. Dr. William Pinkney was appointed his assistant. Bishop Whittingham attended the meeting of Old Catholics in Cologne, September, 1872. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., and also A.M. and S.T.D., from Columbia in 1827, and 1837 respectively. He edited the *Family Visitor*, *Children's Magazine*, *The Churchman*, the "Parish Library of Standard Works," with an introduction (13 vols., 1828-35); Jahn's "Introduction to the Old Testament," with Dr. S. H. Turner (1827); William Palmer's "Treatise on the Church of Christ" (2 vols., 1841); the "Communitorium" of Vincent of Lérins (1847), and a revised translation of "Ratramm on the Lord's Supper" (1848). He contributed to "Essays and Dissertations in Biblical Literature" (1829). He died in Orange, N.J., Oct. 17, 1879.

WHITTLE, Francis McNecce, fifth bishop of Virginia and 87th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., July 7, 1823. He was graduated from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1847; ordered deacon, July 16, 1847, and ordained priest, Oct. 8, 1848. He was rector of Kanawha parish, Va., 1847-49; St. James's church, Northam parish, Va., 1849-52; Grace church, Berryville, Va., 1852-57, and St. Paul's, Louisville, Ky., 1857-68. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Virginia, April 30,

WHYTE

1868, by Bishops Johns, Lee and Bedell, and succeeded Bishop Johns, April 4, 1876, as bishop of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Ohio Theological seminary, 1867, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college, 1873. He died in Richmond, June 19, 1902.

WHITTLESEY, Frederick, jurist, was born in New Preston, Conn., June 12, 1799; son of David and Martha (Pomeroy) Whittlesey; grandson of Eliphalet and Dorothy (Kellogg) Whittlesey, and of Capt. Martin and Dorothy (Chester) Pomeroy, and a descendant of John and Ruth (Dudley) Whittlesey of Saybrook, Conn. His father was one of the first settlers of Kingston Roll in 1769, and subsequently removed to New Preston. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1818; studied law in Albany, N.Y., and in the Litchfield Law school; was admitted to the bar in Utica, N.Y., 1821; began practice in Cooperstown, N.Y., 1822, and later in the same year located in Rochester, N.Y. He was married, Sept. 12, 1825, to Anna Hinsdale. He was a member of the so-called anti-Masonic "Morgan committee," conducting a newspaper in the interest of his party, 1828; treasurer of Monroe county, N.Y., 1829-30, and a representative from the district of Monroe and Livingston counties of New York in the 22d-23d congresses, 1831-35. He served as vice-chancellor of the eighth judicial New York district, 1839-47; as judge of the state supreme court, 1847-48, and as professor of law in Genesee college, 1850-51. He died in Rochester, N.Y., July 4, 1842.

WHITTREDGE, Worthington, artist, was born in Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1820. He attended the common schools and in 1840 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied art, and established himself as a portrait-painter, studying and working in Europe, 1855-59. Upon his return he opened a studio in New York city, making a specialty of American landscape; was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1860, and an academician, 1861. He also served as president of the academy, 1875-76. He was married, in 1866, to Euphemia Foot. His canvases include: *The Schützenfest* (1857); *The Roman Campagna* (1859); *The Ruins of Tusculum* (1859); *The Old Hunting Grounds* (1864); *Berkeley's Seat*, Newport (1866); *The Rocky Mountains from the River Platte* (1868); *Forest Brook* (1873); *Trout Brook* (1875); *Twilight on the Hudson* (1883); *Sunny Days in the Woods* (1883); *The Plains of Colorado* (1884); *Afternoon in the Woods* and *A Brook among the Hills*. (1887). He resided in Summit, N.J., in 1903.

WHYTE, William Pinkney, governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1834; son of Joseph and Isabella (Pinkney) Whyte; grandson of Dr. John Campbell White, who came from Ireland about 1800 and settled in

"The First Step in the War" by Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and "Notes on the Surrender of Fort Sumter" by Col. A. R. Chisolm, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. I., 1887). Senator Wigfall died, while on a lecturing tour, in Galveston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1874.

WIGGER, Winand Michael, R.C. bishop, was born in New York city, Dec. 9, 1841. He was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1860; studied theology at Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J., 1860-62, and subsequently in the College of Brignoli Sali, Genoa, Italy, receiving the degree of D.D. in 1865, and being ordained priest by Archbishop Charves of Genoa, June 10, 1865. He was assistant at St. Patrick's cathedral in Newark, N.J., 1865-69; rector of St. Vincent's church, Madison, N.J., 1869-73 and 1876-81, meanwhile serving as rector in Orange and Summit, N.J., and was consecrated bishop of Newark, N.J., Oct. 18, 1881, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops Loughlin and McQuaid. He died in South Orange, N.J., Jan. 5, 1901.

WIGGIN, Kate Douglas. See Riggs, Kate Douglas Wigin.

WIGGINS, Carleton, artist, was born in Turners, N.Y., March 4, 1848; son of Guy Carleton and Adelaide (Ludlum) Wiggins; grandson of Jacob and Harriette Wiggins, and of David and Julia Ludlum, and a descendant of Benjamin Wiggins of England, and of David Sweezy of Goshen, N.Y., captain of Orange county regiment in the Revolutionary war. He studied art at the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1870, and in Paris, France, 1880-81, exhibiting at the salon of 1881, and was a pupil of H. Carmiencke and George Innes. He revisited Europe in 1892 and 1895. He was married, Oct. 19, 1872, to Mary, daughter of James and Esther Clucus of England. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1892, and was a member of the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color society, and the Society of Landscape Painters. He received the gold medal of the Prize fund in 1894 for his painting *A Holstein Bull*, and exhibited at the Royal academy, London, 1896-97. His canvases include: *The Wanderers* (1894), purchased by the Hamilton club of Brooklyn; *A Holstein Bull* (1891), gift of Joseph Grafton to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art; *Plough Horse* (1899), purchased by the Lotus club; *Ploughing in France* (1894), and *After Wind—Rain* (1899), in the Evans collection.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, educator, was born in Malden, Mass., about 1692; son of Michael (1631-1705) and Sybil (Sparhawk) Wigglesworth, and grandson of Edward Wigglesworth, who came from England, 1638; settled first in Charlestown, Mass., and soon after in New

Haven, Conn. Michael Wigglesworth, Harvard, A.B., 1651, A.M., 1654, and a fellow of the College, 1652-54 and 1697-1705, was pastor in Malden, Mass., 1657-1705. He also practised medicine and is the author of the poem, "The Day of Doom" (1662), which was reprinted in England, and reached ten editions in America, and of other religious poems. His biography was written by John Ward Dean (1871). Edward Wigglesworth was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1710, A.M., 1713; subsequently studied theology, and after occupying various pulpits in New England, was called in 1721 to the newly established Hollis chair of divinity, at Harvard, which he held until his death. He refused the rectorship of Yale college, 1723; was a fellow of Harvard, 1724-65, and graduated from the University of Edinburgh, D.D. 1730. Of his children, Edward (1732-1794), Harvard, A.B., 1749, A.M., 1752, D.D., 1786, was Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard, as successor to his father, 1765-91, and professor emeritus, 1791-94. He was also a fellow of the college, 1779-92; secretary of the corresponding board of the society in Scotland for promoting the gospel among the Indians of North America; an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the author of: "Calculations on American Population" (1775), "Authority of Tradition Considered," the Dupleian lecture of 1777, and "The Hope of Immortality" (1779). Edward Wigglesworth, Sr., served as commissioner of the London Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians for many years, and declined a similar appointment to the Scotch deputations on account of feeble health. His publications include: *Sober Remarks on a Modest Proof of the Order and Government Settled by Christ and His Apostles in the Church* (1724); *A Seasonable Caveat against Believing Every Spirit*, lectures (1735); *An Inquiry into the Truth of the Imputation of Adam's First Sin to his Posterity* (1738); *The Sovereignty of God in the Exercise of His Mercy*, lectures (1741); *An Answer to Mr. Whitefield's Reply to the College Testimony* (1745); *Some Evidences of the Divine Inspiration* (1755); *The Doctrine of Reprobation Briefly Considered* (1763); besides the Dupleian lecture at Harvard (1757), and numerous sermons. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1763.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, soldier, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 3, 1742; son of Samuel Wigglesworth (1659-1768), and nephew of Edward Wigglesworth (q.v.). His father, Harvard, A.B., 1707, A.M., 1710, a practising physician in Ipswich Hamlet (Hamilton), Mass., and subsequently pastor there, published "A Short Account of the Rev. Mr. Hale, of Newbury" in the "Christian History" (1744); a Dupleian lecture (1760), and numerous discourses. Edward

Wigglesworth removed to Newburyport, Mass., at an early age; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1766; subsequently engaged in business, and was commissioned June 24, 1776, by the council of Massachusetts Bay, colonel of a regiment from the counties of Essex, York and Cumberland. His commission was renewed by congress in November, and he held the third command under Generals Arnold and Waterbury in the operations of the American fleet on Lake Champlain. He participated in the defence of Ticonderoga in June, 1777, in the battle of Monmouth, and subsequent battles, and served as president of the court of inquiry appointed to examine into Gen. George Clinton's surrender of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, 1778-79. He was afterward collector of the port of Newburyport, Mass., and in 1818 granted by congress an annual pension of \$240. Captain Wigglesworth died in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 8, 1826.

WIGHT, Peter Bonnett, architect, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1838; son of Amherst and Joanna (Sanderson) Wight; grandson of Eliab and Jemima (Hawes) Wight of Bellingham, Mass., and of John and Elizabeth (Blake) Sanderson of Newburg, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Wight, the founder of the Wight family in America who, in 1634, came from England, and settled in Dedham, Mass. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1855; studied architecture in New York city, 1855-57; practised in Chicago, Ill., 1858-59; in New York city, 1861-71, and in the latter year returned to Chicago, practising as a consulting architect after 1878. He organized the Wight fireproofing company in 1880, and was general manager of the same, 1881-91. He was married, March 23, 1882, at Norwich, England, to Murion, daughter of William D. and Mary (Newstead) Onley. He was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1866; was elected secretary of the Illinois state board of examiners of architects from 1897, and of the Municipal Art League of Chicago in 1900, still holding both offices in 1903. His inventions include chiefly improvements in the construction of fire proof buildings. He was also the inventor of the method of coping brick walls with salt glazed vitrified tiles, which later came into general use. He designed the National Academy of Design buildings, New York city (1862-65), recently demolished to make room for a commercial building; the Yale School of Fine Arts (1866-67); the Brooklyn Mercantile Library (1867-68), now the Brooklyn Library; and the American Express building, Chicago, Ill. (1873), with H.H. Richardson. He also planned the first army hospital at Washington (1862), and constructed and managed the Union square branch building at

the sanitary fair in New York city, 1864, and was associate architect of the California, Ohio and other buildings at the World's Columbian exhibition, Chicago (1892-93). He is the author of: *National Academy of Design Building*, a monograph (1866, 50 copies); *One Phase in the Revival of the Fine Arts in America* (1886), and contributions to numerous architectural and other journals. He was also in demand as a lecturer on his specialties, fire-proof construction of building, municipal and landscape art.

WIGHTMAN, William May, M.E. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 29, 1808. He began preaching in 1825; was graduated from the College of Charleston, S.C., in 1826; received on trial into the South Carolina conference, 1828, and held various charges in South Carolina, 1828-33; was agent for Randolph-Macon college, 1833-35, and professor of English literature in the college, 1835-36. He served as presiding elder of the Cokesbury district, S.C., 1839-40; edited the *South Carolina Christian Advocate*, 1840-54; was president of Wofford college, Spartansburg, 1854-59, and chancellor of the Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., 1859-67. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in May, 1866, at the general conference in New Orleans, La. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college, 1846, and that of LL.D. from the College of Charleston, S.C. Bishop Wightman attended the general conferences of 1840 and 1844; edited Bishop William Capers's autobiography (1858), and contributed several biographical letters to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" (Vol. VII. 1861). He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 15, 1882.

WICKOFF, Charles Augustus, soldier, was born in Easton, Pa., March 8, 1837; son of Isaac Cox and Rachel Erwin (Heckman) Wickoff; grandson of Isaac and Martha (Cox) Wickoff of Philadelphia, and of George M. and Mary (Snyder) Heckman of Boston. He was graduated from Lafayette college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He taught school in New Jersey, 1855; was a civil engineer under George B. McClellan on the Illinois Central railroad, 1855-57; studied law with William Davis at Stroudsburg, Pa., 1857-61. He entered the volunteer service as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania infantry, April 20, 1861, serving until May 14, 1861, when he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 15th U.S. infantry. He was promoted captain, Aug. 15, 1864, and transferred to the 24th U.S. infantry, Sept. 21, 1866, participating in the battles of Shiloh (where he lost an eye and was brevetted captain), and at Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge, for which battles he was brevetted major. He was transferred to the 11th U.S. infantry, April 25, 1869; served at forts Richardson and Concho, Texas, and at forts Bennett and Sul-

ley, Dakota : was appointed major, 14th U.S. infantry, Dec. 8, 1886, and stationed at Van Couver's Barracks, Wash. He was married, December, 1872, to Susan, daughter of Charles and Mary (Keiper) Mixsell, of Easton, Pa. He was made lieutenant-colonel, 19th infantry, Nov. 1, 1891, serving in Fort Wayne, Detroit and Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie ; and colonel, 22d infantry Jan. 28, 1897, serving at Fort Cook, Omaha. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, during the assault on San Juan Hill, at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and was killed while leading his brigade across the San Juan river. He was buried in Easton, Pa., where a monument was erected to his memory, and Camp Wikoff on Montauk Point, Long Island, N.Y., was named in his honor. He died on the Santiago battlefield, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

WILCOX, Cadmus Marcellus, soldier, was born in Wayne county, N.C., May 29, 1826. He early removed to Tennessee with his parents; attended Cumberland college, and was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1846. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847 ; served in the war with Mexico, being engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the skirmish at Amazoque ; became aide-de-camp to General Quitman, July 13, 1847, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico. He participated in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1851. He was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Military academy, 1852-57 ; was on leave of absence in Europe, 1857-59 ; promoted captain, Dec. 20, 1860, and at the beginning of the civil war was in New Mexico. He resigned his commission, June 8, 1861, and was commissioned colonel in the provisional army. He served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding a brigade in the Army of the Shenandoah in 1861. In the spring of 1862 he joined General Magruder on the peninsula, and commanded a brigade in Longstreet's division at Fair Oaks, Va., and a division in the right wing under Longstreet, in the second Bull Run. Although not with his command at Antietam, his division having been united with Anderson's, he commanded a brigade in the latter's division, Longstreet's corps, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg the same brigade of the same division in the 3d corps under A. P. Hill. During the campaign before Richmond, General Wilcox commanded a division in A. P. Hill's corps and was under a heavy fire at the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, surrendering at Appomattox. He was appointed chief of the railroad division of the general land office in Washington, D.C., in 1886. He is the author

of *Rifles and Rifle Practice* (1859), and translator of *Austrian Infantry Evolutions of the Line*. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1890.

WILCOX, Leonard, senator, was born in Hanover, N.H., Jan. 29, 1799 ; son of Jeduthun and Sarah (Fisk) Wilcox. He removed with his parents at an early age to Orford, N.H. ; was graduated from Dartmouth, 1817 ; studied law ; was admitted to the bar, 1820, and began practice at Orford, N.H. He was twice married : first, Sept. 12, 1819, to Almira, daughter of Samuel Morey ; and secondly, Oct. 10, 1833, to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Mann. He was judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, 1838-40 ; a representative in the state legislature seven years, appointed, and subsequently elected, U.S. senator from New Hampshire to complete the unexpired term of Franklin Pierce, resigned, serving, March 7, 1842-March 3, 1843. He was judge of the court of common pleas of New Hampshire, 1847-48, and on June 26, 1848, was again appointed judge of the superior court, serving until his death, which occurred in Orford, June 18, 1850.

WILDE, George Francis Faxon, naval officer, was born in Braintree, Mass., Feb. 23, 1845 ; son of William Reed and Elizabeth (Thayer) Wilde ; grandson of Pearson and Elizabeth (Reed) Wilde, and of Melvin and Mary (Thayer) Thayer, all of Braintree, Mass. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, 1864 ; commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866, and promoted master Dec. 1, 1866, serving on the flagship *Susquehanna*, 1864-67. He went to Havana with a fleet for the Confederate ram *Stoneviall Jackson* in 1865, and subsequently served on the *Albatross*, *Tennessee* and *Wabash*, being promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and commander, June 26, 1869. He was married, Feb. 13, 1868, to Emogen, daughter of Jason G. and Martha B. (Bartlett) Howard of Easton, Mass. He commanded the monitor *Canonicus*, 1873-74 ; was executive officer on the steamer *Vandalia*, 1878-82, and while serving on board, twice received the thanks of the secretary of the navy ; was promoted commander, Oct. 2, 1885, and made a cruise around the world in the *Dolphin*, 1885-88, the first steel vessel of the U.S. navy to circumnavigate the globe. He was inspector of the second light-house district, including the coast line from Hampton, N.H., to Sakonnet Point, R.I., 1888-94, and served as secretary of the lighthouse board, 1894-98, introducing gas buoys on the Great Lakes and the telephone from light vessels to the shore, and establishing an electric light vessel off Diamond Shoal, Cape Hatteras. He also put Ingersoll life boats on light vessels. He commanded the ram *Katahdin* in operations around Cuba, March-September, 1898, being promoted captain, Aug. 10, 1898, and while in command of the *Boston* landed the first

marines in China. He captured and occupied the city of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, Feb. 11, 1899, for which he received the thanks of the secretary of the navy; commanded the battleship *Oregon*, 1899-1900; capturing Vigan, Feb. 18, 1900; rescued 150 Spanish prisoners at Vigan, and received the thanks of the Spanish government for his kindly care and protection of the same; was stationed at the Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard, 1901-03, and on May 28th of the latter year was appointed head of the department of yards and docks and executive officer of the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard. In addition to the latter duties, he was ordered to the War college at Newport, R.I., June 1, 1903.

WILDE, Richard Henry, representative and scholar, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 24, 1789; son of Richard and Mary (Newitt) Wilde. He came with his parents to Baltimore, Md., in 1797; was educated by his mother and a private tutor, and after his father's death, in 1802, obtained employment as a clerk. He removed in 1803 to Augusta, Ga., where he and his mother supported themselves by merchandizing, and where he commenced the practice of law in 1809, being admitted to the bar in his nonage. He was attorney-general of the state; a Democratic representative from Georgia in the 14th congress, 1815-17; re-elected to the 18th congress to complete the unexpired term of Thomas W. Cobb, resigned, serving, Feb. 7, 1825-March 3, 1825, and to the 20th-23d congresses, 1827-35, being defeated as a State-rights candidate for the 24th congress. He was married in 1818, and left a widower in 1837; traveled in Europe, 1835-37, and resided in Florence, Italy, 1837-40, where he made a special study of Italian literature, discovering some documents relating to Dante, and also, on July 21, 1840, a portrait of the poet by Giotto on the wall of the chapel of Baryello. He was a delegate to the Whig convention of 1842, and professor of constitutional law in the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University of Louisiana) at New Orleans, 1843-47, devoting his leisure to literary pursuits. He is the author of: *Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso* (2 vols., 1842); *Hesperia*, containing the celebrated lyric, "My Life is like the Summer Rose" (posthumously, 1867); an incomplete *Life of Dante*; various unpublished translations of Italian lyrics, and magazine contributions. See: "Authentic Account of Wilde's Alleged Plagiarism" by Anthony Barclay (1871); "Our Familiar Songs" by Helen Kendrick Johnson (1881), and "Bench and Bar of Georgia" by Stephen F. Miller. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 10, 1847.

WILDER, Marshall Pinckney, pomologist, was born in Rindge, N.H., Sept. 22, 1798; son of

Samuel Locke and Anna (Sherwin) Wilder; grandson of Ephraim and Lucretia (Locke) Wilder and of Samuel and Rebecca (Richardson) Locke, and a descendant of Thomas Wilder (1618-1667) of Shiplake, England, who was made freeman in Charlestown, Mass., 1641. He attended the common schools and the academy at Ipswich, N.H.; subsequently worked on a farm, giving a course of vocal instruction in Rindge, 1819-20, and engaged in partnership with his father in the mercantile business, 1821-25, serving as postmaster of the town, and as lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Rindge light infantry, which he was largely influential in organizing. He was established as a wholesale merchant of West India goods in Boston, Mass., 1825-37, and was subsequently a member of the commission house of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder, making his home in Dorchester, Mass., after 1832. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1839; a member of the governor's council, 1849, and president of the state senate, 1850. He was three times married: first, in 1819, to Tryphosa, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Nancy (Colburn) Jerrett of Rindge, N.H.; secondly, in 1833, to Abigail, daughter of Capt. David and Jemima (Richardson) Baker of Franklin, Mass., and thirdly, in 1854, to his second wife's sister, Julia Baker. In 1860 he served as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Constitutional Union convention, of which party he was a founder; was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, serving as chairman of the committee on horticulture and the cultivation and products of the vine, and took an active part in the movements that materialized in the Natural History rooms in Boston, the Massachusetts Agricultural college, of which he was senior trustee, and in the Institute of Technology, of which he was vice-president. He also founded the state board of agriculture, and the United States, Massachusetts and Norfolk County agricultural societies, serving as president of the three last organizations. He was also president of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1840-48; the American Congress of Fruit Growers' (subsequently styled the American Pomological society), being the founder of the society, and of the New England Historic-Genealogical society, 1868-84. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth, 1877, and that of LL.D. from Roanoke college, 1884. He published the following addresses: *On Laying the Corner-Stone of the First Massachusetts Horticultural Hall* (1844); *On the 225th Anniversary of the Settlement of Dorchester* (1855); lectures on *California* (1871), *The Hybridization of Plants* (1872), and *On the Progress and Influence of Rural Art* (1872). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1886.

WILDES, Frank, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1813; son of Solomon Lovell and Sophia (Rice) Wildes; grandson of William and Mary (Lovell) Wildes and of Ithamar and Sarah (Dunn) Rice; great-grandson of Solomon Lovell of North Weymouth, Mass., who served as a lieutenant in the French and Indian war of 1756, and also with distinction as a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war, commanding at one time the defenses of Boston and of all New England, and a descendant of Robert and Elizabeth Lovell, who sailed from Weymouth, England, for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 20, 1635. Ithamar Rice of Sudbury, Mass., fought at the battles of Lexington and Concord, his name being on the Lexington alarm roll of the state house. Frank Wildes was graduated from the U. S. Naval academy, 1863; appointed ensign, May 28, 1863; attached to the *Lachawanna*, West Gulf squadron, being engaged in the battle of Mobile with the naval battery until the surrender of Fort Morgan, and to the *Chickasaw* during operations in Mobile Bay, March and April, 1865. He next served on the *Monadnock* and *Vanderbilt*, being advanced to master, Nov. 10, 1865, to lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, and to lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; was attached to the *Suwanee* at the time of her wreck on Vancouver's Island in July, 1868; subsequently served on the *Pensacola* and the *Franklin*, European squadron, and was at the Boston navy yard, 1872. He was married, Jan. 1, 1872, to Lucy A., daughter of Robert and Lucy (Roberts) Smith of Kennebunk, Maine. He served as executive officer on the *Wyoming*, West Indies station, 1873-74, being transferred to the *Wachusett* in the latter year; and was on shore duty most of the time until April 1, 1880, when he was advanced to the rank of commander. He commanded the *Yantic*, 1882-85; the Portsmouth (N.H.) navy yard, 1885-88; was light-house inspector, 1889-October, 1892; commanded the *Yorktown*, 1892-93, and was in charge of the equipment office, Norfolk (Va.) navy yard, 1893-94. He was advanced to captain, July 31, 1894, and commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1894, and the cruiser *Boston*, Asiatic station, 1895-98, participating in the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, and being advanced five numbers in the list of captains for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." He subsequently went to Taku, China, to place legation guards at Tientsin and Peking; was ordered home, Nov. 6, 1898; was captain of the New York navy yard in Brooklyn, April, 1899-1901, being advanced to rear-admiral, Oct. 9, 1901, and stationed at Pensacola (Fla.) navy yard. He was presented a sword by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in 1901. On Feb. 7, 1902, Rear-Admiral Wildes

was appointed junior squadron commander of the Asiatic squadron, flying his flag on the *Rainbow*. He was on his way home from China on sick leave at the time of his death, which occurred on board the *China*, Feb. 6, 1903.

WILES, Irving Ramsay, artist, was born in Utica, N.Y., April 8, 1861; son of Lemuel Maynard (q.v.) and Rachel (Ramsay) Wiles. He attended Sedgwick institute, Great Barrington, Mass.; studied art under his father and at the Art Students' league, New York city, and under Lefebvre and Duran in Paris, 1882-84. In 1884 he opened a studio in New York city with his father, whom he also assisted at his Summer School of Art at Silver Lake, N.Y. In addition to his reputation as a portrait and figure painter, he also became well known for his magazine illustrations. He was made a member of the National Academy of Design; of the American Water-color society, the Water-color and Pastel clubs, and the Society of American Artists, of which latter organization he served as treasurer. He was awarded the third Hallgarten prize at the Academy of Design for his painting, the *Corner Table*, 1866; the T. B. Clarke prize of the Academy for *The Sonata*, 1889; and also received honorable mention at the Paris exposition, 1889, and a medal at that of 1900; a medal at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893; a gold medal at the Tennessee centennial, 1896, and at the Pan American exposition, 1901, and a prize offered by the Washington Society of Artists; the W. T. Evans prize of the American Water Color society, and the Shaw fund of the Society of American Artists, 1900. Among his other notable canvases, are portraits of Gen. Guy V. Henry (in the U.S. Military academy); Dr. Edward Eggleston; Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chaucey; Mrs. Edward C. Smith and daughter; Miss Julia Marlowe, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WILES, Lemuel Maynard, artist, was born in Perry, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1826; son of Daniel and Nancy (Richards) Wiles. His great-grandfather was a native of Berne, Switzerland (by name, Wildt), whose son immigrated to America, where he adopted Wiles as the English spelling of the name. Lemuel Maynard Wiles was graduated from the New York State Normal college, 1847; studied art under William Hart and Jasper Cropsey, 1849, and was instructor in drawing in Albany (N.Y.) academy, 1849-50, and in the public schools of Utica, N.Y., 1854-60, opening a studio in New York city in 1864. He was married, Nov. 1, 1854, to Rachel, daughter of Fred, Erick and Rebecca Ramsey of Albany, N.Y. He was director of the College of Fine Arts,ingham university, Le Roy, N.Y., 1875-85, and of the art department of Nashville (Tenn.) university, 1893-93, after which he returned to the practice

of his profession in New York city. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Ingham university, 1884, and in 1888 founded the Silver Lake Art school at Perry, N.Y. His canvases include: *The Pillar of Fire*; *Mount San Jacinto, California*; *Ruins of the Cathedral of San Juan Capistrano, California*; *The Noon-day Retreat*; *The Vale of Elms*; *Snow-bound*, and *A Song of the Sea*.

WILEY, Harvey Washington, chemist, was born in Kent, Ind., Oct. 18, 1844; son of Preston Pritchard and Lucinda Weir (Maxwell) Wiley; grandson of Joseph and Susan (Worthington) Wiley and of Samuel C. and Jenny (Tilford) Maxwell, and great-grandson of John Maxwell, who came from Scotland in 1747. He was graduated from Hanover college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and from Indiana Medical college, M.D., 1871, meanwhile serving as professor of Latin and Greek in Butler university, Irvington, Ind., 1868-71; taught science in the Indianapolis high school, 1872, and was graduated from Harvard, S.B., 1873. He was professor of chemistry in Butler university, 1873-74, and of agricultural chemistry in the Agricultural College of Indiana (Purdue university), 1874-83, and of chemistry in Indiana Medical college, 1873-77, studying chemistry at the University of Berlin, 1878. He also served as state chemist of Indiana, 1881-83; was appointed chief of the bureau of chemistry in the U.S. department of agriculture in 1883, a position he still held in 1903, and became professor of agricultural chemistry in the graduate school of Columbian university in 1895. He was unmarried. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Hanover in 1876, and that of LL.D. by the same college in 1899. He was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with charge of the section of chemistry, 1886, and in the same year, president of the Chemical society of Washington and of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, of which latter he became permanent secretary and executive officer, 1889; president of the American Chemical society, 1893-95, and a member of various other scientific organizations. He was made an honorary member of the Franklin Institute; of the Federalist Institute of Brewing, of Great Britain, and of the American Brewing Institute. He was a member of the jury of awards of the Paris exposition, 1900, and a delegate from the United States to the international congress of applied chemistry at Paris, 1896 and 1900, at Vienna, 1898 and at Berlin, 1903. He is the author of: *Songs of Agricultural Chemists* (1892); *Principles and Practice of Agricultural Chemistry* (3 vols., 1894-97); also sixty government bulletins, 213 scientific papers, and numerous magazine articles, addresses, etc.

WILEY, Isaac William, M.E. bishop, was born in Lewistown, Pa., March 29, 1825. He studied mathematics and the classics at Lewistown academy; was licensed to preach, 1843; graduated M.D. from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, 1844, and practised in Lewistown, 1846-49. Accompanied by his wife, he went as a missionary to China, serving as medical missionary to Fu-chau, China, 1850-54, where his wife died in 1853; joined the New Jersey conference, preaching, 1854-57; was principal of the seminary, Pennington, N.J., 1857-63; editor of *The Ladies Repository*, 1864-72, and served as bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1873-84. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dickinson, 1857; that of D.D. by Wesleyan, 1864, and LL.D. by Ohio Wesleyan, 1879. He edited "The Bible and Moslem Thought" by the Rev. Thomas R. Birks (1864); "The Life and Work of Earnest Men" by the Rev. W. K. Tweedie (1864), and "Christ of the Gospels and Criticism" by Friedrich Tholuck (1865), and is the author of: *The Fallen Missionaries of Fu-chau* (1858); *How We Got In. How to Get Out*, lectures on the civil war (1864); *The Religion of the Family* (1871); *China and Japan* (1878). He died while on an episcopal tour in China, at Fu-chau, in November, 1884.

WILKES, Charles, naval officer, was born in New York city, April 3, 1798. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1818; promoted lieutenant, April 28, 1826, and detailed to the department of charts and instruments, 1830-38, being the first to set up fixed astronomical instruments in the United States. On Aug. 18, 1838, he was given command of a squadron of five vessels, with which he sailed on an exploring expedition through the Pacific along its American coast and in the Antarctic regions south of the equator, and his success made the Wilkes expedition historical. He returned in 1842. In 1843 he served on coast survey duty; was promoted commander, July 13, 1843; captain, Sept. 14, 1855, and on the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the sloop-of-war *San Jacinto* on the coast of Africa. While coaling at St. Thomas island, he learned of the presence of the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, Capt. Raphael Semmes, and immediately started in pursuit. On Nov. 8, 1861, he encountered



Charles Wilkes

the English mail steamer *Trent*, Captain Moir, off the coast of Havana, having on board the Confederate commissioners, John Slidell and James M. Mason. Wilkes fired a shell across the bows of the *Trent*, and sent executive officer D. MacNeill Fairfax, with two cutters, to board and demand the surrender of Mason, Slidell and their secretaries, with their personal papers and baggage. The commissioners refused to surrender, and were forcibly taken on board the *San Jacinto*, which proceeded to the Florida coast and thence to Fort Monroe, where a report of the seizure was made and the vessel ordered to New York and thence to Boston, where the prisoners were confined in Fort Warren during the diplomatic correspondence that followed. Captain Wilkes, as soon as the seizure became known, received a vote of thanks from congress, and a letter, endorsing his act, from the secretary of the navy, and on landing was received throughout the United States with enthusiastic demonstrations. On the arrival of the *Trent* in England, a demand was made by the British government for the return of the prisoners, on the grounds that the seizure was an insult to the British flag and a violation of international law. In consequence of this demand, the prisoners were surrendered by Secretary Seward, who held that although the commissioners were contraband of war, Wilkes had technically committed a violation of international law by not carrying the *Trent* into a neutral port, where the prisoners could be tried by a prize court. Wilkes was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and placed in command of the newly organized James River flotilla. He shelled City Point in 1862, and on August 31 the squadron was disbanded. He subsequently commanded a special squadron in the West Indies; was retired from active service, June 25, 1864; and promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 25, 1866. The Royal Geographical society presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his explorations. Besides the account of his explorations, he is the author of: *Western America, Including California and Oregon* (1849), and *Theory of the Winds* (1856). His name in "Class E. Missionaries and Explorers" received two votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1877.

WILKINS-FREEMAN, Mary Eleanor, author, was born in Randolph, Mass.; daughter of Warren E. Wilkins. She attended the public schools, removed with her parents to Brattleboro, Vt., matriculated at Mount Holyoke seminary (now college), South Hadley, Mass., in the class of 1881, and returned to Randolph in 1883. She began at an early age to contribute poems and short stories to magazines, and later became known chiefly as a

writer of novels and stories descriptive of New England life and character. She was married in 1902, to Dr. Freeman of Metuchen, N.J., where she continued to make her home. The titles of her books include: *The Story of Ann* (1886); *A Humble Romance* (1887); *A New England Nun* (1891); *A Pot of Gold* (1891); *Young Lucretia* (1892); *Jane Field* (1892); *Giles Corey, Yeoman* a play published and performed (1893); *Pembroke* (1894); *Madelon* (1896); *Jerome, a Poor Man* (1897); reprinted in the *Russkoye Bogastro* of Russia and in the *Journal des Débats* of Paris; *Silence* (1898); *The Jamesons* (1899); *Two Old Lovers*; *A Symphony in Lavender*; *A Faraway Melody*; *A Pot of Honey*; *Once Upon a Time*; *Comfort Pease and Her Gold Ring*; *In Colonial Days*; *The People of Our Neighborhood*; *The Love of Parson Lord*; *Understudies*; *The Portion of Labor* (1902); *Six Trees* (1903).

WILKINS, William, cabinet officer, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 20, 1779; son of John Wilkins (1733-1809), and grandson of John Wilkins, an Indian trader, who settled on Chiques Creek, Pa. John Wilkins, Jr., removed from Donegal, to Carlisle, Pa., in 1763; was established as a merchant in Bedford, Pa., 1778-83, and subsequently in Pittsburg, Pa.; served as a captain in the Continental army at Brandywine and Germantown; was a member of the state constitutional convention, July 15, 1776; an associate judge of the Alleghany county court; a member of the supreme executive council, 1790, and commissioner of public buildings, and county treasurer, 1794-1803. William Wilkins matriculated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in the class of 1802; studied law with Judge Watts and was admitted to the bar, Dec. 28, 1801, at Pittsburg, Pa., where he established himself in practice. He was married secondly to Matilda, daughter of Alexander James Dallas of Philadelphia. He was influential in organizing the Pittsburg Manufacturing company in 1810, and was first president of its successor, the Bank of Pittsburg; president of the common councils of Pittsburg, 1816-19; a member of the state legislature, 1820, resigning, Dec. 18, 1820, to become president judge of the 5th judicial district of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served until May 25, 1824, and was judge of the U.S. district court for western Pennsylvania, 1824-31. He was defeated as a candidate for the 20th congress in 1826; was elected a U.S. senator from Pennsylvania as a Democrat and anti-Mason in 1831, serving, Dec. 5, 1831, to June 30, 1834, when he resigned to accept his appointment as U.S. minister to Russia. He received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Vice-President in 1833, and resigned his diplomatic office, Dec. 24, 1835. He was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the

28th congress, serving from Dec. 4, 1843, to Feb. 14, 1844, when he accepted the portfolio of war in President Tyler's cabinet, holding the same until March 3, 1845. He was state senator, 1855-57, and major-general of the "home guard", 1862. Judge Wilkins died in Homewood, Alleghany county, Pa., June 23, 1865.

WILKINSON, James, soldier, was born at Benedict, Md., in 1757. In 1775, while pursuing a course in medicine, the news of the battle of Bunker Hill determined him to join the army, and he journeyed to Cambridge and enlisted as a



James Wilkinson

private. He soon won the attention of Washington and his officers, was made captain in a New Hampshire regiment, and joined to Arnold's expedition into Canada. In June, 1776, he was advanced to the rank of major and attached to the staff of General Gates. His brilliancy captivated Gates, who advanced him to colonel, and made

him adjutant-general of the Northern army. He took part in the battle of Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, 1777, and after the surrender of Burgoyne, Gates entrusted to him his report of the victory, which he carried to Philadelphia, but reached the assembled congress some days after the news had been received unofficially. In consequence, when a motion was made to present the bearer of the dispatches with a sword, Dr. Witherspoon, delegate for New Jersey, objected, and suggested rather a pair of spurs. Some weeks later Wilkinson was brevetted brigadier-general on the recommendation of General Gates, but forty-nine of his fellow officers petitioned congress to rescind the appointment, and he resigned the commission, retaining his rank of colonel. In the "Conway Cabal" he was a prominent factor and in a convivial moment disclosed the "secret" to Lord Sterling, who apprised Washington of the plot. The General frankly confronted Gates and Conway with his information, and they were at first confused but finally denied the charge. Wilkinson could not explain his position to the satisfaction of either Gates or Washington, and in his desperation challenged both Gates and Lord Sterling; but this act did not remove the distrust fastened upon him, nor prevent his being relieved from active duty. He served for a time as clothier-general for the army, and in February, 1784, settled in Lexington, Ky., where he engaged

in merchandising. Finding that Kentucky could do a large export trade if the Mississippi river were opened to navigation, he set about obtaining from the Spanish government the exclusive privilege of such trade. He first sent agents into the Spanish territory with exaggerated statements of the rapid growth and accumulating strength of the new settlements, and of his position as a leading military spirit among an adventurous community. A few months afterward he made the journey to Natchez, where he met Don Garro de Lamos, commandant of the Spanish forces. The latter, impressed with Wilkinson's importance, listened to his accounts of the discontent of the settlers and the readiness with which he could lead them in revolt against the United States, should hopes of a ready market for their produce be offered by Spain. This led to further exchange of courtesies, and a meeting with Governor Miro at New Orleans. The enterprising merchant taking with him a boat-load of produce which was speedily disposed of, convinced the settlers of the desirability of a New Orleans market, and of the wrong done the people of the Southwest by the Jay treaty. Trade, always more powerful than patriotism, for a time controlled the people, influenced as they were by Wilkinson's offers of fabulous prices for their produce, and by his having proved himself more powerful than the U.S. government in opening a channel of trade. In the convention of July, 1788, called to decide upon a separation from Virginia, Wilkinson sought to control the convention and the government of the proposed state in the interest of his scheme of secession. His designs became apparent to Isaac Shelby, and other members of the convention, who swayed the majority, and defeated the proposed separation. Wilkinson continued to agitate the subject, but in the final convention at Danville, July 26, 1790, his plans were effectually thwarted, and Kentucky became a state of the Union, June 1, 1792, her seal bearing the significant motto: "United we stand, Divided we fall." Wilkinson was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A. in 1791; was promoted to brigadier-general in 1792, and led a successful campaign against the Miami Indians, but is charged by historians with having sacrificed the life of Col. John Hardin (q.v.). He commanded the right wing of Wayne's army at Maumee Rapids, and on the death of Wayne, Dec. 15, 1796, succeeded him as general-in-chief with the rank of major-general. In 1798 he was superseded by General Washington, who was given the rank of lieutenant-general. Upon the latter's death, Hamilton held the position until 1800, when Wilkinson succeeded to the command with the reduced rank of brigadier-general, and was in turn succeeded by

Henry Dearborn in 1812. In 1803, as ranking officer of the army, he received the transfer of Louisiana Territory from the French, and became the military governor of the newly acquired territory, as well as of the recently formed Mississippi department in 1808. In 1811 he was acquitted by court-martial of complicity in the treasonable projects of Aaron Burr, and not till 1850 was his continuous service to Spain while simultaneously holding the highest military position in the United States army, shown by documents from the Spanish archives containing his correspondence with that government between 1787 and 1806. He was commissioned major-general, U.S.A., and ordered to the northwest frontier in 1813, but, owing to the failure of his operations, was brought before a court of inquiry in 1815, which however, acquitted him of any blame. He was dropped from the service upon the disbandment of the army, and removed to his large estate near the City of Mexico. He is the author of: *Mémoires of My Own Times* (1816). His portrait in oil is on the walls of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. He died on his estate near the City of Mexico, Mexico, Dec. 28, 1825.

WILKINSON, John, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1821; son of Com. Jesse Wilkinson (1790-1861), U.S.N. He was warrant midshipman, U.S.N.; advanced to passed midshipman, June 29, 1843; attached to the *Oregon* and *Portsmouth*, 1844-45, and 1845-46, respectively, and to the *Saratoga*, Gulf of Mexico station, being commissioned master, June 25, 1850, and promoted lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1850. He served on the *Southern Star*, Paraguay expedition, 1858-59; on coast survey duty, 1860-61, and resigned his commission, April 20, 1861, to become lieutenant in the Confederate navy. He was stationed at Fort Powhatan, Va.; commanded a battery at Aquia creek, and served as executive officer on the *Louisiana*, in the defenses of the Mississippi river forts and New Orleans, becoming prisoner upon the capture of the *Louisiana* by Farragut and the fall of New Orleans, April 24, 1862. He was exchanged the following August; purchased for the Confederate States the *Giraffe* in England, re-naming it *R. E. Lee*; successfully passed the blockade at Wilmington, N.C., on his return, and was afterward engaged in conveying cotton to Bermuda, and returning to Wilmington with military supplies. He was attached to the *Albemarle* in 1864; commanded the *Chickamauga* later in the same year, and in 1865 took the blockade-runner *Chameleon* to Liverpool. He wrote: *Narrative of a Blockade-Runner* (1877). He died in Annapolis, Md., Dec. 29, 1891.

WILKINSON, Morton Smith, engineer, was born in Skaneateles, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1819. He attended the common schools; engaged in railroad-

ing in Illinois, 1837-39; subsequently studied law in Skaneateles; was admitted to the bar in Syracuse, N.Y., 1842; practised in Eaton Rapids, Mich., 1843-47, and subsequently in St. Paul, Minnesota Territory. He was a representative from the second council district in the first territorial legislature of Minnesota, 1849, and draughted the code of laws adopted by the territory; removed to Mankato; acted with the Republican party and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1859, as successor to James Shields, serving, 1859-65. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims, and was defeated for re-election by David S. Norton. He served as a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, and the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866; was a Republican representative from the first district of Minnesota, in the 41st congress, 1869-71; became a Liberal Republican in 1872, and a Democrat in 1876, and served as state senator, 1874-77. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 4, 1894.

WILLARD, Ashbel Parsons, governor of Indiana, was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1820; son of Col. Erastus and Sarah (Parsons) Willard. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1842; studied law, and settled in Indiana about 1844. He was married, May 31, 1847, to Caroline C. Cook, of Haddam, Conn. In 1850 he was elected a Democratic representative in the state legislature, and became a leader of the house and chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1852 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, with Joseph A. Wright for governor, and in the canvass preceding the election won high praise as a stump speaker. As president of the senate his casting vote in 1855 prevented the election of a U.S. senator. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1856, when his opponent was Oliver P. Morton, who in 1854 had been "read out of" the Democratic party, and the two candidates met in a joint debate in several of the larger cities of the state. Willard was elected and served as governor, 1857-60. In 1857 the Republican senate refused to meet the Democratic house in convention to elect two U.S. senators. Consequently the house, which constituted a majority of the legislature, met and elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham Newell Fitch, Democrats, who were promptly commissioned by Governor Willard and allowed to take their seats in the senate. Governor Willard died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1860.

WILLARD, Emma, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., Feb. 23, 1787; daughter of Capt. Samuel and Lydia (Hinsdale) Hart; granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Hooker) Hart and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Cole) Hinsdale, and a descendant of Stephen Hart of

Hartford, Conn., and of Thomas Hooker (q.v.). She attended the district school in Worthington Center, and the academies at Berlin and Hartford; taught in the district schools of Berlin and Kensington, Conn., 1804-07, besides conducting a private school at her own home with her sister, Almira Hart, afterwards Mrs. Phelps (q.v.), and subsequently taught in the academies in Westfield, Mass., and Middlebury, Vt. She was married in 1809, to Dr. John Willard, U.S. marshal of Vermont, who lost his fortune after the war of 1812. In 1814 Mrs. Willard opened a boarding school in Middlebury, Dr. Willard being associated with her in its management. Upon the development of the school's course of study into the equivalent of a college curriculum, it was decided to establish a new school in a new location, and in 1819 a charter was obtained through the influence of Governor Clinton, incorporating the Waterford (N.Y.) Academy for Young Ladies. In 1821 the academy, upon the offer of spacious buildings and grounds, was moved to Troy, N.Y., and became the Troy Female seminary. After Dr. Willard's death, in 1825, Mrs. Willard continued the management of the seminary independently. She visited Europe in 1830, and in 1831 was instrumental in establishing a school for girls in Athens, Greece, to which she devoted the proceeds of her *Journal and Letters from France and Great Britain* (1833). She resigned from the active management of the seminary in 1838, at which date two hundred trained teachers had been sent out from the school. She was married in the same year to Dr. Christopher C. Yates, from whom she obtained a legal separation in 1843, retaining the name of Willard. She resided in Hartford and in Kensington, Conn., where she served as superintendent of schools, 1840-41, until 1844, when she made her home on the seminary grounds in Troy, N.Y. She visited the western and southern states in 1846, speaking at numerous teachers' conventions, and was a delegate to the World's educational convention in 1854. She is the author of: *The Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases* (1823); *History of the United States* (1828); *Universal History in Perspective* (1837); *Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood* (1846); *Respiration and its Effects* (1849); *Last Leaves of American History* (1849); *Astronomy* (1853); *Morals for the Young* (1857), and several charts, atlases, addresses and pamphlets. She also wrote the poem: *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep* (1830). See: Everest's "Poets of Connecticut" (1843); "Life of Emma Willard" by John Lord (1873); "Life and Work in Middlebury, Vt., of Emma Willard" by Ezra Brainerd (1893), and "Emma Willard and Her Pupils," edited by Mrs. A. W. Fairbanks (1898). A bronze statue of Mrs. Willard was placed in the

seminary grounds in 1890, and the Emma Willard association formed in 1891. Her name in Class C, educators, received four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. She died in Troy, N.Y., April 15, 1870.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, reformer, was born in Churchville, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1839; daughter of Josiah Flint and Mary Thompson (Hill) Willard; granddaughter of John and Polly (Thompson) Hill, and a descendant of Maj.-Gen. Simon Willard, who came from Horsmanden, England, in 1634, and founded Concord, Mass., 1635; serving as judge of the supreme, superior and admiralty courts. She was carried by her parents to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where her mother engaged in teaching school and her father in farming. She attended the Milwaukee Female college, 1857; was graduated from Northwestern Female college, Evanston, Ill., 1859; was professor of natural science in the college, 1862-66; and preceptress of Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., 1866-67. She studied and traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, 1868-70; was president of the Woman's college of Northwestern university, 1871-74, introducing the system of self-government, which became generally adopted in the other colleges, and was professor of aesthetics in the university, 1873-74, resigning in the latter year to identify herself with the cause of temperance. She was corresponding-secretary of the National W.C.T.U., 1874-78, and president of the union, 1879-98. In 1882 she became a member of the central committee of the national Prohibition party, and in 1883 toured the United States, organizing and strengthening the women's temperance work. She also founded in 1883 and was president (1883-98) of the World's W.C.T.U.; presented, under the auspices of the National W.C.T.U., memorials to each of the four political conventions for the nomination of president of the United States, 1884; was a founder of the Home Protection party, 1884, and a member of its executive committee, and accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own unions, 1886, which remained her special department until her death. She was president of the Woman's Council of the United States from its organization, 1887; a delegate to the general con-



Francess Elizabeth Willard

ference of the M.E. church, 1887, and elected to the Ecumenical conference of 1889, but was refused admittance: was president of the American branch of the International Council of Women of the World's W.C.T.U., 1888; chairman of the World's Temperance committee of the Columbian exposition, 1893, and was also head of the Purity work of the World's and National W.C.T. unions. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon her by Syracuse university, 1871, and that of LL.D. by Ohio Wesleyan, 1894. She lectured extensively in Europe and the United States on temperance; edited the Chicago *Daily Post*, the *Union Signal*; was a director of the Women's Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago; associate editor of *Our Day*, Boston, Mass., and is the author of: *Nineteen Beautiful Years* (1864); *Women and Temperance* (1883); *Hints and Helps* (1875); *How to Win* (1884); *Glimpses of Fifty Years* (1889); *Woman in the Pulpit* (1888); *A Classic Town* (1890), and the following leaflets: *A White Life for Two*, *The White Cross Manual* and *The Coming Brotherhood*. A white marble bust by Lorado Taft was placed to her memory in Northwestern university in 1898. Her estate was bequeathed to the eventual benefit of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. She died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Joseph, educator, was born in Biddeford, Maine, Jan. 9, 1738; son of Samuel Willard (1705-1741); grandson of John Willard, and great-grandson of Samuel and Eunice (Tyng) Willard. His father died when Joseph was three years of age, and he was supported by his relatives. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; was tutor there, 1766-72; studied divinity, and was ordained a minister of the First Congregational church, Beverly, Mass., Nov. 25, 1772, under the Rev. Joseph Champney. He was elected president of Harvard college, to succeed Samuel Langdon, resigned, Dec. 19, 1781, and served until his death. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical society; received the honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in 1765, and is the author of several sermons. He died in New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 25, 1804.

WILLARD, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Concord, Mass., Jan. 31, 1640; son of Simon Willard, and grandson of Richard Willard, who emigrated from England in 1634, and was one of the founders of Concord, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1659, A.M., 1662; studied theology; was ordained to the ministry at Groton, Mass., July 13, 1664. On March 13, 1676, the village was destroyed by the Indians, and the inhabitants scattered. On March 31, 1677, he was installed as colleague of the Old

South church, Boston, Mass., under the Rev. Thomas Thacher. He was twice married: first, Aug. 8, 1664, to Abigail, daughter of the Rev. John Sherman of Watertown, and secondly, July 29, 1679, to Eunice, daughter of Edward Tyng, and of his children, Josiah. (1681-1756) served as secretary of Massachusetts, 1717-56. Samuel Willard was elected vice-president of Harvard college, July 12, 1700, and on the retirement of Increase Mather from the presidency, Sept. 6, 1701, he succeeded to the chair and served till the election of John Leverett, Jan. 14, 1707. He was a fellow of Harvard college, 1692-99. He is the author of numerous sermons, and his manuscript was published under the title "A Compleat Body of Divinity in Two Hundred and Fifty Lectures On the Assembly's Shorter Catechism" (1736). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1707.

WILLCOX, Orlando Bolivar, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1823; son of Charles and Almira (Rood) Powers Wilcox; grandson of Colonel Wilcox, who fought in the Revolution, and a descendant of William Wilcoxson, of Middlesex, England, and of Hartford, Conn., 1634. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1847, promoted in the army 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1847, and served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 30, 1850; was on garrison duty in New Mexico, Kansas and Maryland, 1850-52; was married, Oct. 21, 1852, to Marie Louise, daughter of Elon and Hannah B. Farnsworth of Detroit, Mich., was on garrison duty in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, 1852-56, and took part in the Seminole Indian war, 1856-57. He resigned from the army, Sept. 10, 1857; practised law in Detroit, 1857-61, but on the outbreak of the civil war, was commissioned colonel of 1st Michigan volunteers, May 1, 1861, and took part in the capture of Alexandria, Va. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., July 21, 1861, and commanded the 2d brigade, 3d division of the army under Gen. Irvin McDowell at the 1st battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner, and confined as a hostage for Confederate privateers, November, 1861-February, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; took part in the Rappahannock campaign; commanded the 9th army corps, Sumner's right grand division, Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; was given command of the district of Central Kentucky, April-June, 1863, and commanded the district of Indiana and Michigan during the draft riots in Indiana, June-September, 1863. He took part in the operations in East Tennessee, 1863-64, and commanded the 3d division, 9th army

corps, Army of the Potomac, in Grant's campaign against Richmond, participating in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna, May 19, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and in the actions on the Weldon railroad, and the operations about Petersburg. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., for "gallant services in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." He was given command of the district of Washington, N.C., April 26, 1865, and of the district of Michigan, Aug. 7, 1865, and was mustered out of service, Jan 15, 1866. He engaged in the practice of law at Detroit in 1866; and was appointed U.S. assessor of internal revenue, but on July 28, 1866, was reappointed in the U.S. army with the rank of colonel of the 29th infantry, and served in command of the district of Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 30, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant services at Spottsylvania, and major-general the same date for services at Petersburg. He was retired from active service, April 16, 1887. He was married secondly to Julia Elizabeth McReynolds, widow of Charles J. Wyeth of Detroit and Chicago. He is the author of: *Shoepack Recollections by Walter March* (1854); *Faca, an Army Memoir by Maj. March* (1857).

WILLETT, Marinus, soldier, was born in Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., July 31, 1740; a descendant of Thomas Willett (1611-74), who emigrated from England with Isaac Allerton in 1630, and resided in Plymouth, and New Amsterdam, becoming the first mayor of New York in 1665. Marinus was a lieutenant under Gen. James Abercrombie in the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga and took part in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was one of the foremost agitators of the cause of American Independence, and a member of the Sons of Liberty, that on June 6, 1775, prevented the sending of arms from the arsenal to the British troops in Boston harbor. He was commissioned captain in the patriot army; served under Richard Montgomery in the invasion of Canada, and was given command of the post at St. Johns, after the capture. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New York regiment; was second in command at Fort Stanwix, and gained a victory over Colonel St. Leger. He served under Washington in New Jersey, 1778-79; took part in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, and commanded the American forces in the Mohawk valley, 1780-83. He was a member of the state assembly, 1783-84; sheriff of New York, 1784-92, and a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1794. He succeeded De Witt Clinton as mayor of New York, in 1807; serving until 1808 and was the unsuccessful Tammany nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1817,

the ticket headed by De Witt Clinton succeeding in defeating the Tammany forces. He died in New York city, Aug. 22, 1830.

WILLETT, William Marinus, educator and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1803; son of Col. Marinus Willett (q.v.). He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1823; preached in eastern New York and Connecticut, 1823-26, and was transferred to the Genesee conference in 1826, serving till 1833. He was instructor in Hebrew at Wesleyan university, 1838-41; professor of Hebrew and Biblical literature there, 1841-42, and in 1843 founded the Biblical Institute at Newbury, Vt., of which he was president, 1843-48. He edited the *Newbury Biblical Magazine*, 1843-44; the *New Bible Magazine* in 1882, and is the author of: *Scenes in the Wilderness* (1842); *A New Life of Summerfield* (1857); *The Life and Times of Herod the Great* (1860); *Herod Antipas; with Passages from the Life of Jesus* (1866); *The Messiah* (1874); *The Restitution of All Things* (1880). He died in Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 8, 1895.

WILLEY, Calvin, senator, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 15, 1776. He was admitted to the bar in 1798, and established himself in practice in Stafford, Conn. He was a representative in the state legislature for nine successive years; state senator for two years; postmaster at Stafford Springs, 1806-08, and at Tolland, 1808-16; probate judge for the Stafford district for seven years, and presidential elector on the John Quincy Adams ticket in 1824. On Dec. 29, 1825, he was elected U.S. senator in place of James Lanman, who had been appointed but who was refused his seat, took his seat and served till March 3, 1831, when he returned to his law practice. He died in Stafford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1838.

WILLEY, Waitman Thomas, senator, was born in Monongalia county, Va., Oct. 18, 1811. He was graduated from Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., in 1831; admitted to the bar in 1833, and practised in Monongalia, Va. He was clerk of the county and circuit courts, 1841-55; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1850-51; a delegate to the state convention, held at Richmond, Va., in February, 1861, and was elected a U.S. senator from Virginia by the reorganized state legislature, in place of James M. Mason, expelled, and took his seat, July 13, 1861. On the creation of West Virginia, as a separate state, he was elected one of its first U.S. senators, taking his seat, Dec. 7, 1863, for the short term expiring March 3, 1865, and in 1865 was re-elected for the full term ending March 3, 1871. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia in 1866; and a member of the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1871. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on

then by Alleghany college in 1863. He died in Morgantown, W. Va., May 2, 1900.

WILLIAMS, Abram Pease, senator, was born in New Portland, Maine, Feb. 3, 1832; son of Joseph and Betsey (Pease) Williams; grandson of Joshua and Ruth (Philbrook) Williams, and of Abram and Betsey (Parker) Pease, and great-grandson of Capt. Josiah Parker. He attended the academies at North Anson and Farmington; taught school until 1854, when he obtained employment as a clerk in a general store in Fairfield, Maine. In 1858 he was married to Bethania, daughter of Lewis and Ruth (Smith) Dunbar of Fairfield, Maine. He went to California, where he engaged in farming and mining, and as a merchant in San Francisco. He founded and was first president of the San Francisco board of trade; was vice-president of the chamber of commerce, and chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1884-88. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of John F. Miller, deceased, the latter having been elected by the California legislature to succeed George Hearst, who had been appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy, and he served from Dec. 6, 1886, to March 3, 1887. He retired from active business in 1893, and devoted himself to his banking and mining interests in California.

WILLIAMS, Alpheus Starkey, soldier, was born in Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 10, 1810. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834, studied law and established a practice in Detroit, Mich., in 1836. He was judge of probate of Wayne county, Mich., 1840-44; was proprietor and editor of the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, 1843-48; city recorder of Detroit, 1844-49, and was appointed postmaster of Detroit by President Taylor in 1849. He served throughout the war with Mexico as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteer infantry. In 1861, he enlisted his services in support of the government; was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 17, and commanded the 1st division in the corps of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, in the Shenandoah valley campaign, May 23-25, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of Virginia, under General Pope in the Manassas campaign, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862; succeeded Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield to the command of the 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and had only time to take the most general orders from General Hooker, when the latter was severely wounded. He commanded the 1st division of the 12th corps under Slocum at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg succeeded to the command of the corps, while Slocum was in temporary command of the right wing of the army. When the government

learned of Rosecrans's defeat at Chickamauga, and of his unfortunate position at Chattanooga, the 11th corps under Howard and the 12th corps under Slocum were transported to Tennessee. General Williams participated in the march from Bridgeport to Chattanooga and in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863. When the 11th and 12th corps were united as the 20th, under Hooker, Williams was placed in command of the 1st division, and between the time of Hooker's resignation and Slocum's arrival, was in command of the corps. After Slocum assumed command of the left wing, Williams again commanded the 20th corps, being superseded by Mower, shortly before the battle of Bentonville, where he commanded the 1st division. He was promoted brevet major-general, U.S.V., to rank from Jan. 12, 1865, being 29th on the list of appointments, and served in Kentucky and Arkansas until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of service. He was appointed in August, 1866, one of the commissioners to adjust the military claims of Missouri; was U.S. minister resident to San Salvador, 1866-69; an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Michigan in 1870, and Democratic representative in the 44th-45th congresses 1875-78. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1878.

WILLIAMS, Arthur Llewellyn, bishop coadjutor of Nebraska, and 193d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 30, 1856; son of the Rev. Richard Jones, and Elizabeth (Johnston) Williams. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, but Arthur was confirmed in the Episcopal church. He attended the high school at Shullsburg, Wis., and Greenwich academy, R.I., and was graduated from the Western Theological seminary, Chicago, in 1888. He was married, Oct. 18, 1879, to Adelaide L., daughter of Salmon and Charlotte Makinster of Middletown, Conn. He was ordained deacon in 1888, and priest in 1889; was a missionary in White River valley, Colorado, 1888-89; rector of St. Paul's, Denver, 1891-92, and of Christ Church, Woodlawn Park, Chicago, 1892-99. He was elected bishop coadjutor to Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Oct. 18, 1899, and was consecrated, Oct. 18, 1899, by Bishops Worthington, Spalding and Graves, assisted by Bishops Atwell, Nicholson, Millsbaugh, Edsall and Morrison. He received the degree of D.D. from Western Theological seminary in 1899.

WILLIAMS, Benjamin, governor of North Carolina, was born in 1754. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary army, winning promotion to the rank of colonel for gallantry at Guilford, March 15, 1781; was for several years a representative in the state legislature; a representative from North Carolina in the 3d congress, 1793-95; governor of North Carolina, 1799-1802, and 1807-08, and a

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state senator, 1808-09. He died in Moore county, N.C., July 20, 1814.

WILLIAMS, Channing Moore, first bishop of Yedo, Japan, and 79th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Richmond, Va., July 18, 1829. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1853; and from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1855; was ordered deacon in 1853 at St. Paul's church, Alexandria; and was sent to China as a missionary in 1859. He was ordained priest in the mission chapel at Shanghai, China, by Bishop Boone, Jan. 11, 1857, and was transferred to Japan. He was elected bishop of the China mission in 1866; was consecrated at St. John's chapel, New York city, Oct. 3, 1866, by Bishops Hopkins, Lee and Johns, assisted by Bishops Payne, Potter and Whipple. In 1874 his title was changed to Bishop of Yedo, and he served in that capacity till October, 1889, when he resigned, but continued actively in missionary work.

WILLIAMS, Christopher Harris, representative, was born in North Carolina, Dec. 18, 1798; son of Duke and Eda (Harris) Williams; grandson of Col. John Williams (a Revolutionary officer and a brother of Col. Joseph Williams, of Surry county, N.C.) and Elizabeth (Williamson) Williams, and of Tyree and Mary Ann (Simpson) Harris, and a descendant of the Williams family mentioned in the sketch of Senator John Williams (q.v.). He practised law in Lexington, Henderson county, Tenn., and was a Whig representative from Tennessee in the 25th-27th and 31st-32d congresses, serving, 1837-43 and 1849-53, receiving no opposition in his election to the last two congresses. He was married, Dec. 9, 1819, to Jane Allison (born Nov. 11, 1801; died April 2, 1871) of Williamson county, Tenn. John Sharp Williams (q.v.) representative from Mississippi, 1803-1905, was his grandson. He died in Lexington, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1857.

WILLIAMS, Ephraim, soldier, was born in Newton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1715; son of Col. Ephraim Williams (1691-1754); grandson of Isaac Williams (1638-1708), and great-grandson of Robert Williams. He was a sailor by trade, but in 1740, at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, joined the American army and served in Canada, attaining the rank of captain. In 1750 he erected Fort Massachusetts, on a tract of land granted him by the crown, and in 1751 he was appointed commander of the forts in the Hoosac Valley. In 1755 he commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops to take part in the expedition against Crown Point under Sir William Johnson, and while making a reconnaissance of Baron Dieskau's force he was surprised by the enemy, and mortally wounded. His brother Thomas (1718-1775) was a surgeon in the army,

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in the invasion of Canada; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and on the close of the campaign

practised medicine in Deerfield, Mass. Ephraim bequeathed his property to found a free school at Williamstown, Mass., and in 1785 a school building (now known as West college) was erected. In 1793 the state of Massachusetts granted the school a charter as Williams college, and donated \$4,000 for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus. Ephraim Williams died near Lake George, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1755.

WILLIAMS, George Henry, cabinet officer, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N.Y., March 23, 1823; son of Taber D. and Lydia (Goodrich) Williams; grandson of Edward R. Williams of New London, Conn., and maternal great-grandson of Foster of Lenox, Mass. He attended an academy in Onondaga county; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and established himself in practice in Iowa. He was married in 1850 to Kate, daughter of Gen. VerPlanck Van Antwerp of Iowa, who died in 1862; and he was married secondly to Mrs. Kate George, daughter of Ross B. Hughes of Iowa. He was judge of the first judicial district of Iowa, 1847-52; was presidential elector in 1854; was appointed chief justice of the territory of Oregon by President Pierce in 1853, and declined a reappointment by President Buchanan in 1857. He was a member of the Oregon constitutional convention of 1858; was elected U.S. senator on the Union Republican ticket in 1865, and served till 1871. He was a member of the joint high commission that in 1871 arranged the treaty for the adjustment of difficulties between the United States and England, growing out of the Alabama claims. He served by appointment from President Grant as attorney-general of the United States, in 1871-75. He engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D.C., 1875-81, and subsequently in Portland, Oregon, where he was mayor of the city, 1892-1905, and on Dec. 1, 1873, was nominated by President Grant, chief-justice of the U.S. supreme court, but his nomination was at his own instance withdrawn by the President.

WILLIAMS, George Huntington, geologist, was born in Utica, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1856. He was graduated from Amherst in 1878; studied in Brunswick and Gottingen, Germany, and under



Rosenbusch in Heidelberg. He was associate professor of inorganic geology at Johns Hopkins university, 1885-92 and professor, 1892-94. He made investigations of the geology of Maryland and was employed by the U.S. geological survey to examine the crystalline rocks of Maryland. He was editor-in-chief of "Maryland: Its Resources, Industries and Institutions" issued by the World's Fair commission in 1893; edited the department of mineralogy and petrography of the "Standard Dictionary" and is the author of many papers on geological subjects, including: *Elements of Crystallography for Students in Chemistry, Physics and Mineralogy* (1890) and *Volcanic Rocks of Eastern North America* (1894.) He also prepared the "Baltimore Atlas Sheet for the Geologic Atlas of the United States." He was a member of the international jury of awards, department of mines and mining, in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893; a corresponding member of the Geological society of London, a member of the French Mineralogical society, and vice-president of the Geological Society of America. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Heidelberg in 1892. In 1896 his widow presented the Johns Hopkins university with his valuable library and collection of minerals. He died in Utica, N.Y., July 12, 1894.

WILLIAMS, Gershom Mott, first bishop of Marquette, and 181st in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, Feb. 11, 1857; son of Gen. Thomas and Mary Neosho (Bailey) Williams; grandson of Gen. John R. and Mary (Mott) Williams, and of Capt. Joseph and Mary (Read) Bailey, and a descendant of Maj. Gershom Mott, of the Continental army, Col. John Read of Massachusetts colony, and of Peregrine White. He was graduate from Newburgh academy, in 1871; engaged in the mercantile business, 1873-74; attended Cornell University, 1875-77, and studied law, 1877-79, and was married, February, 1879, to Eliza Bradish, daughter of William Shepherd and Susan Dayton (Ogden) Biddle of Grosse Isle, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, but abandoned the law, studied theology and was admitted to the diaconate in December, 1880, and advanced to the priesthood in 1882. He was rector at Detroit and *locum tenens* at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, 1880-89; was dean of All Saints' cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis., 1889-91; rector of St. Paul's, Marquette, and archdeacon of Northern Michigan, 1891-95; deputy from Michigan to the General Convention, 1892, and from Northern Michigan, 1895; chaplain in the national guard of Michigan, and was elected bishop of the newly organized diocese of Marquette in November, 1895. He was consecrated in Grace Church, Detroit, May 1, 1896, by Bishops

Tuttle, Worthington and Davies, assisted by Bishops Quintard, McLaren and Brooke and Bishop Sweetman of Toronto. He was elected a member of the Buffalo Historical society in 1889, and received the honorary degree of A.M., 1889, and that of D.D., 1895, from Hobart.

WILLIAMS, James Douglas, governor of Indiana, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1808. His parents came from Europe, settled in Ohio and removed to Wheatland, Knox county, Ind., in 1818, where his father died in 1823. James was obliged to support the family, and consequently received a limited education, being almost entirely self taught. He was married in 1831 to Nancy Huffman, and engaged in farming. He was justice of the peace for Harrison township, Knox county, a representative in the state legislature, 1843, 1847, 1851, 1856 and 1868, and served in the state senate, 1858, 1862 and 1870. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Baltimore in 1872; was the Democratic nominee for U.S. senator from Indiana in 1873, when Oliver P. Morton was elected; was elected a representative in the 44th congress in 1874, serving, 1875-76, and on Dec. 6, 1876, he resigned, having been elected governor of Indiana, serving, 1879-80. He was one of the incorporators and president of the state board of agriculture. Governor Williams died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1880.

WILLIAMS, Jared Warner, senator, was born in West Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 22, 1796. He was graduated from Brown university in 1818, and established himself in the practice of law in 1822 at Lancaster, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1830-31 and 1835-36; state senator, 1832-34, and president of the senate in 1834. He was a Democratic representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1839-41; governor of New Hampshire, 1847-49, and was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Atherton, serving from Dec. 12, 1853, to March 3, 1855. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1834 and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1852. He died in Lancaster, N.H., Sept. 29, 1864.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch, author, was born at Sterling, Ill., Aug. 17, 1871; son of Meade Creighton and Elizabeth (Riddle) Williams; grandson of Jesse Lynch and Susan (Creighton) Williams, and of David Hunter and Elizabeth (Brown) Riddle, and a descendant of David Meade of Virginia, who, with his brother, Richard Kidder Meade of Washington's staff, are said to have been the originals of Thackeray's "Virginians." He was graduated from Princeton university, A.B., 1892, A.M., 1895; was married, June 1, 1898, to Alice, daughter of Henry B. and Elizabeth (Onderdonk) Laidlaw of New

York city, and is the author of ; *Princeton Stories* (1895) ; *History of Princeton University* in collaboration with John DeWitt (1898) ; *The Stolen Story and Other Newspaper Stories* (1899) ; *The Adventures of a Freshman* (1899) ; *New York Sketches* (1902).

WILLIAMS, John, senator, was born in Surry county, N.C., Jan. 29, 1778; son of Col. Joseph and Rebecca (Lanier) Williams, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; grandson of Nathaniel Williams, and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hicks) Lanier, and a great-grandson of John Williams, the immigrant. His brother Lewis (q.v.) was a representative in congress, and his brothers Robert (q.v.) and Thomas L. (q.v.) were distinguished jurists. John Williams served as captain in the 6th U.S. infantry, April, 1799-June, 1800; studied law in Salisbury, N.C.; was admitted to the bar in 1803, and began practice near Knoxville, Tenn. He served as captain in the regular army in the war of 1812, and also as colonel of a regiment of East Tennessee mounted volunteers, which he had raised and which he successfully led into Florida against the Seminoles; was commissioned colonel of the 39th U.S. infantry, June 18, 1813, and subsequently served under General Jackson against the Creek Indians in Alabama, participating in the battle of Horse-Shoe Bend, March 27, 1813. He completed the unexpired term of U.S. Senator George W. Campbell, resigned, served, Dec. 4, 1815-March 3, 1823, and officiating as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was defeated for re-election in 1823 by Andrew Jackson, with whom he was in personal as well as political antagonism. He was chargé d'affaires to the Central American Federation by appointment from President John Quincy Adams, Dec. 29, 1825-Dec. 1, 1826; subsequently a state senator, and declined a justiceship in the supreme court of Tennessee. He was married to Melinda, daughter of James and Mary (Lawson) White. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1837.

WILLIAMS, John, fourth bishop of Connecticut, and 54th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1817. He attended Harvard college, 1831-33; was graduated from Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., in 1835; studied theology under Dr. Samuel Jarvis, and was admitted to the diaconate and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, in 1838. He was a tutor at Washington college and assistant at Christ church, Middletown, Conn., 1837-40, and rector of St. George's church, Schenectady, N.Y., 1840-48; being prominent among the proposed successors to Bishop B.T. Onderdonk of New York in 1845. He was president of Trinity college, and professor of history and literature, 1848-53. He was elected assistant bishop of Connecticut, and was con-

secrated Oct. 29, 1851, by Bishops Brownell, Hopkins and DeLancy, assisted by Bishops Eastburn, Henshaw, Chase and George Burgess. He was vice-chancellor of Trinity college, 1853-65; chancellor, 1865-99, and lecturer on history there, 1853-92. In 1854 the Berkeley Divinity school was founded at Middletown, Conn., and he was dean of the institution and principal instructor in doctrinal theology, history of the Reformation and prayer book, 1854-99. On the death of Bishop Brownell, in 1865, he succeeded to the diocese of Connecticut as its fourth bishop. He was appointed first lecturer on the Bishop Paddock foundation, at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1881, and delivered the first series of Bedell lectures at Gambier college, Ohio, the same year. In 1887, on the death of Bishop Horatio Potter, he became senior bishop of the American church, on the death of the Bishop of British Guiana, senior bishop of the entire Anglican communion in America, and on the death of Bishop Southgate, in 1894, senior bishop of the episcopate with the Archbishop of Canterbury as the acknowledged head. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union in 1847; by Trinity in 1849; Columbia in 1851, and Yale in 1883, and that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1870. He edited, with additional notes, an American edition of Bishop Harold Browne's *Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles* (1864), and is the author of *Ancient Hymns of Holy Church* (1845); *Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles* (1848); *Paddock Lectures on "The English Reformation"* (1881); *Bedell Lectures on "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ"* (1882); *Historical Sermons in the Seabury Centenary* (1885); *Studies on the Book of Acts* (1888). He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1899.

WILLIAMS, John Joseph, R.C. archbishop, was born in Boston, Mass., April 27, 1822; son of Michael and Ann (Egan) Williams. His father came from Ireland to Boston in 1818. He was educated at the Cathedral parochial school in Boston; was graduated from the College of Sulpicians, Montreal, Canada, 1841, and subsequently studied theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, France, where he was ordained to the priesthood, May 17, 1845, by Archbishop Auguste Affre. He was assistant in the Cathedral at Boston, 1845-55, and rector, 1855-57; vicar-general and rector of St. James's parish, Boston, 1857-66, and was appointed bishop of Tripoli, *i.p.i.*, and coadjutor-bishop with Bishop Fitzpatrick, but before his consecration, upon the death of the latter, succeeded by brief of appointment as bishop of Boston, and was consecrated as such, March 11, 1866, in St. James's church, by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Loughlin and Conroy. Bishop Williams attended the

Vatican council at Rome, Italy, 1870, and through his efforts the new see of Springfield, Mass., was erected in 1870, and that of Providence, R.I., in 1872. These dioceses, together with those of Portland, Maine, and Burlington, Vt., were included in a



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS,
BOSTON, MASS.

new ecclesiastical province, Feb. 12, 1875, Boston becoming the metropolitan see, and of which Bishop Williams was made archbishop, receiving the pallium from Archbishop McCloskey in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston May, 2,

1875. During his administration the Sulpician Theological seminary was founded in 1884, and also St. John's Ecclesiastical seminary. Archbishop Williams celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopate in May, 1891. In 1903, his diocese, second only to that of New York city, numbered 610,000 Roman Catholics, 485 priests, 201 churches, 61 parochial schools and many benevolent and educational institutions.

WILLIAMS, John Sharp, representative, was born in Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1854; son of Christopher Harris and Annie Louise (Sharp) Williams; grandson of Christopher H. (q.v.) and Jane (Allison) Williams and of John McKnitt and Sarah (Ridley) Sharp, and a descendant of John Williams, colonel of the 9th North Carolina line in the American Revolution. His father, who was colonel of the 27th Tennessee volunteers, C.S.A., was killed at Shiloh, and he removed with his mother's family to Yazoo county, Miss., and attended the Kentucky Military institute, the University of the South, University of Virginia and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and in Memphis; was licensed to practice in Shelby county, Tenn., in 1877; was married Oct. 2, 1877, to Elizabeth Dial, daughter of Robert Dickens and Julia (Fulton) Webb of Livingston, Ala., and in December, 1878 removed to Yazoo city, Miss., where he engaged in cotton planting and the practice of law. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in 1892, and was a Democratic representative in the 53d-57th congresses, 1895-1903, and re-elected to the 58th congress in 1902 for the term expiring in 1905.

WILLIAMS, John Stuart, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1820; son of Gen. Samuel L. Williams, a captain in the war of 1812; grandson of Raleigh Williams, a Revolutionary soldier, who migrated to Kentucky from Virginia, soon after the war. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised at Paris, Ky., 1840-45. He was commissioned captain of an independent company attached to the 6th infantry at the outbreak of the war with Mexico; was colonel of the 4th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, 1846-47, and gained the title of "Cerro Gordo Williams" by his distinguished bravery at Cerro Gordo. Returning to Paris, Ky., he resumed his law practice, and engaged in the breeding of fine stock. He was several times a delegate to Whig national conventions; was a representative in the state legislature, 1851-53; state senator in 1875; was defeated for governor in 1875; and was presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876. Although he opposed secession, in September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel and organized the famous 5th Kentucky, known as the "Ragamuffin Regiment," composed of hardy mountaineers, and a battalion of mounted riflemen from the Blue Grass district, at Prestonburg, East Kentucky, and threatened incursions into the central part of the state. Hearing of General Nelson's advance with a large force, he threw forward a detachment to cover his retreat, and after a well contested engagement, this detachment was forced from its position on Ivy Creek and retreated into Virginia. He was promoted brigadier-general in April, 1862, and in September, 1863, he assumed command of the Confederate forces in East Tennessee, composed of 1700 men and two batteries, and occupied a strong position on a ridge east of Blue Springs. On Oct. 10, 1863, he was attacked by a superior force, and was compelled to withdraw during the night to Leesburg, Va. He was relieved of his command at his own request, Nov. 4, 1863, and served during the remainder of the war with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with whom he surrendered. He was elected a U.S. senator from Kentucky on the Democratic ticket in 1879, and served till 1885, when he returned to Kentucky and engaged in farming at Mt. Sterling and in promoting railroads. He died near Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 17, 1898.

WILLIAMS, Jonathan, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1750; son of Jonathan Williams, the patriot. After receiving a good education he obtained employment in his father's counting house in Boston, and made several voyages on merchant ships to Europe and the West Indies, and in 1773, while in England, was entrusted with despatches from his kinsman, Ben-

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jamin Franklin, to congress. He was secretary to Franklin during the latter's residence in France as U.S. minister, 1779-85, and served as U.S. commercial agent, 1777-85. He was married in 1779 to Marianne, daughter of William Alexander of Edinburgh, Scotland. He returned to the United States with Franklin in 1785; settled near Philadelphia, Pa.; studied law, and was judge of the court of 'common pleas of Philadelphia for several years. He took part in quelling the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania; was appointed major of the 2d regiment of artillerists and engineers, U.S.A., Feb. 6, 1801; inspector of fortifications, Dec. 4, 1801, and took command at West Point. He was the first superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1802-03, and on June 20, 1803, resigned from the army, pending the settlement of a point of rank, returning to service as chief-engineer, April 19, 1805. No permanent superintendent of the Military academy having been appointed, the command devolved upon him as the senior officer of the corps of engineers, present for duty. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, April 19, 1805; and planned and constructed forts Columbus, Clinton and Castle William, N.Y. harbor. His claim to the command of the latter fort in 1812 being refused by the secretary of war, he resigned his commission, July 31, 1812. He was immediately appointed brigadier-general of the state militia of New York; returned to Philadelphia, and was elected a representative in the 14th congress in 1814, but died without taking his seat. He was vice-president and corresponding secretary of the American Philosophical society for several years, and is the author of: *Use of the Thermometer in Navigation* (1799); and translations of "Elements of Fortifications" (1801); and Kosciusko's *Manœuvres for Horse Artillery* (1808). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1815.

WILLIAMS, Joseph Lanier, representative, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1807; son of Senator John (q.v.) and Melinda (White) Williams. He was educated at East Tennessee university and West Point (resigning from West Point on account of eye sight) and read law with his father in Knoxville, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Knoxville, and adjacent counties. He was a Whig representative from Tennessee in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837-43, receiving no opposition in his reelection to the 26th congress. He was married, (while in congress) to his first cousin, Melinda, daughter of Robert (q.v.) and Rebecca (Smith) Williams of Raleigh, N.C. He was clerk of the supreme court of the United States at Washington, and was afterward appointed associate judge of the U.S. court for the Territory of Dakota. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1865.

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WILLIAMS, Lewis, representative, was born near Shallow Ford, Surry county, N.C., Feb. 1, 1786; son of Col. Joseph and Rebecca (Lanier) Williams, and twin brother of Thomas Lanier Williams (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1812, meanwhile serving as tutor in the university, 1810-12. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1813-14, and a representative from North Carolina in the 14th-27th congresses, serving from Dec. 4, 1815, until his death, and officiating for fifteen years as chairman of the committee on claims. In recognition of his extended congressional service, he received the title of "the father of the house." There is a memorial stone to his memory in the Congressional cemetery, but he is buried at Panther Creek, Surry county, N.C. He was never married. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1842.

WILLIAMS, Marmaduke, jurist, was born in Caswell county, N.C., April 6, 1774; son of Nathaniel (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Williamson) Williams of Rockingham county, N.C. He received a good education, became a lawyer, and made his first appearance in public life in 1802, when he represented for one term the county of Caswell in the North Carolina state senate. He succeeded his brother, Robert Williams (q.v.) as representative in congress, and was twice re-elected, serving throughout the 8th, 9th and 10th congresses, from Oct. 17, 1803, to March 3, 1809. In 1810 he left North Carolina and located in Huntsville, Madison county, then in the Mississippi Territory. In 1818, two years after the first settlement of "The Falls of the Black Warrior" (Tuscaloosa), Ala., he removed there and in the spring of 1819 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama from Tuscaloosa county. He was an active and useful member of the convention, and was the first member to move the expediency of the formation of a constitution and state government for Alabama. At the first state election under the constitution he was defeated for governor of the state by William W. Bibb, then the territorial governor. He rendered conspicuous service in the Alabama legislature, of which he was a member in the sessions of 1821, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1837, 1838, 1839. He was secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, from its incorporation in 1821 to 1840; and was judge of the Tuscaloosa county court, 1833-42. In 1826 he served as commissioner to adjust the unsettled territorial accounts with Mississippi. On Dec. 25, 1798, he married Mrs. Agnes Payne Harris (first cousin to Dolly Payne Madison) daughter of Robert and Anne (Burton) Payne, of Pittsylvania county, Va. She died Aug. 28, 1850, and husband and wife are buried in Tuscaloosa

Thomas M. Owen (q.v.) of Montgomery Ala., is a grandson. Judge Marmaduke Williams died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 29, 1850.

WILLIAMS, Nathaniel, lawyer and planter, was born in Virginia, Oct. 5, 1741; son of Nathaniel Williams, and grandson of John Williams, a wealthy Welch emigrant to Hanover county, Va., about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Removing from Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, he located in Guilford county, N.C., in that part which subsequently (1785) became Rockingham county. He was a lawyer by profession, as were also his brothers, Col. John and Robert Williams; another brother being Col. Joseph Williams, a Revolutionary soldier, and a distinguished and public spirited resident of Surry county, N.C. He attained some local distinction in his profession, and was a leader in county affairs. He was chosen one of the delegates from Guilford county to the meeting of the Provincial congress at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775. This was the third meeting of an assembly of the people in North Carolina opposed to the Royal government. In the same body were his brothers Col. John Williams (of Orange county), and Col. Joseph Williams (of Surry county), and also his first cousins Judge John Williams (of Granville county), and Thomas Henderson (of Guilford county). His voice was always raised in behalf of the rights of the people of the colony, and he supported earnestly all proposed measures of defence and relief. Throughout the entire struggle he remained unflinchingly loyal, and living in a part of the state over-run by hostile bands, he encouraged the weak and gave aid to the needy. After the close of the war he continued in the practice of his profession. His wife, Mary Ann Williamson (born Jan. 3, 1745), was the sister of Elizabeth Williamson, wife of Col. John Williams, his brother, of Orange county. Gov. Robert and Hon. Marmaduke Williams (q.v.) were his sons. The Williams family, of which Nathaniel Williams is a representative, has been prominent in all parts of the South for generations. In addition to those of the name herein referred to, see *supra* for the following lineal descendants of the original emigrant, John Williams; James R. and Joseph W. Chalmers; Baylis John Earle, and Harriet Harrison, wife of Samuel Earle; James T. and Thomas P. Harrison; John S., Leonard, Richard and William Henderson; Thomas M. Owen, Richmond Pearson and Hoke Smith, in addition to others mentioned *passim*. Nathaniel Williams was accidentally drowned on his return home from the "Circuit," while attempting to ford a swollen stream, Jan. 25, 1805.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, soldier, was born in Prince George county, Md., March 1, 1749. He was left an orphan in 1761; worked in the county

clerk's office at Frederick and later in Baltimore, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, was appointed a lieutenant in Price's rifle corps of Frederick county. He marched to Boston, where he became captain of the corps. He was promoted major of a regiment of Maryland and Virginia rifles, and took part in the capture of Fort Washington, where he was wounded, Nov. 16, 1776, and taken prisoner to New York, being released on parole. He was, however, suspected of a private correspondence with General Washington and was confined for fifteen months, suffering great indignities. In 1778 he was exchanged and commanded the 6th Maryland regiment; was deputy adjutant-general of the army under Gen. Horatio Gates; took part in the battle of Camden; was appointed adjutant-general under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and commanded the rear guard in Greene's celebrated retreat. He led a charge at the battle of Eutaw that gained the field for the Patriots; was brevetted brigadier-general, and at the close of the war he settled in Baltimore, where he was collector of the port, under appointment by the governor, and under the Federal constitution. He was treasurer of the Order of the Cincinnati, 1783-94. He died in Woodstock, Va., July 16, 1794.

WILLIAMS, Reuel, senator, was born in Hallowell, Maine, June 2, 1783; son of Capt. Seth and Zilpha (Ingraham) Williams; grandson of Seth and Susanna (Forbes) Williams and of Jeremiah and Abigail (Hartwell) Ingraham, and a descendant of Richard Williams, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, as early as 1637 and settled in Taunton, Mass. His parents removed from Easton, Mass., in 1779, to Hallowell, Maine, where he attended the common schools and Hallowell academy; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1802, being nonage, and commenced practice with Judge Bridge in Augusta, Maine. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822-26 and 1829; a state senator, 1826-28; commissioner of public buildings, 1831; a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket, 1836, and was elected as a Democrat, U.S. senator from Maine to complete the unexpired term of Ether Shepley, resigned, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to February, 1842, when he in turn resigned and was succeeded by John Fairfield. Senator Williams was prominent in the projection of the railroad between Augusta and Boston, serving as president of the road, 1847-51, and as its chief manager for several subsequent years, and as a commissioner to Washington, D.C., in charge of the defences of Maine, in November, 1861, obtained an order from the secretary of war that the fortifications at the mouth of the Penobscot be called Fort Popham in honor of the first colony established on the shores of New England

by one George Popham. He was married, Nov. 9, 1827, to Sarah Lowell, daughter of Judge Daniel Cony of Augusta, Me., and their son, Joseph Hartwell Williams (1814-1896) was acting governor of Maine, 1857-58, and the author of "A Brief Study in Genealogy" (1885). Senator Williams received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard, 1815, and A.M. and LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1820 and 1865, respectively, also serving as a trustee of the latter university, 1822-60. He died in Augusta, Maine, July 25, 1862.

WILLIAMS, Robert, governor of Mississippi Territory, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1768; son of Nathaniel (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Williamson) Williams. Removing with his parents to North Carolina, he read law and entered upon the practice in Rockingham county. He was a member of the state senate, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, and a representative in the 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1797-1802. On July 12, 1803, he was, with Thomas Rodney of Delaware, commissioned to ascertain the rights of persons claiming lands in the Mississippi Territory lying west of the Pearl river, and he performed his part of the labors of the commission with fidelity and skill. When a successor to William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi Territory, became necessary, President Jefferson, who was the strong personal friend of Mr. Williams, appointed the latter to the position. Mr. Williams was an ardent Republican of those times, and stoutly supported the politics of Mr. Jefferson. His commissions bear date, March 1, 1805, and March 14, 1808. His successor, David Holmes, was commissioned, March 7, 1809. After the resignation of Governor Williams he resided in Mississippi and North Carolina, but finally in Ouachita, La. He is buried on his plantation near Monroe, La., and a tombstone marks his resting place. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Joseph Winston, of North Carolina, by whom he had one child, Eliza Winston Williams. He died in Ouachita, La., Jan. 25, 1836.

WILLIAMS, Robert, jurist, was born near Shallow Ford, Surry county, N.C., July 12, 1773; brother of Senator John Williams (q.v.). He was a student at the University of North Carolina, adjutant general of the state; a representative from North Carolina in the 5th, 6th, and 7th congresses, 1797-1803, and he made the only perfect collection extant of the acts of the general assembly from 1776. He was a trustee and treasurer of the University of North Carolina until 1803; land commissioner for territory of Mississippi, 1863-05; territorial governor of Mississippi, 1805-09; removed to Tennessee and subsequently to Louisiana, where he died about 1820. His wife was Rebecca Smith, of Granville county, N.C.

WILLIAMS, Roger, founder of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1599. No allusion to his parents has been found in any historical writings. He removed to London, where he obtained employment as a reporter and attracted the attention of the eminent lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who sent him in 1621 to Sutton's Hospital (now Charter House), and later to Pembroke college, Cambridge (according to some authorities to the University of Oxford), where he was graduated, B.A., 1627. He studied law, and later theology, and was admitted to orders in the Church of England, assuming charge of a parish. To escape the tyranny of Bishop William Laud of London, he embarked for America with his wife, Mary, in the ship *Lyon*, arriving at Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1631. He succeeded the Rev. Francis Higginson (q.v.), as teacher in the church at Salem, Mass., April 12, 1631, but owing to his having been called by the church contrary to the advice of the magistrates, severed his connection "for the sake of peace" in the following August, and was established in Plymouth, Mass., as assistant to the Rev. Ralph Smith, working also among the Indians, whose language he acquired. He returned to Salem in 1633 as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Skelton, whom he succeeded as minister of the church. His publicly stated opinion that "a magistrate ought not to tender an oath to an unregenerated man" led to a trial before the court of Massachusetts in April, 1635, by which he was convicted. This action led to four further accusations, viz.: that the colonists did not hold their land "by patent from the king," but that it was rightly the property of the natives; that it was "not lawful to call a wicked person to swear or to pray, as being actions of God's worship;" nor "to hear any of the ministers of the parish assemblies in England," and finally that the civil magistrates' power extended only "to the bodies, and goods, and outward state of man." A second trial followed in July, by which, together with his church, he was given time to reconsider his opinions until the next session of the court. Meanwhile a violent controversy had been going on, and at his final trial Williams was sentenced on Oct. 8, 1635, to leave the colony within six weeks, but failed to comply, and in January, 1636, a vessel was sent to Salem under Captain Underhill, who was ordered to seize him and take him back to England. Williams, however, escaped, and after a tedious journey settled first at Seekonk (now Rehoboth) Mass., where he built a cabin on ground obtained from the Indian Massasoit. In the following June, with five companions, he commenced a settlement on the banks of the Mooshausick river, R.I., naming the place Providence, out of gratitude for his deliverance. Here, having purchased land from

the Indians, he formed a colony upon the principle of "entire liberty of conscience," and in 1639 founded the religious organization afterward known as the First Baptist church of Providence, but with which he soon severed his own connection, believing baptism unavailing unless administered by an apostle; he continued, however, to preach the Gospel. Upon the claim of the Massachusetts authorities to the new settlement in Rhode Island, he visited England in 1643, returning the next year with the charter of Rhode Island, dated, March 14, 1644. He was influential in securing peace between the Narragansetts and Mobegans in 1645; declined the office of deputy-president of the colony, 1649; visited England a second time, 1651-54, and upon his return was made president or governor of the colony, which position he held until 1658. He served as an assistant of Gov. Benedict Arnold under Rhode Island's new charter, 1663 (which charter was unchanged until 1842); was a commissioner to settle the eastern boundary question, 1663; and subsequently held various public offices: being commissioned captain of militia in King Philip's war, although his advanced age prevented his active service on the field. His extensive bibliography, published almost entirely in London, includes: *A Key into the Language of America* (1643); *Mr. Cotton's Letter ** Examined and Answered* (1644); *The Bloody Tenant of Persecution for Cause of Conscience* (1644); *Queries of Highest Consideration* (1644); *The Bloody Tenant yet more Bloody* (1652); *Hireling Ministry None of Christ's* (1652); *Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health* (1652), and *George Fox digg'd out of his Burrows*, being his famous debate with the Quakers, Boston (1676).



See: Tyler's "History of American Literature and Williams' biography written by J. D. Knowles (1834); by William Gannell (1845); by Romeo Elton (1852), and by Henry M. Dexter (1876). The precise date of his death, which probably occurred at Providence, is not known, but it must have been early in 1683. His name is perpetuated in Roger Williams park, Providence, R.I., a part of his original estate, which was bequeathed to the city by his direct descendant, Betsey Williams,

on condition that the descendants of Roger Williams should be allowed sepulture in the old family burying ground; and a monument of Roger Williams, also a condition of the will, was dedicated, Oct. 16, 1877. Another monument was erected on Prospect Hill, Providence, through the will of his descendant, Stephen Kandall.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Wells, sinologue, was born in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1812; son of Col. William (1787-1850) and Sophia (Wells) Williams; grandson of Deacon Thomas and Susanna (Dana) Williams, who removed to New Hartford, N.Y., 1790, and of Samuel and Dolly (Prentice) Wells, and a descendant of Robert Williams, who came from Norwich, England, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1637. His father was a publisher of the *Utica Patriot and Patrol*, 1810-24; *The Elicitor*, a weekly, 1830, and wrote "Light on Masonry" (1829). He also served in the war of 1812 and subsequently became a colonel in the Utica militia. S. Wells Williams learned printing in his father's office; attended Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., 1831-33, and in the latter year, under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., went to Canton, China, where he printed and edited the *Chinese Repository*, 1833-51; removing to Macao in 1835 to finish the printing of Dr. W. H. Medhurst's Hokkefn dictionary. He also printed and contributed to Dr. Bridgman's "Chinese Chrestomathy," 1837-38, and having learned the Japanese language translated the books of Genesis and Matthew into that tongue. While residing in Macao, he published: *Easy Lessons in Chinese* (1842); *English and Chinese Vocabulary in the Court Dialect* (1844); *Chinese Topography* (1844), and *Chinese Commercial Guide* (1844). He returned to the United States in 1845; was married, Nov. 25, 1847, to Sarah, daughter of Major John and Catherine (Bailey) Walworth of Plattsburgh, N.Y., and until 1848 was engaged in lecturing on China throughout the country, in this manner obtaining sufficient funds for purchasing a full font of Chinese type. He returned to China in 1848, and until 1856 in addition to his charge of the mission press at Canton, was engaged upon his *Tonic Dictionary of Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect*, with the exception of his service as interpreter to Commodore Perry in Japan, 1853-54. He also served as secretary and interpreter to the United States legation in China, 1855-76, frequently officiating as *chargé d'affaires*. He was influential in arranging the treaty of Tientsin, 1858; visited America, 1861-52, and subsequently designed and erected at his personal expense the U.S. legation buildings at Peking. He made his final return to America, 1876, and in the following year was called to fill the especially created chair of Chinese language and literature at Yale, which he con-

tinued to hold until his death, the chair being then discontinued. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1877 and that of LL.D. from Union in 1848, and served as president of the American Bible and Oriental societies. His son, Frederick Wells Williams, A.B., Yale, 1879, professor of modern Oriental history at Yale, 1890, is the author of "Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams, LL.D." (1888), and of contributions on Chinese and Russian questions to scientific periodicals. Dr. Williams published, in addition to the work already mentioned, *The Middle Kingdom*, lectures (2 vols., 1848) revised in collaboration with his son, 1883. The historical portion of this was brought down to date by the latter with the title *The History of China* (1897). His most important literary and scholarly work, the labor of twelve years, was the *Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (Shanghai, 1874). He died in New Haven, Feb. 16, 1884.

WILLIAMS, Seth, soldier, was born in Augusta, Maine, March 23, 1822; son of Judge Daniel and Mary (Sawtelle) Williams; grandson of Capt. Seth and Zilpha (Ingraham) Williams and a descendant of Richard Williams, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled at Taunton, Mass., as early as 1637. Judge Williams served as state treasurer, 1837-40, and as judge of probate, 1848-55. Seth Williams was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, July 1, 1842; served in garrison in Rhode Island, New York and Maine, 1842-45, being promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, Aug. 31, 1844; was engaged in the military occupation of Texas, 1845, and served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Patterson in the war with Mexico, participating in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1st artillery, March 3, 1847; brevetted captain for Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847; was in garrison in Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1848-50; served as adjutant at the Military academy, 1850-53, being brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, Aug. 16, 1853, and served in the latter capacity in the eastern division at Troy, N.Y.; in the adjutant-general's office, Washington, D.C., and in the departments of the west and the Ohio, 1853-61. He was brevetted major of staff and assistant adjutant-general, May 11, 1861; promoted to the same rank, Aug. 3, 1861, and served on the staff of General McClellan, 1861-62, being commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 23, 1861. He was inspector-general of the adjutant-general's department, 1862-64, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff and assistant adjutant-general, July 17, 1863; brevetted colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; served as acting inspector-general on the

staff of the general-in-chief, March 10, 1864-Feb. 9, 1866, being present during the entire Richmond campaign, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Aug. 1, 1864, for "highly meritorious and faithful services in the field, on the several campaigns from Gettysburg, Pa., to Petersburg, Va. He was also brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee," and major-general, U.S.A., on the same day, for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion." General Williams served as adjutant-general of the military division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9 to March 1, 1866. He never married. He died in Boston, Mass., March 23, 1866.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, representative, was born in Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 28, 1806; son of Robert and Agnes (Singer) Williams, and grandson of Robert and Esther (Meek) Williams of Cecil county, Md. He was graduated at Dickinson college, A.B., 1825, A. M., 1828, and was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1828. He practised in Greensburg, 1828-31, and was married in 1831 to Sarah Donaldson, daughter of Dr. William and Ann (Donaldson) Reynolds of Wilmington, Del. He settled in Pittsburg, Pa., in the practice of law in 1832. He was a state senator, 1838-41; the candidate of the Whig members of the Pennsylvania legislature for U.S. senator in 1853; a delegate from the state-at-large to the Republican National convention of 1856, serving as a member of the national executive committee; a representative in the state legislature, 1861-62; and a representative from the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania in the 38th, 39th, and 40th congresses, 1863-69; while in congress he served continuously on the committee on the judiciary, and was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was an orator of national repute and his orations: *The Negro in American Politics* (1860); *The Restoration of the Union* (1864); *The Reconstruction Policy of President Johnson* (1866), and *Abraham Lincoln* (1865) were published and extensively circulated. He is also the author of the song: *Hurrah for the Union Flag* (1861). He died in Allegheny City, Pa., June 6, 1873.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, soldier, was born in New York state in 1815. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1837; commissioned 2d lieutenant, July 1; served in the Florida war; was assistant professor of mathematics at the Military academy, 1840-41, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1840. He was aide-de-camp to General Scott, 1844-50; participated in the war with Mexico, being brevetted captain for Contreras and Cherubusco, and major for Chapul-

tepec, and was promoted captain, Sept. 12, 1850. He was engaged in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57, was promoted major, May 14, 1861, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861. He relieved General Mansfield at Hattaras inlet on Oct. 13, 1861; commanded a brigade in Butler's army in Louisiana in 1862, and after the fall of New Orleans, Butler sent him, on May 8, 1862, with 1400 men to Baton Rouge, which he occupied. On May 18, he demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, and on May 15 raised the siege and returned to Baton Rouge. On June 20, 1862, re-entranced, he once more proceeded to Vicksburg, and on this expedition attempted to alter the course of the Mississippi river from in front of Vicksburg by digging a canal across a neck of land. The river, however, filled faster than the canal was excavated, and on July 26, three-fourths of his 3200 men being incapacitated by overwork, malaria, scurvy and privation, he abandoned his canal and again returned to Baton Rouge. He was followed by General Breckinridge, with 6000 men and on Aug. 5, 1862, was attacked by this superior force. He was without intrenchments, and his lines were at first roughly handled; but owing largely to his personal bravery his troops regained their position and the attacking party was repulsed. He was killed while leading a charge at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.

WILLIAMS, Thomas Lanier, jurist, was born in Surry county, N.C., Feb. 1, 1786; son of Col. Joseph and Rebecca (Lanier) Williams, and twin brother of Lewis Williams (q.v.). He removed with his brother John (q.v.) to Knoxville, Tenn., was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1812; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practised in Knoxville, Tenn. He was a representative in the state legislature, a state senator, and judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was married to Mary Lawson, daughter of Charles and Margaret (White) McClung of Knoxville, Tenn., the latter being the daughter of James White (q.v.). He served as chancellor of the state corporate courts of equity jurisdiction, 1836-52. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1856.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, signer, was born in Lebanon, Conn., April 18, 1731; son of the Rev. Solomon Williams (1700-76) of Lebanon. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754; studied theology under his father, 1751-52, and in 1755 joined the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers under Col. Ephraim Williams (q.v.) in the invasion of Canada. He was married to Mary, daughter of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. He was town clerk of Lebanon, Conn., 1756-1801; a representative in the assembly for over fifty years; colonel of the 12th regiment of militia,

1773-76, and a delegate to the Continental congress, being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was a member of the committee of safety; and expended most of his valuable property on the patriot cause. He was an assistant or councillor, 1780-1804; judge of the county court of Wyndham and probate judge for forty years, and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1787. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1753. He died in Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 2, 1811.

WILLIAMSON, Benjamin, jurist, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., May 16, 1808; son of Chancellor Isaac Halstead Williamson (q.v.) and his wife Anne Crossdale (Jouet) Williamson. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830; studied law under his father and Chancellor Halstead, was admitted to the bar, 1830, and began practice in Elizabeth, N.J. He was made counsellor in 1833; served as prosecutor of the pleas for Essex county, N.J., 1848-52, and as chancellor of the state, 1852-60, after which he resumed the practice of law. He was married to Elizabeth, sister of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Beasley, at one time provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and formerly rector of St. John's church, Elizabeth, and Maria (Williamson) Beasley. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in 1860; a commissioner from New Jersey to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., 1861, and in 1863 was defeated as the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator. As a corporation lawyer he had no superior in New Jersey. He was trustee or director in numerous institutions and corporations. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1857. He died in Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 2, 1892.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, delegate, was born in West Nottingham, Pa., Dec. 5, 1735; son of Joseph and Mary (Davison) Williamson. He was graduated from the college, academy and charitable school of Philadelphia, A.B., 1758, A.M., 1761; was a tutor there, 1756-59; studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, but abandoned it for theology. He was licensed to preach in 1759, and later admitted to the presbytery of Philadelphia, but was never ordained. He was professor of mathematics at the College of Philadelphia, 1761-63; went to the West Indies to procure aid for the Newark (Del.) academy in 1772, and visited England in 1773. In 1774 he was examined by the privy council on the subject of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor; traveled on the continent, 1774-76; and in 1777 engaged in mercantile pursuits with a younger brother in the south, eventually settling in

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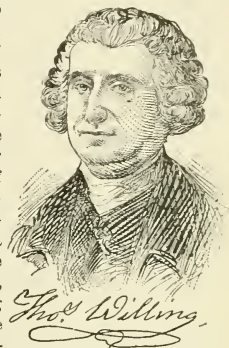
Edenton, N.C., where he also practised medicine. He was medical director-general of the North Carolina militia, 1779-82; a member of the house of commons in 1782; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782-85 and 1787-88; a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and a signer of the instrument, Sept. 17, 1786; a member of the North Carolina ratification convention of Nov. 21, 1788, and a representative from North Carolina in the 2d congress, 1791-93. On March 2, 1793, he removed to New York city, where he was married to Maria, daughter of Charles Ward of Apthorpe, N.Y. He was a member of the American Philosophical society in 1768; was associated with DeWitt Clinton in organizing the Literary and Philosophical society of New York in 1814; and contributed frequently to the *Transactions* of learned societies in Europe and the United States. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Utrecht in 1772 and that of LL.D. by the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1787. He is the author of: *Paper Currency* (1786); *Discourse on the Benefits of Civil History* (1810); *Observations on the Climate of America* (1811); *History of North Carolina* (1812). He died in New York city, May 22, 1819.

WILLIAMSON, Isaac Halsted, governor of New Jersey, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Sept. 27, 1768; son of Gen. Matthias (d. Jan. 10, 1734-5) and Susannah (Halsted) Williamson; grandson of William and Margaret (De Harte) Williamson, and of Capt. Matthias De Harte. He received a liberal education, studied law with his elder brother Matthias, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1791, and as counsellor in 1796, and practised in Elizabethtown, N. J. He was married, Aug. 6, 1808, to Anne Crossdale, daughter of the Rev. Cavalier and Mary (Hampton) Jouet, and had two sons, Benjamin Williamson, chancellor (q.v.), and Isaac Halsted Williamson, Jr. Isaac H. Williamson, Sr., was a representative in the state legislature, 1816-17, resigning in February of the latter year to become governor and chancellor of the state, which office he held until 1829, when he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the state council, 1831-32; mayor of the borough, 1830-33; declined re-election as governor of the state, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention at Trenton, N.J., May 14, 1844, serving as president of the same. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1839. He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., July 10, 1844.

WILLING, Thomas, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1731. He studied law in the Temple and became the business partner of Robert Morris, delegate (q.v.). He was a mem-

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ber of the common council of Philadelphia in 1755; an associate-justice of the city court, 1759-61; an alderman in 1761; mayor in 1763, and an associate-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1767-74. He was vigorously opposed to the Stamp Act, openly favored the confederation of the colonies, and was personally active in arranging for a Continental congress. He served as a member of the committee of safety; was president of the Provincial congress, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775-76, succeeding Joseph Galloway. He was one of the conservative delegates to the Continental congress,



where he considered the adoption of the Declaration of Independence to be too radical a step, and during the British occupation of Philadelphia tried to bring about peace without independence. During the Revolution, he furnished the army and navy supplies and in the crisis of 1780 he subscribed £5,000 to enable the Americans to continue the war. When the Bank of North America was formed in 1781, Willing was elected president, and continued in office until 1792, when he resigned, having accepted the previous year the presidency of the Bank of the United States, the national bank, instituted by Alexander Hamilton. Thomas Willing died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1821.

WILLIS, Bailey, geologist, was born at Idlewild-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., May 31, 1857; son of Nathaniel P. (q.v.) and Cornelia (Grinnell) Willis. After his father's death he removed with his mother, in 1867, to Cambridge, Mass., where he attended a private school; was graduated from the Oberrealschule, Ludwigsburg, Germany, in 1874, and from the Columbia School of Mines, M.E., 1878, C.E., 1879. Under appointment on the U.S. geological survey, 1879, he served as special agent of iron ores of the Tenth U.S. census, 1879-81; was in charge of the western division of the Northern Transcontinental survey, 1881-84; served as geologist in the U.S. geological survey, 1884-89, as geologist in charge of the Appalachian division of the survey, 1889-93, and of the Cascade division, Washington, 1895-1900, and was editor of the *U.S. Geologic Atlas*, 1891-1903. He was married, March 5, 1882, to Altona H., daughter of Frank and Marion (Johnson) Grinnel of Yellow Springs, Ohio (who died April,

1895), and secondly, April 21, 1897, to Margaret D. daughter of Frank and May (Cole) Baker of Washington, D.C. He was assistant to the director of the U.S. geological survey, 1897-1902; became geologist in charge of areal and stratigraphic geology for the United States in 1900, and received from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in 1903, a grant for purposes of geological exploration in eastern Asia.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, poet, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1806; son of Nathaniel (born 1780) and Hannah (Parker) Willis; grandson of Nathaniel (born 1755) and Lucy (Douglas) Willis; great-grandson of Charles (born 1728) and Abigail (Belknap) Willis; and through Charles (born 1700), Nathaniel (born 1660), Nathaniel (born 1637), great-grandson of George (1692-1690) and Jane (Palfrey) Willis. George Willis came to New England about 1620; was a freeman in Cambridge, 1638, and a deputy in the general court of Massachusetts. Nathaniel Parker Willis removed with his parents to Boston, Mass., in 1812, where he attended the Latin school; prepared for college at Andover academy, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1827; writing occasional verses for magazines, while a student, and a series of scriptural poems under the pen name of "Roy" for his father's publication, *The Recorder*. He edited *The Legendary and The Token*, illustrated annuals published by S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), 1828-29; established in the latter year the *American Monthly Magazine* and conducted the same until its absorption in the *New York Mirror*, 1831, of which, with George P. Morris, he was associate editor and foreign correspondent, traveling in Europe and Asia Minor, and becoming an attaché to the U.S. legation at Paris. He was married, in 1837, to Mary, daughter of Gen. William Stace of Woolwich, England, with whom he returned to America, and made his home in Owego, N.Y. He revisited England in 1839 and 1844, and his wife having died in 1844, he was married secondly, Oct. 1, 1846, to Cornelia, daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Russell) Grinnell, and adopted daughter of Joseph Grinnell (q.v.), all of New Bedford, Mass. He subsequently resided at "Idlewild," Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. Their son, Bailey (q.v.) became a geologist of note. In 1847, the *Mirror* changed its title to the *Home Journal*, with which Mr. Willis continued his editorial connection, acting as its war correspondent at Washington, D.C., 1861. He edited and compiled: *Scenery of the United States and Canada* (London, 1840); *Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland* (1842); *A Life of Jenny Lind* (1851), and *Trenton Falls* (1851). Although much of his writing is of an evanescent character, his sprightliness and elegance of style, assure him a perma-

nent place in American literature. His bibliography includes: *Scripture Sketches* (1827); *Fugitive Poetry* (1829); *Melanie, and other Poems* (London, 1835; New York, 1837); *Pencillings by the Way* (London, 1835; New York, 1836); *Inklings of Adventure* (1836); The dramas, *Bianca Visconti* and *Tortosa, the Usurer* (1839); *Loiterings of Travel* (1839); *Al Abri* (1839), London, 1840); *Poems* (1843); *Lady Jane and other Poems* (1844); *Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil* (1845); *Rural Letters* (1849); *Life Here and There* (1850); *People Thave Met* (1850); *Hurrygraphs* (1851); *Fun Jottings* (1853); *A Health Trip to the Tropics* (1854); *Out Doors at Idlewild* (1854) *Famous Persons and Places* (1854), *The Rag Bag* (1855), and *Paul Fane*, a novel (1857). His biography appears in the "American Men of Letter Series" by Henry A. Beers, who also published "Selections" from his prose writings (1855). He died at "Idlewild," Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1867.

WILMARTH, Lemuel Everett, artist, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 11, 1835; son of Benoin and Fanny (Fuller) Wilmarth; grandson of Capt. Dan and Huldah Wilmarth and of Frederick and Sarah Fuller, and a descendant of Nathan Wilmarth, whose father came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He attended the common schools of Boston, Mass.; was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and while following his trade, studied drawing at the evening classes of the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts at Philadelphia. He also attended the evening classes of the National Academy of Design, New York city; the Royal Academy of Munich, 1859-63, and the École des Beaux Arts of Paris, 1864-67. He was instructor in drawing in the Brooklyn Academy of Fine Arts, 1867-70; professor in charge of the schools of the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1870-90, becoming an Associate in 1871, and an Academician in 1873. He organized the Art Student's league of New York (1876) and was its first professor. He was married, June 27, 1872, to Emma Belinda, daughter of William and Anne (Howard) Barrett of Essex, England, who died in 1895. Mr. Wilmarth's important canvases include: *The Last Hours of Captain Nathan Hale* (1866); *Playing two Games at the same Time* (1867); *The Home Missionary* (1869); *Another Candidate for Adoption* (1871); *Guess what I have brought You* (1873); *Left in Charge* (1874); *Ingratitude* (1875); *Fear of Courage* (1876); *A Plea for the Homeless* (1877); *The Pick of the Orchard* (1878); *The Winner Shall Wear the Crown* (1878); *Jack's Return* (1879); *From Sunny Italy*. He was a founder and editor of *The New Earth*.

WILMER, Joseph Pere Bell, second bishop of Louisiana, and 80th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Kent county, Md., Feb.

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11, 1812. He was graduated from Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1833, and at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, and was admitted to the diaconate in July, 1834, and advanced to the priesthood in May, 1838. He was chaplain of the University of Virginia, 1838-39, and a chaplain in the U.S. army, 1839-43. He was in charge of Hugar's and St. Paul's parishes, Virginia, 1843-48; was rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, 1848-61, and on the outbreak of the civil war he removed to his plantation in Albemarle county, Va. In 1863 he went to England to purchase Bibles for the Confederate army, and was captured and confined in Washington, D.C. He was elected second bishop of Louisiana in 1866, and was consecrated Nov. 7, 1866, by Bishops Hopkins, Green and R. H. Wilmer, assisted by Bishop Quintard, and succeeded in reconstructing the disorganized parish, and restoring the diocese to a prosperous condition. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1878.

WILMER, Richard Hooker, second bishop of Alabama and 72d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 15, 1816; son of the Rev. William Holland (q.v.) and Marion H. (Cox) Wilmer; grandson of Simon and Anne (Ringold) Wilmer, and of Richard and Jane (Ross) Cox, and a descendant of Edward Taylor, the immigrant, who settled in Monmouth county, N.J., in the seventeenth century, inheriting much property from his brother, Matthew Taylor. He was graduated from Yale in 1836, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1839; was ordered deacon in 1839 by Bishop Channing Moore, and ordained priest at the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., on Easter day, 1840, by the same bishop. He was married, Oct. 4, 1840, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Lucy Shandon (Rives) Brown of Albemarle county, Va., the former a native of Perth, Scotland, and the latter a sister of Hon. William Cabell Rives, the Virginia statesman. He was rector of the following churches in Virginia: St. Paul's, Goochland county, 1839-40; St. John's, Fluvanna county, 1840-42; Grace and Wickliffe, Clark county, Emmanuel, Loudoun county, and St. Stephen's and Trinity, Bedford county, 1842-59, and Emmanuel, Henrico county, 1859-62. In 1862 he was elected bishop of Alabama and was consecrated, March 6, 1862, in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., by Bishops Meade, Elliott and Johns. In 1865 he issued a pastoral letter stating that no such thing as government existed in the South, and recommending the omission of the prayer "for those in civil authority." In consequence of this letter, General Thomas in a military order suspended the bishop and clergy and closed the churches in the state, and they remained closed until the order was revoked by

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President Johnson. The degree of A.M., was conferred on him by Yale in 1846; that of D.D., by William and Mary in 1857; by the University of the South, 1878, and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867, and by the University of Alabama in 1880. He is the author of: *The Recent Past, from a Southern Standpoint: Reminiscences of a Grandfather* (1887 and two later editions), and a *Guide-Book for Young Churchmen*, besides a large number of pamphlets and miscellaneous writings. He died at Spring Hill, Ala., June 14, 1900.

WILMOT, David, senator, was born at Bethany, Pa., Jan. 20, 1814. He attended an academy at Aurora, N.Y.; in 1834 was admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and practised in Towanda. He supported Van Buren in 1836, and was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845-51. When on Aug. 8, 1846, a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purchase of Mexican territory outside of Texas was introduced in the house, Wilmot proposed as an amendment his famous proviso "that as an express and fundamental condition of the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the said territory except for crime whereof the party should first be duly convicted." The bill as amended passed the house, but failed in the senate, and from that time until June 9, 1861, when slavery in all territories was prohibited, the proviso was brought up in connection with the admission of each new territory. He supported the free soil ticket in 1848, and in 1854 became a Republican; was president judge of the 13th district of Pennsylvania, 1853-61; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and in 1857 was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was elected to the U.S. senate to succeed Simon Cameron, who had resigned to enter Lincoln's cabinet. He served until the expiration of Cameron's term, March 3, 1863, when he became judge of the U.S. court of claims by appointment of President Lincoln. He died in Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868.



WILSON, Alexander, ornithologist, was born in Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766; son of Alexan-

der and Mary (McNab) Wilson. He attended the local grammar school : was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, William Duncan, a weaver, 1779-82, and subsequently followed his trade, although irregularly, preferring at times the roving life of a peddler. Meanwhile he contributed occasional verse to the Glasgow *Advertiser*, and published a volume of poems in 1790, followed by his famous poem *Natty and Meg* published as a penny chap-book in 1792. Becoming involved in a local disagreement between the manufacturers and weavers of Paisley, he was imprisoned for the satirical character of his verses against the capitalists and in consequence emigrated to America. He arrived in New Castle, Del., in 1794 ; was for several years variously employed as copper-plate printer, weaver, peddler and finally as school-teacher in Kingsessing, Pa., where, in 1802, under the patronage of William Bartram and Alexander Lawson, he began the study of botany, drawing and ornithology, becoming remarkably proficient in the latter science. In 1804, he accomplished an extensive walking tour (subsequently described in his poem, *The Foresters*), for the purpose of making a collection of birds, and on his return was engaged as assistant editor of Rees's "New Cyclopaedia," and in preparing for publication his *American Ornithology* (Vol. I., 1808; Vol. II., 1810). The remainder of his life was devoted to the continuation of the latter work, both to the compilation of its material and to the coloring of its valuable plates. At the time of his death seven volumes had been published, and the eighth volume was ready for the press, as were also the plates of the ninth, for which his co-worker, George Ord, furnished the letter-press in 1814. A second edition in three volumes, containing a sketch of the author's life by Ord, was published (1828-29), and a third with notes by Sir William Jardine and a synopsis of American birds, including those described by Charles L. Bonaparte (1840). Other editions were also published. See: Sparks's "American Biography," sketch by W.B.O. Peabody (Vol. II, 1839); his "Life" by C. Lucy Brightwell (London, 1861) and by Allan P. Paton (1863); also "Wilson's Poems and Literary Prose" with memoir by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart (2 vols., London, 1876). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1818.

WILSON, Augusta Jane Evans, author, was born in Columbus, Ga., May 8, 1835; daughter of Matthew Ryon and Sarah (Skirne) Evans; granddaughter of Thomas and Martha (Crenshaw) Evans, and of John H. and Jane Vivian (Howard) Crenshaw, and a descendant of the Howards and Crenshaws of Virginia and Georgia. She removed with her parents to San Antonio, Texas, where she remained until 1848, the family locating in that year in Mobile, Ala. She was

educated under her mother's tuition, and in 1855 published her first novel, *Lucy, a Tale of the Alamo*. This was followed in 1859 by *Beulah*, and in 1863 by *Macaria*, portions of which were written while she was nursing wounded Confederate soldiers in a private hospital, which she had herself established at camp Beulah, near Mobile. All copies of the Confederate edition of *Macaria* that crossed the lines were burned by the Federal general, in Tennessee and Kentucky. Upon the announcement in 1864 of the coming publication of the work by J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, it was found that a Mr. Michael Doolady of New York city had printed nearly 5000 copies of *Macaria*; but the latter agreed on certain conditions to relinquish his right to publication. On Dec. 3, 1868, Miss Evans was married to Lorenzo Madison Wilson of Mobile, Ala., who died in 1891. Mrs. Wilson's other books, most of them written under her maiden name, include: *St. Elmo* (1866); *Vashti* (1869); *Infelice* (1875); *At the Mercy of Tiberius* (1887), and *A Speckled Bird* (1902).

WILSON, Ephraim King, senator, was born in Snow Hill, Md., Dec. 22, 1821; son of Ephraim King and Ann D. (Gumby) Wilson. He attended Union and Washington academies, taught school in Maryland; was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1841; studied law with Ira Spence of Snow Hill, and engaged in practice in Worcester and Somerset counties, 1848-68. He was a member of the house of delegates in the state legislature, 1847-48; presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852. and a representative from Maryland in the 43d congress, 1873-75. He was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit court of Maryland in 1878. and served till 1884, when he was elected to the U.S. senate. He was re-elected in 1890 for the term ending March 3, 1897. He was twice married: first, Nov. 23, 1853, to Mary A. Dickerson; and secondly, June 2, 1869, to Julia A. Knox. He died while in attendance on his duties a U.S. senator in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1891.

WILSON, Francis Bishop, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1854; son of Charles E. and Emily F. (Craycroft) Wilson; grandson of Ethan Allen and Mary Wilson, and of Benjamin and Mary Craycroft. In 1864, he made his first appearance on the stage under the name, "Master Johnny," in negro sketches and dances at Sam Sanford's minstrel hall, Philadelphia, but as his parents were opposed to the theatre, he was obliged to discontinue his engagements. He ran away from home and with James Mackin as a partner, played small parts in various minstrel troupes, both becoming celebrated as negro sketch artists. In 1878, he joined the stock company at the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia,

playing comedy rôles, and at the end of the season joined Annie Pixley's "M'liss" company. In 1879 he returned to the Chestnut Street theatre, where he scored a success as Lamp in "Wild Oats," Sam George in "Caste," and later played in the musical comedy "Our Goblins," which he purchased and took to San Francisco. This speculation was a failure, and he formed a company playing "Pinafore," playing Sir Joseph Porter. He was comedian with the McCaull Opera company, 1884-85, and later with the Casino company, where in 1886 he made his great success in "Erminie." In 1889, he began his career as a star in comic operas, including: "The Oolah"; "The Gondoliers"; "The Merry Monarch" in 1890; "The Lion Tamer", 1891-92; "The Chieftain"; "Devil's Deputy"; "Half a King"; "The Little Corporal", 1898-99; "Cyrano de Bergerac", 1899-1900; "The Monks of Malabar" 1900-01, and "The Toreador", 1901-03. He was married at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1881, to Mira Barrie of Chicago, Ill. He is the author of: *The Eugene Field I Knew*; *Recollections of a Player* (1895); *Going on the Stage*, and contributions to various magazines.

WILSON, Henry, Vice-President of the United States, was born in Farmington, N.H., Feb. 12, 1812; son of Winthrop and Abigail (Witham) Colbath; grandson of Winthrop Colbath, and great-grandson of James Colbath. He was

christened Jeremiah Jones Colbath, and was bound by indenture to a farmer. He attended the common school in the winter, and in February, 1833, his term of service having expired, he had his name changed by act of legislature to Henry Wilson. He worked as a laborer, and in December, 1833, removed to Natick, Mass., where



he obtained employment in a shoe manufactory. He organized the Natick lyceum, where his powers as an orator first became apparent. His health failing from overwork in 1836, he traveled in the South, visiting Washington, D.C., and there became impressed with the injustice of slavery. On his return North, he attended the academy at Strafford, N.H., and at the close of his scholastic term, in 1836, delivered an oration on the question "Ought Slavery to be Abolished in the District of Columbia?" He subsequently attended the academies at Wolfsboro and Con-

cord, N.H., until 1837; taught in the district school at Natick, Mass., and subsequently successfully engaged there in the manufacture of shoes for the southern market. He was married, Oct. 28, 1840, to Harriet Malvina, daughter of Amasa and Mary (Toombs) Howe. He made campaign speeches for Harrison and Tyler, in 1840, during the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" hurrah campaign and was chosen a representative in the state legislature of 1841. He was state senator, 1844-46, serving as chairman of the committee on the military; was elected major of the 1st regiment of artillery, M.V.M., in 1843; colonel in June, 1846, and brigadier-general in July, 1846. He was president of a convention held in Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1845, and with John G. Whittier, presented to congress a petition signed by sixty-five thousand names against the admission of Texas as a state in the Union. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention held at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, but on the nomination of General Taylor, for the Presidency by that body, withdrew from the convention and held a meeting of a few northern men, who called the Free Soil convention at Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1848, that nominated Martin Van Buren as their candidate. In September, 1850, Mr. Wilson purchased the *Boston Republican*, which he edited as a Free Soil organ until 1857. He was chairman of the Free Soil state committee in 1849; a representative in the state legislature, 1850-51, and was elected state senator in 1851, serving as president of the senate until 1853. He was a member of the convention appointed to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, May 4, 1853, serving as chairman during the illness of N. P. Banks; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Free Democratic ticket in 1853, and was elected U.S. senator as successor to Julius Rockwell (appointed in place of Edward Everett, resigned) and took his seat, Feb. 10, 1855, the term to expire March 3, 1859. His first speech in the senate was made in defence of the rights of the colored race. He opposed the Kansas bill and made a strong reply to Senator Butler of South Carolina after the assault of Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner, denouncing the act as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." In January, 1859, he was re-elected to the U.S. senate for the full term expiring March 3, 1865, serving as chairman of the military committee, and on July 6, 1861, introduced into the senate a bill authorizing the call for 500,000 volunteers, and also the bills to increase and re-organize the military establishment of the United States. On July 22, 1861, he introduced the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers "in such numbers as the exigencies of the public might, in his opinion, demand," and other bills,

re-organizing and provisioning the vast army. His labor was commended by Gen. Winfield Scott as "more work in that short session, than all that the chairmen of the military committees had done for the last twenty years." He personally recruited 2300 Massachusetts volunteers, out of which was formed the 22d Massachusetts regiment, which he commanded as colonel until he relinquished his commission to Jesse A. Gove. He served as aide-de-camp to General McClellan for a short time, after which he returned to Washington. On Dec. 16, 1861, he introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was passed after bitter opposition and approved by the President, April 16, 1862. On July 17, 1862, he secured the passage of a bill enrolling all able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and receiving into the army persons of African descent, declaring them free. He was again elected U.S. senator in February, 1865, for the term expiring March 3, 1872, and at the Republican national convention, held in Philadelphia, June 9, 1872, received the nomination for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Ulysses S. Grant for president, being elected, and taking his seat as president of the U.S. senate, March 4, 1873. He is the author of: *History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses* (1865); *Military Measures of the United States Congress* (1866); *Testimonies of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity* (1867); *History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses* (1868); *A Contribution to History* (1868), and *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America* (3 vols., 1872-75). His "Life and Public Services" was written by Thomas Russell and the Rev. Elias Nason (1872), and congress directed the publication of a volume of the obituary addresses that were delivered in both houses (1876). Vice-President Wilson died of apoplexy, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, 1875.

WILSON, James, signer, was born near St. Andrew's, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1742. He attended the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, and came to America about 1763, remaining in New York city until 1766, when he began the study of law in Philadelphia, tutoring for a few months in the college of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1767, and after practising in Reading and Carlisle, Pa., and in Annapolis, Md., settled permanently in Philadelphia in 1778. He was first married about 1772, to Rachel, daughter of William Bird of Birdsborough, Pa., and secondly, to Hannah, daughter of Ellis Gray of Boston, Mass. He was a member of the Provincial conventions of 1774 and 1775, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775-78, 1782-83 and 1785-87, signing the Declara-

tion of Independence of July 4, 1776, although he had been originally opposed to separation. He also served as commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs for the middle department, 1775, and on several important committees; was colonel of militia, taking part in the New Jersey campaign of 1776, and in the interim of his congressional service practised his profession. His conservative opposition to the liberal policy of the constitution and his professional defence of certain Tories resulted in a mob attack upon his house, Oct. 4, 1779, his rescue and that of his associates being effected by the city troops. He served as advocate-general for the French government in the United States, 1779; was appointed director of the bank of North America, Dec. 31, 1781; commissioned brigadier-general of militia in May, 1782, and acted as counsel for the state in the following November in the Connecticut controversy over the Wyoming lands, winning the case. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the United States, 1787, serving as chairman of the committee to report the first draft of the constitution, 1787, and in the Pennsylvania ratification convention of 1788, although personally opposed to equal state representation, eloquently defended the adoption of the final instrument. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention of 1789-90, where he served on the committee appointed to draft the plan for the direct election of senators, and served as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, 1789-98. He was appointed to revise and digest the state laws in March, 1791, but his plan being refused by the senate in August, he continued the work without remuneration until his death. In addition to his civil and official duties he also held the professorship of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, 1773-79, and that of law, 1790-98, serving as a trustee of the University, 1779-98, and receiving the honorary degree of A.M. in 1766, and that of LL.D. in 1790. He is the author of: *An Address to the Citizens of Philadelphia* (1784); *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* (London, 1792), and of numerous pamphlets. See his "Works" published posthumously (3 vols., 1803-04) by his son, the Rev. Bird Wilson (1777-1859). Judge Wilson died in Edenton, N.C., Aug. 28, 1798.

WILSON, James, cabinet officer, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835. His parents emigrated to Norwich, Conn., in 1851, and James removed to Traer, Tama county, Iowa, in 1855. He attended the public schools in Iowa, and Iowa college, and engaged in farming. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1861; served as speaker of the house, and was a Republican representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873-77, and in the 48th congress,

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1883-85. He was a member of the Iowa state railway commission, 1877-83; was a regent of the state university, 1870-74, and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and professor of agriculture in the Iowa agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, 1890-97. He was appointed secretary of agriculture by President McKinley, March 5, 1897, and retained by President Roosevelt.

WILSON, James F., senator, was born in Newark, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1828; son of David and Kitty Ann Wilson. He attended the common schools; served an apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade, 1841-50; was admitted to the bar, 1851; practised in Newark, Ohio, 1851-53, and subsequently in Fairfield, Iowa. He was married, Nov. 25, 1852, to Mary A. K., daughter of Alpheus and Aletha Jewett of Newark, Ohio. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1856; a representative in the state legislature, 1857, and in the same year assistant commissioner of the Des Moines river improvements; state senator, 1859-61, serving as president the latter year; was elected a Democratic representative from Iowa to complete the unexpired term of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, resigned; re-elected to the 39th and 40th congresses, to the latter as a Union Republican, and served, Dec. 2, 1861-March 3, 1869; officiating as chairman of the judiciary and unfinished business committees, and as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson in February, 1868. He also originated the subsequently adopted resolution prohibiting the use of military forces to compel the return of fugitive slaves, and the initiative congressional bill for the enfranchisement of the slaves of the District of Columbia; was the first to propose an amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery; successfully carried his bill, giving freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers, and the civil rights bill. These acts won for him the name of "Friend of the Slave." He declined the appointment of secretary of state from President Grant in 1869; served as a government director of the Union Pacific railroad for seven years, and two terms as U.S. senator from Iowa, elected as a Republican, serving from Dec. 4, 1883 to March 3, 1895. He died in Fairfield, Iowa, April 22, 1895.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832; son of William and Jane (Sibbald) Wilson. He was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and subsequently by private tutors; became a partner in his father's publishing business in 1854, and after visiting Europe, founded in 1857 the *Chicago Record*, a journal of arts and literature, continuing as its editor and owner until 1862. He entered the Union army as major of the 15th Illinois cavalry, early in 1862, becoming

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acting colonel of the regiment, in April, 1863, and participating in several engagements including the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, and was commissioned colonel of the 4th regiment, U.S., colored cavalry, August, 1863, subsequently serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks of the Department of the Gulf, until April, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, commanding Port Hudson until his resignation in the following July. He also served as military agent for New York state in Louisiana, from September, 1863, to July, 1865, and after 1865 devoted himself to literary pursuits in New York city, and to public lecturing. He was married, Nov. 3, 1869, to Jane E. S., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan and Jane Eudora (Kirkpatrick) Cogswell of New Brunswick, N.J. General Wilson served as a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy, 1879, and to the Military academy, 1880; was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical society, 1885-1902, and of the American Authors' Guild, 1897-1901; vice-president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations for six years, and from 1900 vice-president of the American Ethnological society, and vice-president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He became actively connected with several historical and other societies at home and abroad, and received the honorary degree, L.H.D., from Hobart, 1895, and those of D.C.L. and LL.D., elsewhere. He took a prominent part in the erection of a bronze statue to Fitz-Greene Halleck, in Guilford, Conn., and of one to Columbus in Central park, New York city, for the latter service being knighted by the Queen Regent of Spain in 1894. He is the editor of "Fitz-Greene Halleck's Poems" (1868); "Memorial History of the City of New York (4 vols., 1892-93); the "Great Commanders Series" (18 vols., 1892-1903); "General Grant's Letters to a Friend, 1861-1880" (1897), and co-editor with John Fiske of "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography" (7 vols., 1887-1902). He is the author of: *Sketches of Illinois Authors* (1862); *Mr. Secretary Pepps and His Diary* (1867); *Love in Letters* (1868); *Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck* (1869); *Poets and Poetry of Scotland* (1876); *Centennial History of the Diocese of New York* (1886); *Bryant and His Friends* (1886); *The World's Largest Libraries* (1894); *Life of General Grant* (1897); *The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1901* (1902); *Thackeray in the United States* (2 vols., 1903); and also numerous addresses, including his oration upon the 250th anniversary of the founding of New York city, May, 1903, soon afterward issued by the corporation, which presented the general with a gold medal.

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837; son of Harrison and Katharine (Schneider) Wilson; grandson of Alexander and Elinor (Harrison) Wilson, and a descendant of Isaac Wilson, a sergeant in the Virginia Line from Culpeper county. Alexander Wilson emigrated from Virginia first to Fayette county, Ky., and then to Illinois, where he was a member of the first territorial legislature, and one of the founders of that state. Harrison Wilson served as ensign in the war of 1812, and was a captain in the Black Hawk war. James Harrison Wilson was graduated from the U.S. military academy, sixth in the class of 1860; was assigned to the topographical engineers, served in Washington territory, and on June 10, 1861, was commissioned 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861; was chief topographical engineer of the expedition to Port Royal, 1861-62, and was engaged in the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, and battle of James Island, being brevetted major. He was acting aide-de-camp to McClellan during the Antietam campaign; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel (assistant inspector-general) of volunteers, Nov. 8, 1862; chief topographical engineer of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant, and during Grant's Vicksburg campaign was assistant engineer and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., May 7, 1863; accompanied General Grant to Chattanooga, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 31, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., for Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24, 1863, and was engineer of the expedition sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville; during this march, Wilson constructed many bridges in an incredibly short time, building one bridge across the little Tennessee in eight hours, the material being supplied by the neighboring dwellings. In the spring of 1864 Wilson was stationed in Washington as chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and in May he assumed command of the 3d division of the newly organized cavalry corps under Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for the Wilderness; occupied Spottsylvania C.H., May 8, 1864; rode in Sheridan's raid to Haxall's Landing; fought in numerous cavalry combats and actions including Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern and Hawes' Shop. He commanded a successful raid against the Danville and Southside railroads, which he so broke and destroyed as to sever the connection of Richmond with the South for six weeks; commanded his division in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, fighting at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864, and in October was placed in command of the cavalry corps of the military division of the

Mississippi, consisting of seven divisions. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Oct. 5, 1864, for services during the Rebellion; participated in Thomas's campaign in Tennessee, turning Hood's left at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, and was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services at Nashville, Tenn. He led a cavalry army of 14,000 men into Alabama and Georgia in March and April, 1865, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., for the capture of Selma, Ala., with numerous stores and prisoners. Montgomery, Ala., surrendered April 16, and Macon, Ga., capitulated April 20, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, April 20, 1865, and on May 10, 1865, a detachment of his forces captured Jefferson Davis at Irwinville, Ga. He commanded the Department of Georgia and District of Columbus, 1865, and was at his own request mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 8, 1866. He was married, Jan. 3, 1866, to Ella, daughter of Gen. John W. and Mary (Newman) Andrews of Wilmington, Del. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 35th infantry, July 28, 1866, and continued on engineer duty in charge of river and harbor works until Dec. 31, 1870, when he resigned from the army. He became interested in railroad enterprises in various parts of the country; was chief engineer and general manager of the New York Elevated railroads, and afterward president of the New York and New England railroad. He traveled in China, and set forth his views on that country in Chinese which passed through three editions. In May, 1898, General Wilson was commissioned major-general of volunteers, being the first one of four civilians to receive that rank. He commanded the 6th corps at Chickamauga, and in Miles's Porto Rican campaign commanded one of the two divisions fighting at Coamo, where he captured the Spanish forces confronting him. He relieved Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge of the command of the 1st army corps at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20, 1898. In January, 1899, he transferred the 1st army corps to Cuba, where he commanded the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara for eighteen months. He was sent to China at the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion; commanded a joint American and British column in the capture of the Eight Temples, and commanded the American troops at Peking. On his return from China he was placed on the retired list of the army in compliance with a special act of congress, though he had not reached the retiring age. He is the author of: *Life of General Grant* with Charles A. Dana (1863); *China, Travels and Investigations* (1887; 3d ed., 1899); *Life of Andrew J. Alexander*. He is also the author of various military and biographical papers, lectures and disquisitions.

WILSON, James Jefferson, senator, was born in Essex county, N.J., in 1775. He attended the common schools; was clerk in the New Jersey legislature; a representative, 1809-11 and 1822; adjutant-general of the state, 1810-12 and 1814, and served during the war of 1812 as captain of a company of infantry on the New Jersey coast. He was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat, succeeding John Lambert, Dec. 4, 1815, serving till 1821, when he resigned and was succeeded by Samuel L. Southard, Feb. 16, 1821. He was appointed by President Monroe, postmaster at Trenton, N.J., and was editor of *The True American* of Trenton. He was seriously injured by a fall from a window of his house, in December, 1822, and died in Trenton, N.J., July 28, 1824.

WILSON, John Lyde, governor of South Carolina, was born in Marlborough, S.C., May 24, 1784. He was liberally educated; was admitted to the bar, 1807, and began practice in Georgetown, S.C. He was frequently a representative in the state legislature after 1808; also a state senator, serving as president of the senate, 1822, and as governor of South Carolina, 1822-24. He was returned to the state senate, 1827, and took an active part in the nullification convention of 1832-33. He published a *Speech on the Codification of the Laws of the State* (1827); *Code of Honor* (1838); and *Cupid and Psyche: from the Golden Ass of Apuleius* (1842). He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 12, 1849.

WILSON, William Lyne, cabinet officer, was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 3, 1843; son of Benjamin and Mary (Lyne) Wilson. He attended Charlestown academy; was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D.C., A.B., 1860, A.M., 1865, LL.B., 1867, and subsequently studied in the University of Virginia. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as a private in the 12th Virginia cavalry. He was adjunct professor of Latin at Columbian university, 1865-66; professor of Latin, 1866-71; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and established

himself in practice at Charlestown, W. Va. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and presidential elector at large on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880. He was president of West Virginia university, 1882-83; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1883-87,

and was elected an overseer of the Columbian university in 1883. He was a Democratic representative from West Virginia in the 48th-53d congresses, 1883-95, succeeding William M. Springer as chairman of the committee on ways and means. While in congress he effected the passage of the measure repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and also that of the tariff bill called by his name. He declined the presidency of the University of Missouri in 1890; was permanent president of the Democratic national convention of 1892; served as postmaster-general (as successor to Wilson S. Bissell), by appointment from President Cleveland, April, 1895-March, 1897; and was president of Washington and Lee university, 1897-1900, and an overseer of Columbian university, 1883-1900. The honorary LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian university, 1883, by Hampden-Sidney college, 1886, by the University of Mississippi, by Tulane University, and by Central College of Missouri, 1895. He died in Lexington, Va., Oct. 17, 1900.

WILSON, Woodrow, educator, was born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856; son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Ruggles (1822-1903) and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson; grandson of Judge James and Annie (Adams) Wilson and of Thomas and Marion (Williamson) Woodrow, and a collateral descendant of the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, the ecclesiastical historian of Scotland, in whose honor the Woodrow Historical Society of Scotland was named. His father, (Jefferson college, A.B., 1844; Princeton Theological seminary, B.D., 1846; Oglethorpe university, D.D., 1857), was professor of chemistry and natural science in Hampden-Sidney college, 1851-55; pastor at Staunton, Va., 1855-1857, at Augusta, Ga., 1858-70; professor of pastoral and evangelistic theology in Columbia (S.C.) Theological seminary, 1870-74; pastor at Wilmington, N.C., 1874-85; professor of theology in the South Western Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1885-93, and resided in Columbia, S.C., and Princeton, N.J., until 1903. He also served as permanent clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, south, 1861-65; as stated clerk, 1865-99, and as moderator, 1879. Woodrow Wilson attended private schools in Augusta, Ga., and in Columbia, S.C.; was a student in Davidson (N.C.) college,



1873-74: was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882; and studied law at the University of Virginia, 1879-1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1882; practised at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-83; was a student in history and politics at Johns Hopkins university, 1883-85, holding the appointment of fellow in history, 1884-1885; was associate in history in Bryn Mawr college, 1885-86, and associate professor of history and political science, 1886-88. He was married, at Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885, to Ellen Louise, daughter of Samuel Edward and Margaret (Hoyt) Axson. Professor Wilson held the chair of history and political economy in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1888-90, and in 1890 was appointed to that of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton university, a position he still held in 1903. Upon the resignation of Dr. Francis L. Patton, Professor Wilson became acting president of Princeton in August, 1902, and was formally installed as president, Oct. 25, 1902. In addition to his professional duties, he was reader in the science of administration at Johns Hopkins, 1887-1898; lecturer on constitutional law at the New York Law school, and a public lecturer upon literary and political subjects. He was chairman of the committee of elections, for New Jersey, of American candidates for the Rhodes scholarship in 1904. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Johns Hopkins in 1886; that of LL.D. by Wake Forest college, 1887, by Tulane university, 1898, by Johns Hopkins university, 1901; Rutgers college, 1902, University of Pennsylvania, 1903, and Brown university, 1903. Yale university conferred upon him in 1901 the degree of Litt.D. His publications include: *Congressional Government* (1885), which went through many editions and came into general use at home and abroad; *The State; Elements of Historical and Practical Politics* (1889); *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889* (1893); *An Old Master, and Other Political Essays* (1893); *Mere Literature and Other Essays* (1896); *George Washington* (1896); *Colonies and Nation: A Short History of the People of the United States* (1902); *History of the American People* (5 vols., 1902), and contributions to magazines.

WINANS, Edwin Baruch, governor of Michigan, was born in Avon, N.Y., May 16, 1826; son of John and Eliza Winans. He removed with his parents to Michigan in 1834; attended the public schools and Albion college, 1847-49, and was engaged in gold mining and other enterprises in California, 1850-58, after which he settled as a farmer in Hamburg, Mich., where he was married, Sept. 3, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Galloway. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1861-65; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1867; probate-

judge of Livingston county, Mich., 1877-81; a Democratic representative from the sixth Michigan district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1877-81, and Democratic governor of Michigan, 1891-93. Governor Winans died in Hamburg, Mich., July 4, 1894.

WINCHELL, Alexander, geologist, was born in North East, Dutchess county, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1824; son of Horace and Caroline (McAllister) Winchell; grandson of Col. Martin E., and Clarasa (Hartwell) Winchell and of Alexander McAllister; great-grandson of Lieut. James Winchell, who removed from Turkey Hills (then Winsor), Conn., about 1760, and settled in North East, near what was subsequently called Winchell Mountain.

Robert Winchell, the first ancestor in America, came from England as early as 1634, settled first in Dorchester, Mass., and was one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., 1635. Alexander Winchell attended the local district school and that of South Lee, Mass., and also the Stockbridge (Mass.) academy; subsequently taught school in the "Rowe Neighborhood" near his home, meanwhile continuing his studies at the Amenia (N.Y.) seminary, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850. He was a teacher of mathematics in Pennington (N.J.) seminary, 1847-48, and of natural sciences in Amenia seminary, 1848-51. He was married, Dec. 10, 1849, to Julia Frances, daughter of James U. and Lorina Lines of Utica, N.Y. He removed to Alabama in 1850, and had charge successively of the Newbern academy, Mesopotamia Female seminary and the Masonic university until 1853. He was professor of physics and civil engineering, University of Michigan, 1853-55, officiating as secretary of the university, 1854-56, and professor of geology, zoölogy and botany, 1855-73, meanwhile occupying a similar chair in the University of Kentucky, 1866-69. He was chancellor of Syracuse university, 1873-74; professor of geology, zoölogy and botany there, 1873-78, holding a similar professorship in Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., 1875-78, and lecturing on "Chapters from the Lifetime of a World" at Syracuse, 1877-78. He visited Europe in 1873 and 1874, and was professor of geology and paleontology in the University of Michigan, 1879-91. He surveyed the Ann Arbor



and Jonesville railroad route in Michigan, 1855; was director of the state geological survey, 1859-61 and 1869-71; surveyed the grand transverse region of Michigan, 1866, and was associated with the geological survey of Minnesota, 1886-87. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university in 1867. He was a member, fellow and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; vice-president of the Geological Society of America, and a corresponding or honorary member of most of the scientific academies and societies of the United States and of many in Europe. By his investigations he established the Marshall group in American geology, seven new genera and three hundred and four new specimens, most of which were fossil, his name being given to fourteen of the new species. His bibliography, embracing 200 titles, several of them geological reports, includes: *Theological Geology* (1857); *Genealogy of the Family of Winchell in America* (1869); *Sketches of Creation* (1870); *A Geological Chart* (1870); *The Modern University*, inaugural address as chancellor of Syracuse (1873); *The Geology of the Stars* (1873); *Michigan* (1873); *The Doctrine of Evolution* (1874); *Reconciliation of Science and Religion* (1877); *Preadmites* (1880); *Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer* (1881); *James Craig Watson*, biographical sketch (1881); *World Life, or Comparative Geology* (1883); *Geological Excursions* (1884); *Geological Studies* (1886), and *Walks and Talks in the Geological Field* (1886). He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1891.

WINCHELL, Newton Horace, geologist, was born in North East, Dutchess county, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1839; son of Horace and Caroline (McAllister) Winchell. He attended the schools and academy at Salisbury, Conn.; taught school in North East, N.Y., 1855-57, and in the latter year joined his brother, Alexander Winchell (q.v.) in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was employed on the geological survey of Michigan, 1860; served as 2d lieutenant of the 1st Michigan volunteers, 1861; taught various district schools; was superintendent of public schools in St. Clair and Adrian, Mich., 1863-65 and 1867-69, respectively, meanwhile being graduated from the University of Michigan, 1866. He was married, Aug. 24, 1864, to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Alonzo and Eunice Inus of Galesburg, Mich. He was assistant state geologist of Michigan, 1869-70; assistant of the geological survey of Ohio, 1870-72, and state geologist of Minnesota, 1872-1900, also holding the professorship of mineralogy and geology in the University of Minnesota, 1872-99, and receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from the University, 1867. Professor Winchell was a member of the U.S. assay commission, 1887, and of the International congress of geologists,

1888; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a founder and fellow of the Geological Society of America; an organizer and president of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences; member of the Société Française de Minéralogie of Paris, and of various scientific organizations in America. He was influential in founding the *American Geologist*, acting as its editor-in-chief from 1888, and is the author of: *Catalogue of the Plants of the State of Michigan*; *Geology of Ohio* (1871); *The Iron Ores of Minnesota*, with his son, Horace V. Winchell (1891); *Geology of Minnesota* (24 annual reports, 1872-1896, and a summary report, 1899); *Final Reports* (6 vols., 1884-1901), and *Ten Bulletins*. A catalogue of the North American Geology published in 1891, enumerates 93 titles of his work.

WINCHESTER, James, soldier, was born in White Level, Md., Feb. 6, 1752. He was commissioned lieutenant in a regiment of Maryland infantry in 1778; was captured by the British, and after being exchanged in 1780, made his home in Tennessee. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., in March, 1812, and six months later, at Fort Wayne, relieved William Henry Harrison, major-general of state troops. Harrison soon after received a major general's commission, and with it chief command of the northwest, with unlimited powers. Winchester marched to Maumee, from which place the enemy fled, without giving battle, and at Fort Defiance, he was joined by Harrison, and given command of the left wing of the army. He planned a movement on Detroit; made a bold attempt at Maumee Rapids, in which he was successful, and on Jan. 17, 1813, attacked and captured Frenchtown on Raisin river. Here in the same month, he was surprised, his garrison captured, and a large number massacred by the Indians. Winchester was held as a prisoner until 1814, when he was exchanged, and resigned his commission in March, 1815. He died at his estate near Gallatin, Tenn., July 27, 1826.

WINDER, Levin, governor of Maryland, was born in Somerset county, Md., Sept. 4, 1757; son of William and Esther (Gillis) Winder; grandson of John and Jane (Dashiel) Winder, and great-grandson of John Winder of Cumberland, England, a colonial officer, justice of the peace and lieutenant-colonel in 1697. He left his preparation for the legal profession to enter the Revolutionary army; was appointed by the Maryland convention 1st lieutenant, 5th company, Capt. Nathaniel Ramsay's command, Col. William Smallwood's battalion, Jan. 14, 1776; promoted major, 4th regiment, Maryland line, April 17, 1777, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He subsequently engaged in farming near

Princess Anne, Md., and was married to Mary Sloss. He was a member and speaker of the Maryland house of delegates : was elected by the Federalists governor of Maryland in 1812, serving by re-elections until 1815, and during his administration, although not in favor of the war, urgently petitioned for and secured an appropriation for the defense of Baltimore, advocated obligatory military service in emergency and sent over 40,000 soldiers to the war. His last political service was as state senator, 1816. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1819.

WINDOM, William, cabinet officer, was born in Waterford, Ohio, May 10, 1827; son of Ezekiah and Mary (Spencer) Windom. He attended the academy at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; was apprenticed to a tailor at Frederickton, but later studied law in Knox county, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was prosecuting attorney of Knox county, 1855-57; removed to Winona, Minn., and was married in 1856, to Ellen P. Hatch of Warwick, Mass. He was a Republican representative in the 36th-40th congresses, 1859-69; was appointed U.S. senator, Dec. 5, 1870, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel S. Norton, was elected for the full term January, 1871, and re-elected in 1877, serving until 1881. He was chairman of the committees on appropriations and transportation routes to the seaboard. In March, 1881, he was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Garfield's cabinet, and served till the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the Presidential chair, in September, 1881, when he resigned. On Oct. 26, 1881, he was re-elected U.S. senator to fill his own unexpired term, and in 1883 settled in New York city. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and was reappointed secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet in 1889. He died suddenly at the conclusion of an address at a banquet of the New York board of trade and transportation, held at New York city, Jan. 29, 1891.

WINES, Enoch Cobb, penologist, was born in Hanover, N.J., Feb. 17, 1806; son of William and Nellie (Baldwin) Wines, and a descendant of Barnabas Wines, a freeman of Watertown, Mass., 1635, and from 1644 deacon in the church at Southold, L.I., N.Y. He removed with his father, while still a child, to Shoreham, Vt.; was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1829; was principal of St. Albans (Vt.) academy, 1827-30, and professor of mathematics, U.S.N., being assigned to the *Constellation*, 1829-31. He was married, June 14, 1832, to Emma, daughter of Arthur Joseph and Susan (Brown) Stansbury, then of Washington, D.C. He was principal of Edgehill school, Princeton, N.J., 1833-38; professor of languages, Central High

school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1838-44, and principal of a classical school in Burlington, N.J., 1844-48. He was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister in 1849; subsequently held charges in Cornwall, Vt., Easthampton, L.I., N.Y., and Prosperity, Pa.; was professor of ancient languages in Washington (Pa.) college, 1853-59, and president of the City University of St. Louis, Mo., 1859-62. He served as secretary of the New York Prison association, 1862-70, and was the originator of the first National Prison congress, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870, which resulted in the organization of the National Prison association, of which he served as secretary until his death. He was one of three commissioners appointed by the state of New York, to investigate and report upon the relation between prison and free labor, 1871; U.S. commissioner to organize an International Penitentiary congress at London, which met, July 4, 1872; chairman of the Permanent International Penitentiary commission of Brussels, Brussels and Stockholm, 1874, 1875 and 1877, respectively, and honorary president of the second International Penitentiary congress at Stockholm, 1878. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury, 1853. He is the author of: *Two Years and a Half in the Navy* (1832); *A Trip to China* (1832); *A Trip to Boston* (1838); *Letters to School Children*; *Hints on Popular Education* (1838); *How shall I Govern my School?*; *Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews* (1852); *Adam and Christ* (1855); *Historical and Farewell Discourses* (1859); *The True Penitent* (1862); *Regeneration* (1863); *The Promises* (1865); *Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada* (1867); *State of Prisons and Child-Saving Institutions* (1880), and several essays and pamphlets. Dr. Wines died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1879.

WINGATE, Paine, delegate and senator, was born in Amesbury, Mass., May 14, 1739; son of the Rev. Paine (1703-1786) and Mary (Balch) Wingate; grandson of Col. Joshua (1679-1769), a soldier in the French and Indian war, who took part in the capture of Louisburg, and of his wife, Mary (Lunt) Wingate; great-grandson of John Wingate (1636-1687) of Dover, N.H., the first of the Wingates in America, who landed there before 1658, and a descendant of John Balch, of Beverly, Mass. (1630). Paine Wingate was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1759, A.M., 1760; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 14, 1763. He was married, May 23, 1765, to Eunice, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Wingate) Pickering, of Salem, Mass., and sister of Col. Timothy Pickering of Washington's cabinet. He was pastor at Hampton Falls, N.H., 1763-76; engaged in farming at Stratham, N.H.; was a delegate to the Continental congress, held at New

York city, 1787-88, and was elected one of the two first U.S. senators from New Hampshire in 1789, drawing the short term expiring March 3, 1793. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 3d congress, 1793-95, and judge of the state superiour court, 1798-1809. At the time of his death he was the oldest survivor of Harvard college graduates, of the U.S. senate, of the U.S. house of representatives, and of all except one of the New Hampshire courts. He was then 98 years, 9 months old, his wife lived to the age of 100 years, 8 months. He died at Stratham, N.H., March 7, 1838.

WINGFIELD, John Henry Ducachet, first bishop of Northern California, and 107th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 24, 1833; son of the Rev. John Henry Wingfield of Trinity church, Portsmouth. He was graduated from St. Timothy's college in 1850, and from William and Mary college, Va., in 1853; he was tutor at St. Timothy's, 1850-52 and 1853-54; removed to New York, and was tutor at the Churchill Military academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1854-55. He attended the Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1855-56; was principal of Ashley institute, Little Rock, Ark., 1856-59; ordered deacon at Little Rock, Jan. 17, 1858, by Bishop Freeman; ordained priest in the chapel of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, July 1, 1859, by Bishop Johns, and in July, 1858, was appointed assistant rector of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va., in 1858. He was rector of Christ church, Rock Spring, Md., 1864-66; returned to Trinity, Portsmouth, as rector, 1866-68; was rector of St. Paul's, Petersburg, Va., 1868-74, and founded St. Paul's School for young ladies in 1871. He was rector of Trinity church, San Francisco, Cal., 1874-75: was elected missionary bishop of Northern California in 1874, and was consecrated in St. Paul's, Petersburg, Va., Dec. 2, 1874, by Bishops Johns, Atkinson, and Lay. He was president of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Benicia, Cal., and of St. Mary's of the Pacific in 1876. He declined the bishopric of Louisiana in 1879. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by William and Mary college in 1869, and that of LL.D. in 1874, and that of D.C.L. by St. Augustine's college, Cal. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical society London. He died in Benicia, Cal., July 27, 1898.

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony, was born in Droitwich, England, Oct. 19, 1595; son of Edward and Magdalen (Ollyoer) Winslow. He joined the Rev. John Robinson's congregation at Leyden in 1617, and came to America in the *Mayflower* with the first company of Pilgrims to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. He was twice married: first, at Leyden, May 16, 1618, to Elizabeth Barker, who died, March 24, 1621; and

secondly, May 12, 1621, to Susanna (Fuller), widow of William White. He was negotiator of the treaty with Massasoit in March, 1621, which treaty was kept unbroken until 1675; was the first to make an exploring expedition into the interior in July, 1621; received from Massasoit, whose life he saved in 1623, information in regard to the Indian plots against the colony of Thomas Weston (q.v.), and visited England in 1623, 1624 and 1635, in the interests of the Plymouth settlement. He was assistant governor of the colony, 1624-47, with the exception of his service as governor in 1633-36, and 1644. In the latter capacity he sent a vessel in 1633 up the Connecticut, whose crew built a house on the site of the present Hartford, in rivalry with the Dutch claims, and established through the court of associates a permanent code of government in 1636. In the latter year he established the seat of Careswell in Greenharbor (now Marshfield), Mass. He represented his colony in the New England confederation in 1643; was commissioned by the Massachusetts government in 1646 "to defend the colony from the accusation of religious intolerance," and in 1649 was influential in securing the incorporation of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England. He served as a commissioner "to adjust the claims against Denmark for losses to English shipping" in 1654, and in 1655 was appointed by Cromwell head commissioner of an expedition against the Spanish West Indies, which was unsuccessful, owing to the disagreement between its commanders, General Venables and Admiral Penn. Governor Winslow died during the voyage to Jamaica, and was buried at sea. He is the co-author of: *Bradford's and Winslow's Journal, or A Diary of Occurrences* (London, 1622); and author of its supplement, *Winslow's Relation* (1623), also known as *News from New England*; and republished in Alexander Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims" (1841), in which his *Hypocrisie Unmasked* (1646) also appears. His other publications include: *New England's Salamander* (1647); *The Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England* (1649); *A Platform of Church Discipline in New England* (1633), and also letters contained in Thomas Hutchinson's "Collection of Papers" and in "State Papers" (iii.). See: Moore's "Governors of New Plymouth"; David P. and Frances K. Holton's "The Winslow Memorial" (1877); Drake's "History of Boston" (1856), and Palfrey's "History of New England" (3 vols., 1858-64). His portrait, painted in London, 1651, hangs in Plymouth Hall, Plymouth, Mass. Governor Winslow died at sea, May 8, 1655.

WINSLOW, John Ancrum, naval officer, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 19, 1811; son of Edward and Sarah (Ancrum) Winslow; grand-

son of John Ancrum, and a descendant of John Winslow and Mary Chilton. He studied in Dedham, Mass.; was appointed midshipman, Feb. 1, 1827; advanced to passed midshipman, June 10, 1833, and was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1839. He was married, Oct. 18, 1837, to his cousin, Catherine Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Winslow of Boston, Mass. In 1845 he was ordered on the *Cumberland*; took part in the naval operations of the war with Mexico, fighting at Tabasco, Tampico and Tuxpan, and because of his gallantry was given command of a schooner that had been captured and named the *Morris*. His vessel was lost off Vera Cruz, and after serving a short time on the *Mississippi*, he returned home. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; in 1861 joined Foote's Mississippi river flotilla, and while conducting the *Benton* down to Cairo, Ill., in December, was injured by the breaking of a chain, sent home to recover, and on May 10, 1862, rejoined Foote. He was given command of the fleet division at Memphis on July 1; was promoted captain, July 16, and relieved of duty on the *Mississippi*, Oct. 22, 1862. He was later assigned to the command of the *Kearsarge*, searching for the *Alabama*, and met the *Kearsarge* in the neutral port of Fayal in the Azores in April, 1863. He protected the sides of his vessel with chains preparatory to an attack outside the harbor, which Semmes declined. He blockaded the *Florida*, at Brest, France, for a short time, and while at the Scheldt, off Flushing, Holland, he learned that Semmes with the *Alabama* was at Cherbourg, France. He steamed to Dover, England, for dispatches, and on June 14, 1864, arrived at Cherbourg. The following day, Semmes sent a challenge, but not until Sunday morning, June 19, did the *Alabama* appear. Captain Winslow was at the time conducting divine service, and putting aside his prayer-book, he hastened on deck, steamed for some distance away from the enemy, to increase the distance to neutral waters, and then turning, bore down upon the *Alabama*, presenting a starboard battery. Semmes fired at long range, but Winslow, desiring to fight at close quarters, increased his speed, received two more broadsides, and replied to the fourth with his starboard battery. Each vessel fought with a strong port helm, and this, added to the westward current, gave the vessels a spiral track. The *Kearsarge* gunners throughout the engagement fought deliberately, and with careful aim. When the *Alabama* struck her colors, Winslow ceased firing, but upon Semmes re-opening fire, he recommenced firing and laid across the *Alabama's* bows for raking. The displaying of a white flag, however, over the *Alabama's* stern, and the ensign half-masted union down, restrained Winslow from sinking the enemy. Cap-

tain Winslow permitted the boat that announced the surrender to return to the sinking *Alabama* to aid in the rescue of the survivors, and also requested the English yacht, *Deerhound*, which had been watching the engagement, to give what assistance she could, sending two of his own boats in addition. Picking up some of the prisoners of war, the *Deerhound* edged to the leeward, and steamed rapidly away. Three times officers on the *Kearsarge* requested Captain Winslow to fire a shot to bring the yacht to, but he refused, believing that an officer who had surrendered would not escape before delivering himself up. This was the only naval engagement of its kind during the civil war, and put an end to the devastations of the *Alabama*, which already amounted to the destruction of 66 vessels, and the loss of many millions of dollars to American shipping. Winslow was honored throughout the nation; received a vote of thanks from congress, and was promoted commodore, his commission being dated the day of the fight. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 2, 1870, and died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873.

WINSLOW, Josiah, governor of Plymouth colony, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1629; son of Gov. Edward (q.v.) and Susanna White Winslow. He was educated at home; commanded the Marshfield military company, 1652; was deputy to the general court, 1653; assistant governor of Plymouth colony, 1657-73, and governor, 1673-80. During his gubernatorial administration the first public school of the colony was established, and the first lieutenant-governor elected in 1680. He was married, in 1657, to Penelope, daughter of Herbert Pelham of Boston, Mass., first treasurer of Harvard college and assistant-governor of the colony, 1646-49. Governor Winslow was a commissioner of the United Colonies, 1658-72; was commissioned major in 1658; became commander of the Plymouth forces, 1659, taking Alexander, son of Massasoit, prisoner in 1662; signed, with five others, the new confederation articles of the New England colonies, Sept. 5, 1672, and the declaration of war against King Philip, Sept. 9, 1675; was elected general-in-chief of all the forces of the United Colonies in 1675, engaging in the severe battle against the Narragansetts, Dec. 19, 1675, and commanded the English army at the great Swamp fight of 1676. He petitioned the king of England for a charter for Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1680, but no royal charter was ever granted to the colony. Governor Winslow is the author of a memorial poem (1657) to Governor Bradford, published in "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature" and George Morton's "Memoriall." His portrait, and also that of his wife, hangs in Plymouth Hall, Plymouth, Mass. His inherited

estate, Careswell, subsequently became the residence of Daniel Webster. Governor Winslow died in Marshfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1680.

WINSLOW, William Copley, archaeologist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1840; son of the Rev. Dr. Hubbard and Susan Ward (Cutler) Winslow; grandson of Nathaniel and Anna (Kellogg) Winslow and of Pliny and



Wm C. Winslow

Phoebe (Ward) Cutler, and a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow of the Plymouth colony. His father followed Lyman Beecher as pastor of the Bowdoin Street church, Boston, 1832-44. William C. Winslow prepared for college at the Boston Latin School; was graduated from Hamilton, A.B., 1862, and

while in college aided W. G. Sumner and Joseph Cook of Yale in founding the *University Quarterly Review* (1861). He was an editor of the *Hamiltonian* during his senior year; on the staff of the *New York World*, 1862; junior editor of the *Christian Times*, 1863-64; was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1865; was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1865, and to the priesthood in 1867; studied archaeology and ancient sculpture in Italy a few months in 1866, and lectured and wrote on the subjects upon his return to the United States. He was married June 20, 1867, to Harriet Stillman, daughter of Joseph Henshaw and Mary (Davenport) Hayward. He was rector of St. George's, Lee, Mass., 1867-70, and during the time served as chairman of the school board and vice-president of the Berkshire county Bible society. He removed to Boston in 1870, where he devoted his time to historical and archaeological work, besides preaching in at least 15 different churches in the diocese of Massachusetts on successive Sundays, but holding no stated rectorship. He was chaplain of St. Luke's Home, Boston, 1877-81, and secretary of the Free Church Association from its foundation in 1883. He visited Egypt in 1879-80, saw the obelisk removed for New York, and on his return contributed to the *Church Review* and other leading periodicals articles upon Egypt as a field of research. In 1883 he founded the American Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, becoming successively its honorary treasurer, honorary secretary and vice-president for the United States. He not only

created the American Branch but his incessant labors built it up and these labors wholly gratuitous extended from 1883 to 1903. Through his efforts \$130,000 were raised by subscription of members. At the meeting of the Royal society in 1888 Miss Amelia B. Edwards officially declared "that with the single exception of Sir Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Winslow had done more than any one, not merely for the work of the society, but for the cause of Biblical research in connection with Egyptology throughout the civilized world." Dr. Winslow was among the first in the United States to advocate archaeology as a science to be supported, as he was the pioneer in this country of its research and its promotion in Egypt. For the preparation of forty and upwards illustrated quarto volumes published by the Fund after 1883, the American Branch furnished one half the money. According to Miss Edwards the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, through Dr. Winslow's exertions, possesses the finest monumental and other objects from Egypt, in America. They include colossal statue of Rameses II., from the Fields of Zoan; the gigantic column from Bubastis; the processional blocks from Bubastis; the exquisite palm-leaf column from Ahnas; the gold handle to Pharaoh Hophea's tray; the sard and gold sceptre of King Khakemui of the second dynasty, the oldest extant sceptre in the world. Dr. Winslow induced Miss Edwards to lecture in America in 1890. In 1902 the local secretaries in the United States, some eighty in number, requested the London committee to appoint Dr. Winslow honorary vice-president of the American branch, and the official circular of that committee for 1899 states that "from its foundation (1883) the Egypt Exploration Fund has received large pecuniary support from the U.S.A., chiefly through the enthusiasm and energy of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow of Boston." He served officially or upon committees in the New England Historic-Genealogical, Bostonian, Webster, Historical, Good Citizenship, Institute of Civics, American Oriental and other societies, and was an active member of the American Historical, Archaeological Institute, American Statistical, Economic and other societies in some of whose *Proceedings* are his papers. He was enrolled an honorary member of 23 United States state historical societies, and of the Nova Scotia and Quebec historical societies; of the Montreal society of Natural History; Royal Archaeological Institute and the Royal Society of Science and Arts; corresponding member of the British Archaeological Association; honorary correspondent of the Victorian Institute and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from St. Andrew's university, Scotland, 1886; D.C.L., King's college, 1888; L.H.D., Columbia,

1887; D.D., Amherst, 1887; Ph.D., Hamilton, 1886; S.T.D., Griswold, 1889, and Sc.D., St. John's, Annapolis, 1889, "in recognition of the learning and ability with which he had conducted scientific investigations." He also received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart in 1895, for journalistic labors. His historical work in New England history, especially that referring to Plymouth Colony, covers hundreds of articles in book, pamphlet, and magazine form, and his work in archaeology includes over 1000 articles upon discoveries in Egypt, and the cause of exploration, similarly given to the public. He is the author of: *What Says Egypt of Israel?* (1883); *The Store City of Pithom* (1885); *A Greek City in Egypt* (1886); *Egypt at Home* (1891); *Egyptian Antiquities for Our Museums* (1900); *Distribution of Papyrus* (1901). His historical writings include: *Pilgrim Fathers in Holland* (1891); *Gov. Edward Winslow* (1895); *Winslow Memorial* (1886) which includes his chief historical writings.

WINSOR, Justin, librarian and historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1831; son of Nathaniel, Jr., and Ann Thomas (Howland) Winsor, both of Duxbury, Mass.; grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Loring) Winsor and of John and Nancy (Winsor) Howland, and a descendant of William Winsor, of Boston, who came from Devonshire, England. He attended a boarding school in Sandwich, Mass., and the Boston Latin school; matriculated at Harvard college in the class of 1853, receiving his A.B., degree in 1868; continued his studies in Paris and at the University of Heidelberg, 1852-54, and devoted the years 1854-68 to literary pursuits, becoming a regular contributor to *The Round Table* and literary correspondent of the *New York World*. He was married, Dec. 18, 1855, to Caroline Tufts, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (Fuller) Barker of Charlestown, Mass. He was appointed a trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1866; served as chairman of the examining committee, 1867; as superintendent of the library, 1868-77, and as librarian of Harvard university (his oversight extending to every department of the library), 1877-97, taking up his residence in Cambridge, Mass., in 1880. He also gave half-courses in history in the university, 1892-93 and 1897. From the position of a historical compiler and bibliographer, he became the leading cartographer of the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1887 and by Williams in 1893. Dr. Winsor made occasional visits to Europe, writing foreign letters to the *New York Nation*; was a commissioner to investigate the condition of documents of the state department from 1884 until his death, editing the first re-

port in 1885, and a delegate to the International Congress of Librarians in London, England, July 1, 1897. He was a founder of the American Library association, serving as its first president, 1876-85, and from June 25 to Oct. 22, 1897; president of the American Historical association; a member (from 1877), corresponding secretary (1881) and second vice-president (1894) of the Massachusetts Historical society, and also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical society and the American Antiquarian society, of the New England Historic Genealogical society, of the Royal Geographical society of London, and of numerous state historical societies. He is the author of: *History of Duxbury, Mass.* (1849); *Songs of Unity*, compiled with the Rev. G. H. Hepworth (1859); *Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare* (1876); *Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761-83* (1880); *Was Shakespeare Shapleigh?* (1887), and numerous important historical pamphlets. He edited the Harvard university *Bulletin and Library of Harvard University: Bibliographical Contributions* (1877-97); also the *Memorial History of Boston* (4 vols., 1880-81); *Narrative and Critical History of America* (8 vols., 1883-89); *Record of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College* (1887); *Calendar of the Sparks Manuscript in Harvard College Library* (1888), and several bibliographies. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, 1897.

WINSTON, George Tayloe, educator, was born in Windsor, N.C., Oct. 12, 1852; son of Patrick Henry and Martha (Byrd) Winston; grandson of George and Anne (Fuller) Winston, and of Wilder and Frances (Watson) Byrd; a descendant of the English Winstons and the Scotch Byrds, and a collateral kinsman of Patrick Henry of Virginia, and of William Byrd, lawyer (q.v.). He attended Homer school, Oxford, N.C., the University of North Carolina, 1866-68; the U.S. Naval academy, 1868-70, and Cornell university, 1871-74, receiving the degree of Litt.B. in the latter year. He was an instructor in mathematics at Cornell, 1874-75; assistant professor of literature in the University of North Carolina, 1875-76; professor of Latin and German, 1876-85, and of Latin language and literature, 1885-91, and president of the university, 1891-96. He was married, June 5, 1876, to Caroline S., daughter of Hollis and Mary (Johnson) Taylor of Hinsdale, N.H. He was president of the University of Texas, 1896-99, and in the latter year became president of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at West Raleigh, N.C. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Davidson college, 1888, and that of LL.D. by Trinity

WINSTON

college, N.C., 1890. He was president of the state teachers' assembly in 1879 and 1888; lectured on educational subjects before the National Educational association; the Southern Educational association; the National Prison association; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Ethical society of Philadelphia; the University of Texas; the U.S. Military academy, and other organizations. He is the author of: *The Greek, the Roman and the Teuton* (1884); and *Mephistopheles and Iago* (1887).

WINSTON, John Anthony, governor of Alabama, was born in Madison county, Ala., Sept. 4, 1812; son of William and Mary (Cooper) Winston; grandson of Capt. Anthony, a Revolutionary officer, and Zekie (Jones) Winston and of Edmund and Martha (Jackson) Cooper of Brunswick county, Va., and great-grandson of Anthony and Alice (Taylor) Winston, the former a son of Isaac (immigrant) and Mary (Dabney) Winston, of Hanover county, Va., and the latter a daughter of James Taylor, of Caroline county, Va. He attended La Grange college, Ala., and the University of Nashville, Tenn. In 1834 he located as a cotton planter in Sumter county, Ala. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1840 and 1842, and was elected state senator, 1843, 1847 and 1851, three successive terms, serving as president, 1847. He organized two companies of volunteers for the Mexican war in 1846, and was appointed one of the field officers of the 1st Alabama volunteer regiment, but did not see active service. He was governor of Alabama, 1853-57, being the first native born Alabamian to hold that office; and he vetoed bills granting state aid to railroads, and providing for the re-issue of state bank notes as a loan to railroad companies, as well as many other bills, from which he was styled "the veto governor." He was delegate to the Charleston Democratic National Convention, 1860, and a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket in the same year. He was commissioner from Alabama to Louisiana in 1861 to urge the prompt secession of the latter state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate state army and was appointed colonel of the 8th regiment, the first Alabama command that enlisted "for the war." He commanded a brigade in the Peninsular campaign, but on account of ill health resigned his commission as colonel and returned home. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1865, and in 1866 was elected U.S. senator from Alabama, but was denied his seat. He was a fearless officer and a high-minded political leader. His wife was Mary Agnes, daughter of Joel Walker Jones, of Limestone county, Ala. He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 21, 1871.

WINTER

WINTER, William, author, essayist and dramatic critic, was born in Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836; son of Charles and Louisa (Wharff) Winter; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Oakes) Winter, and of Abram Wharff, and a descendant of a family of Welsh origin, Gwyn-Tour (White Tower) (hence Wintour and then Winter), who came from Gloucestershire, England. He attended the common schools of Boston and Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard, LL.B., 1857, meanwhile contributing both prose and verse to magazines and newspapers, and publishing his first volume entitled, *Poems*, in 1854. He also engaged in lecturing on literary subjects, in and around Boston, and took part in the national canvass of John C. Frémont in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1857, but preferring a literary career, removed to New York city in 1859, where he became a book reviewer for the *Saturday Press*, and in 1861 assistant editor of the *New York Albion*. He was married, at Ederline, near Lock Awe, Scotland, Dec. 8, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Janet (Tulloch) Campbell, natives of Inverary and Wick, respectively. He was literary critic of the *New York Weekly Review*, 1865; also managing editor and dramatic and literary critic of the same, 1865-70, and in August, 1865, became dramatic critic of the *New York Tribune*, a position he still held in 1903. He visited England, for the first time in 1877, subsequently publishing a series of works descriptive of English scenes and memorials, and in 1886 founded, in memory of his son, the Arthur Winter Memorial library, in connection with the Staten Island academy, of which organization Mr. Winter became president in 1891. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Brown in 1895, and was made an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Actors' Fund society, the Lotos club, New York, and the Bohemian club, San Francisco. He edited the poems of John Brougham (1881); of Fitz James O'Brien (1881), and of George Arnold (1866); also "The Prompt Book," a collection of sixteen plays as acted by Edwin Booth, with prefaces and notes (1877), and prepared prefaces for eleven plays printed for Augustin Daly, seven of them Shakespeare comedies (1886-95). His poetical writings include: *The Queen's Domain*, and *Other Poems* (1855); *My Witness* (1871); *Thistle-down* (London, 1877; subsequently withdrawn); *Poems* (complete ed., 1881); *English Rambles*, prose and verse (1884); *Wanderers* (Edinburgh, 1888), and among his descriptive publications are: *The Trip to England* (1879; 2d ed., 1881); *Shakespeare's England* (1886); *Gray Days and Gold in England and Scotland* (1891; 2d ed., 1896); *Old Shrines and Iry* (1892), and *Brown*

Heath and Blue Bells (1895). His contributions to dramatic literature include: *Life of Edwin Booth* (1871); *The Jeffersons* in the "American Actor Series" (1881); *Henry Irving* (1885); *The Stage Life of Mary Anderson* (1886); *Brief Chronicles* (1889); *The Press and the Stage* (1889); *Sketch of the Life of John Gilbert* (1890); *A Daughter of Comedy, Ada Rehan* (1891); *The Actor* (1891); *Shadows of the Stage* (3 series, 1892-95); *Life and Art of Edwin Booth* (1895); *Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson* (1894); *Memorial of John McCullough* (1889), and *A Wreath of Laurel* (1898).

WINTHROP, John, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Edwardston, Suffolk, England, Jan. 22, 1588; son of Adam and Anne (Browne) Winthrop, and grandson of Adam Winthrop, lord of Groton Manor. He matriculated at Trinity



college, Cambridge, in December, 1602, but left in 1604 without completing his course because of his marriage at the age of seventeen, to Mary Forth, daughter of an ancient family in Essex. Of their six children, John was later governor of Connecticut, and Mary became the daughter-in-law of Thomas Dudley. After leaving Trinity, Winthrop practised law; became a justice of the peace at the age of eighteen, and lord of Groton Manor at twenty-one. His wife died in 1616, and shortly after he was married to Thomasine Clop-ton, who lived little more than a year after her marriage. In 1618, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndal, Knight of Essex, by whom he had eight children. About 1623 he was appointed to an attorneyship in the important court of wards and liveries, and rose to some importance in political circles, often drafting bills for Parliament. In 1629 he joined the Massachusetts company, and on Oct. 20, 1629, was elected governor. On March, 22, 1630, he set sail for New England, taking with him three sons, and arrived at Salem, June 22, 1630. He soon removed to Charlestown, and in the fall of 1630, to Boston. During the short stay in Salem, his second son, Henry, was drowned, and in 1631 his third son, Forth, died in England, but Winthrop never lost heart, nor wished to return to England, always thinking it desertion on the part of others to withdraw from the colony. He believed in evangelizing the Indians, and main-

tained friendly relations with their chiefs, in this way doing much to avert hostilities during the first years of the colonies. From his farm at Mystic he launched a bark of 30 tons, called the *Blessing of the Bay* in 1631, and in November of that year his family joined him. In the matter of government, he was opposed to a democracy, holding that the superior minds of the colony, always in the minority, should rule, and he attempted to keep the power of government in the hands of the governor, the deputy and the assistants. As the foremost man of the colony, his work was by turns with the people, to guard the charter from jealous officials in England; and against the people, to guard the colony from the dangers of democracy. He was four times successful in saving the charter, when its defense seemed hopeless, but in his fight against democracy he lost point by point to the common people, always, however, with good grace, proving his superiority as a magistrate. He served on a salary too small to reimburse him for the expenses of the office; declined all gifts, and meekly bore the discipline his identity brought upon him. He served as governor from 1630 to 1634, when Thomas Dudley succeeded him, the people fearing they might establish a hereditary office. Dudley was followed by Haynes in 1635 and Haynes by Henry Vane in 1636, showing the desire of the voters for a rotation in office. But during Vane's administration trouble sprang up. Hooker emigrated to Connecticut, and the Ann Hutchinson controversy bade fair to disrupt the little colony. In their extremity the people again chose Winthrop governor. He held the office from 1637 to 1640, when, the wheels of government once more moving smoothly, he was succeeded by Thomas Dudley. He then served a part of the time as deputy governor, as an assistant, as a member of the military committee, and of the standing council, as colonel of the militia, and as chairman of the commission for the founding of Harvard college. The year 1642 was one of disturbance in England, and Massachusetts needing her most reliable man at the helm, re-elected Winthrop. In 1643 the colonies of New England formed a federation, known as the United Colonies of New England, and Winthrop was first president of the board of eight commissioners (two from each colony) to which was entrusted the execution of the contract drawn up among the colonies. Endicott became governor and Winthrop deputy in 1644, but when that same year an English man-of-war, representing Parliament, demanded the surrender of a Bristol Royalist merchantman in Boston Harbor, Winthrop was the one who investigated the matter and pointed out to the captain under what conditions he must act. In November of 1644, another Par-

liament's ship tried the same experiment, and was, by order of the deputy governor, fired upon from a shore battery, not that Massachusetts intended to take sides with the King's merchantmen, but because it was necessary that Parliament's vessels should learn to respect the port. In 1645, Dudley succeeded Endicott and Winthrop remained deputy. Winthrop was getting old, much older than his years demanded. He had lost, through the faithlessness of an agent in England, most of his property; had buried two wives and four children, and had seen many of his ideals in regard to the new colony shattered. But when in 1646 many of the former members and neighbors of the colony who had been disciplined, formed a cabal and complained to Parliament of the government of Massachusetts, Winthrop again became chief magistrate, serving by re-election until 1649. It was proposed to send Winthrop to England to explain matters to Parliament, but as it later seemed inexpedient to spare him from Massachusetts, Edward Winslow, former governor of Plymouth colony, was sent with a letter from Winthrop, and all that was desired was accomplished. On June 14, 1647, Margaret, Winthrop's wife, died, and for the third time he was left a widower; but in 1648, he was married to Martha (Norwell) Coytmore, widow of Thomas Coytmore, by whom he had one son. In the fall of 1648, he was stricken with a fever from which he never recovered. His *Journal* is one of the most authentic histories of early Massachusetts, and he is also the author of: *Arbitrary Government Described; and the Government of Massachusetts vindicated from that Aspersions*, an essay written in 1644; published in 1869; and *Model of Christian Charity*. He died in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1649.

WINTHROP, Robert Charles, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1809; son of Thomas Lindall (1760-1841) and Elizabeth (Temple) Winthrop; grandson of John Still (1720-1776) and Jane (Borland) Winthrop and of Sir John Temple; sixth in descent from Governor Winthrop, the immigrant, and fourth in descent from Gov. James Bowdoin of Massachusetts. He attended the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, 1828-31, and practised in Boston. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1834-40, serving as speaker, 1837-40; representative from Massachusetts in the 26th-31st congresses, 1840-50, having been elected in place of Abbott Lawrence, resigned, and took his seat, Dec. 7, 1840. He resigned, May 25, 1842; was succeeded by Nathan Appleton, and in the same year elected to fill the vacancy caused by the latter's resignation, resuming his seat, Dec. 5, 1842. He was

elected, Dec. 6, 1847, speaker of the house in the 30th congress, 1847-49; defeated for re-election as speaker of the 31st congress by a plurality of two votes after a three weeks' contest, Howell Cobb of Georgia, being his contestant, and served as *pro tempore* speaker of the house from Dec. 3, 1849, until his resignation to take his seat in the U.S. senate. He was appointed to the latter office by Governor Briggs to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Webster, July 22, 1850, to become secretary of state in the cabinet of President Fillmore. Winthrop took his seat in the U.S. senate, July 30, 1850; retired, Feb. 7, 1851, and was succeeded, Feb. 22, 1851, by Robert Rantoul, Jr., elected to complete the term through a coalition of the Democrats and Free Soilers in the legislature, Senator Winthrop being the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the office after six weeks' balloting. He was defeated for governor of Massachusetts in 1852 by the same coalition, the election having devolved on the legislature, and thereafter he refused public office. He supported Scott for President in 1852; Millard Fillmore in 1856; John Bell in 1860, and George B. McClellan in 1864. His devotion to literary, historical and philanthropic interests resulted in his holding offices in several important organizations, including the presidency of the Massachusetts Historical society for thirty years, that of the Boston Provident Association for twenty-five years, and of the Peabody Education Fund, 1867-94. He was also an overseer of Harvard university, 1852-56; president of the Harvard Alumni association eight years; member of the American Philosophical society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the London Society of Antiquaries; of the Royal society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen; of the Royal Historical society of London, and of the Brazilian Institute of History, Geography and Ethnography. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1849, from Kenyon in 1851, from Harvard in 1855, and from Cambridge, England, in 1874. His most notable orations were at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument, Washington, D.C., in 1848, and on the completion of the work in 1885; the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, 1870; the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence, 1876, and that of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1881. He bequeathed \$5000 each to the Massachusetts Historical society and the Boston Provident association; \$1000 to the Boston Children's hospital. He is the author of: *Life and Letters of John Winthrop* (1864); *Washington, Bowdoin and Franklin* (1876); *Memoir of Henry Clay* (1880); *Addresses and Speeches* (1853). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1894.

WIRT, William, cabinet officer, was born in Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1772; son of Jacob and Henrietta Wirt, and a nephew of Jasper Wirt, who cared for the boy after the death of his parents in 1780. He attended private schools



in Maryland; in 1787 he became tutor in the family of Benjamin Edwards (q.v.) of Maryland, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Culpeper county, Va. in 1792. He was married in 1795 to Mildred, daughter of Dr. George Gilmer of Pen Park, Md. Upon the death of his wife in 1799, he removed to Richmond, Va., where he entered

upon the practice of law and was appointed clerk in the house of delegates. He was chancellor of the eastern district of Virginia in 1802, and removed to Norfolk in 1803, where he remained till 1806, when he returned to Richmond. He was employed as aid to the U.S. attorney in the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason, and delivered a speech which gave him fame, as an orator. He was a delegate in the state legislature, in 1808; district attorney, 1816-17, and attorney-general of the United States in the cabinets of James Monroe, 1817-25, and of John Quincy Adams, 1825-29. In 1826 he declined the appointment of professor of law and president of the University of Virginia; in 1829 he removed from Washington to Baltimore, where he engaged in law practice; was counsel for Judge Peck in his impeachment trial, April 22, 1830, and appeared as counsel for the Cherokee Indian nation, against the state of Georgia. He accepted the nomination for President of the United States on the Anti-Mason ticket, Sept. 28, 1831, receiving 33,108 popular votes at the election held in November, 1832, and 7 electoral votes subsequently. His name in "Class J., Judges and Lawyers," received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He is the author of: *Letters of the British Spy* (1803); *The Old Bachelor* (2 vols., 1812); *Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry* (1817); *Addresses to the Literary Societies of Rutgers College* (1830); *Addresses on the Triumph of Liberty in France* (1830), and *Letters of John Q. Adams and William Wirt to the anti-Masonic Committee of York County* (1831). He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1834.

WISE, Henry Alexander, governor of Virginia, was born in Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., Dec. 3, 1806; son of Maj. John and Sarah Corbin (Cropper) Wise; grandson of Col. John (county lieutenant of the Eastern shore under King George III.) and Margaret (Douglas) Wise, and of Gen. John (a Revolutionary officer) and Margaret (Pettie) Cropper, and a descendant of John Wise of Gravesend, England, who sailed in the *Transport*; settled in Accomac county, Va., in 1635; married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Edmund Scarburgh; purchased a tract of 2000 acres of land on the Chesconnessex and Onancock creeks in 1660; was of the justices of the court, and died in 1695; also of John Cropper, who came from Scotland or north of England, 1643, and married Gertrude, daughter of Maj. Edmund Bowman. Henry A. Wise was left an orphan in 1813; lived with his guardian and grandfather, Gen. John Cropper at Folly Creek, Va., 1813-15, and subsequently with his aunts at Clifton, Va., attended Margaret academy, and upon the death of his grandfather in 1821, chose as guardian, his uncle, Maj. John Custis of Deep Creek, Va. He was graduated from Washington college, A.B., 1825; studied law in Winchester, where he was admitted to the bar, 1828; practised in Nashville, Tenn., 1828-30, serving as secretary of the Tennessee Colonization society, and subsequently in Accomac county, Va. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1832, voting for Jackson for President and for Philip P. Barbour for Vice-President; served on the "Jackson corresponding committee" was elected a representative from Virginia as a Jackson Democrat to the 23d and 24th congresses, as a Whig to the 25th-27th congresses, and as a Tyler Democrat to the 28th congress, serving, Dec. 2, 1833-Feb. 15, 1844, and officiating as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. While a member of the house he slightly wounded Richard Coke, Jr., of Virginia, who had been his opponent for the 23d congress, in a duel, Jan. 22, 1835; was called upon by William J. Graves to bear a challenge to Jonathan Cilley in which duel the latter was fatally shot, 1836, and assaulted Edward Stanly, a member of the house in 1843. He declined the portfolio of the navy from by President Tyler in 1841; was appointed minister to France in 1843 and resigned, but the senate not confirming his appointment, he was immediately returned to congress. He served under President Tyler as U.S. minister to Brazil, 1844-47; resumed the practice of his profession, making his home at "Only" Onancock Creek, Va.; was a presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket, 1848, and also on the Pierce and King ticket, 1852; took a conspicuous part as a delegate in the state constitutional con-

vention of 1850, and was also a delegate to the Democratic state and national conventions of 1852. He was three times married; first, Oct. 8, 1828, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Jennings of Washington, Pa., secondly, in November, 1840, to Sarah, daughter of John Sergeant of Philadelphia, Pa., and thirdly, Nov. 1, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth Lyons of Richmond, Va. He was prominently mentioned for the Presidency in 1856 and 1860; was governor of Virginia, 1866-60, and in that capacity effected the capture of John Brown (q.v.), whose execution took place, Dec. 2, 1859. In 1859, Governor Wise purchased "Rolleston," an estate in Prince Anne county, Va.; was a member of the state secession convention of 1861, serving on the committee on Federal relations; entered the Confederate army as brigadier-general of the "Wise Legion"; was commissioned, June 5, 1861, his brigade numbering 4000. He established his headquarters at Charleston, Kanawha, whence, after a slight engagement at Ripley, he retired to Gauley River, where he fought an indecisive engagement with forces under General Cox. Owing to controversies between himself and General Floyd, he was ordered to Richmond, and assigned to the command of the Chowan district, Jan. 7, 1862, but on the day of the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, he was prostrated with a severe attack of pleurisy at Nag's Head, and the Confederate troops on the field commanded by Col. H. M. Shaw were defeated by General Burnside. His eldest son, Capt. Obadiah Jennings Wise of the Richmond Blues, was mortally wounded, and captured while his men were endeavoring to escape with him to Nag's Head; and died on the day following. The "Wise Legion" was reorganized into a brigade in May, 1862, consisting of his former 46th and 59th regiments and the 26th and 34th Virginia regiments. During the seven days' battles around Richmond his brigade manned the batteries at Chaffin's Bluff, a part of it under General Wise joining General Holmes' division on June 30. General Wise subsequently returned to Chaffin's Bluff, where he was stationed until September, 1863, when he was transferred to the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, where he remained until May, 1864, when he was ordered to join Lee's army in Virginia. His brigade was attached to Johnson's division, Anderson's corps, and aided in the defence of Drewry's Bluff under Whiting. At Petersburg Wise assumed command of the lines from Batteries 14 to 23 inclusive, his brigade being commanded by Colonel Goode, and upon Wise devolved the defence of the city, June 9 and 15, which he conducted with great courage against heavy odds. He resumed command of his brigade in November,

1864; marched from Burgess's Mills to the relief of Lee at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; took part in the retreat to Appomattox and in the action of Appomattox Station, Va., April 8, 1865; was paroled April 12, 1865, and with General Gibbons of the Federal army had charge of paroling the Confederate army. He resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Va., and subsequently served as commissioner to determine the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary college in 1869. He is the author of: *Seven Decades of the Union: Memoir of John Tyler* (1872). See the following articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War": "Jackson at Harper's Ferry in 1861," by John D. Imboden, Brig.-Gen., C.S.A. (Vol. I.); "Characteristics of General Wise" in "Anecdotes of the Peninsular Campaign," by J. H. L. (Vol. II.), and "Repelling of the First Assault of Petersburg" by R.E. Colston, Brig. Gen., C.S.A., (Vol. IV.); also "The Life of Henry A. Wise" by his grandsons, Barton H. Wise (1899). General Wise died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1876.

WISE, William Clinton, naval officer, was born in Lewisburg, Va., Nov. 8, 1842; son of James and Virginia (Caldwell) Wise; grandson of John and ——— (Armstrong) Wise, and of Dr. Joseph and Ann (Tyler) Caldwell. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Kentucky, Sept. 29, 1860; promoted acting ensign, Oct. 1, 1863, and attached to the *New Ironsides*, 1863-64, serving on picket duty off Charleston, S.C., and taking part in the expeditions against Charleston and Jacksonville. He was transferred to the steam frigate *Minnesota* in 1864, and served during the attacks on Fort Fisher; was given command of the flagship *Malvern* on the Cape Fear and James rivers, and with President Lincoln on board, was the first to reach Richmond, Va., after the surrender. He was recommended for promotion for war services by the board of admirals, of which Admiral Farragut was the head, in 1865. He was married, May 18, 1875, to Nellie, daughter of Harry and Ellen (von Baxtadt) Humphreys of New York city. He was promoted master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, Feb. 24, 1881, and captain, Nov. 11, 1894. He commanded the auxiliary cruiser *Yale* during the Spanish-American war of 1898, and transported Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff and 1500 troops to Porto Rico. Besides transporting the troops, the *Yale* also did scouting duty, looking for Cervera's fleet, and was one of the ships to discover him in Santiago. Captain Wise was assigned to the receiving-ship *Franklin* at the U.S. navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in 1898; was on duty as a member of the Navy

General board, 1902; promoted rear-admiral, June 13, 1902; commandant of the navy yard and station, Pensacola, Fla., and also of the Gulf Naval district, 1902-03, and ordered to command and organize the training squadron, June, 1903. During his service, he commanded eight and served on twenty-eight men-of-war. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1899.

WISNER, Henry, delegate, was born in Goshen, N.Y., in 1725. He was appointed an assistant justice of the court of common pleas in 1768; was a member of the New York assembly, 1759-69; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-76, and was the only delegate from New York, who voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence. He engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder for the patriot army in Goshen, N.Y., and at his own expense, mounted cannon on the banks of the Hudson River, to prevent the British vessels from passing the Highlands. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1777 and 1788, and state senator, 1777-82. He died in Goshen, N.Y., in 1790.

WISTAR, Caspar, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1761; son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar; grandson of Caspar, (who emigrated from Germany in 1714, and settled in Philadelphia) and Catharine (Jansen) Wistar, and a descendant of Johannes Caspar of Heidelberg, Baden, whose ancestors came from the Austrian province of Silesia at an early date, when the succession of the Electorate of Baden devolved upon the members of the Hapsburg House, in whose hereditary service the Caspars were engaged for centuries before the Reformation. He attended the Friends' school; studied medicine under Dr. John Redman, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1782. He studied in England and Scotland, 1782-87; was president of the Royal Medical society of Edinburgh for two years; and in January, 1787, returned to Philadelphia, where he was appointed a physician to the city dispensary. He was professor of chemistry and the institutes of medicine at the College of Philadelphia, 1789-92; adjunct professor of anatomy, midwifery and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, 1792-1808, and professor of anatomy, 1808-18. He was married in 1793, to Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania. He was physician of the Pennsylvania hospital until 1810, and initiated gatherings of citizens and distinguished foreigners at his house to discuss subjects of popular interest. These meetings, known since his death as Wistar parties, resulted in the formation of a club bearing his name. He succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as president of the Society for the Abolition of

Slavery; was a fellow of the College of Physicians, 1787, and a censor, 1794-1818; a member of the American Philosophical society, 1787-95; its vice-president, 1795-1815, and succeeded Thomas Jefferson as president of the same, 1815-18. The climbing Chinese shrub *Wistaria* was named in his honor by its English discoverer. He contributed papers to the *Transactions* of the College of Physicians, and to those of the American Philosophical society, and is the author of: *A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students of Medicine* (2 vols., 1814), which was long the principal text book in the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1818.

WISTAR, Isaac Jones, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1827; kinsman of Dr. Casper (q.v.) and Lydia (Jones) Wistar. He prepared for college at the Westtown Boarding school; entered the sophomore class of Haverford college in 1840; left in 1843, and in 1849 went overland to California with a party, one fourth of whom were killed by the Indians. He sailed before the mast on a trading ship on the Pacific; spent two years in the service of the Hudson Bay company, going to the head waters of the Mackenzie river; was wounded in an engagement with the Rogue river Indians; returned to San Francisco, where he studied law with Corbett and Page, and became a law partner with Edward D. Baker (q.v.) in 1853. He returned to Philadelphia in 1858, where he practised law until April, 1861, when with Colonel Baker he raised 16 companies of 100 men each, enlisted for three years and known as the 1st California regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. When Colonel Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff and the first battalion of this regiment had lost 60 per cent. of its men, Wistar assumed command, but was wounded three times. Upon his recovery, he was made colonel of the regiment, which by transfer became known as the 71st Pennsylvania in Burns's brigade, Sedgwick's division, 2d corps, Army of the Potomac. At Glensdale he distinguished himself for bravery and again at Antietam, where he was wounded, left on the field for dead, and after twelve hours, rescued by his own troops. He was married, July 9, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Toland of Philadelphia. He was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, for Antietam; surprised the defences of Richmond, February, 1864, and with a small body of combined cavalry and infantry, came near capturing the Confederate Capital, his services here and at Charles City court house, receiving special mention in a message of the President to congress. He served in the cavalry raids around Richmond, capturing two Confederate regiments of cavalry at Charles City court house; commanded a brigade, and

subsequently a division of the 18th army corps, distinguishing himself at the attack on Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864, when his brigade and that of Gen. Hiram Burnham withstood a furious storm from the enemy's works, and enabled Butler's army to retreat in a leisurely manner, avoiding a complete rout. He declined a commission in the regular army, and after being mustered out of the volunteer service, engaged in the coal business in Pennsylvania, becoming president of the canals and anthracite interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in 1867. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and its president, 1891-95; member of the American Philosophical society, councilor in same and its president in 1901; president of the Biological association; and of board of charities of the state of Pennsylvania, 1899; manager of the Library Company of Philadelphia; founder and secretary of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in Philadelphia; inspector of the State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and author of numerous papers on geology and on penology. He received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893.

WISTAR, Owen, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1860; son of Owen Jones and Sarah (Butler) Wistar; grandson of Charles and Mary (Whitesides) Wistar and of Pierce and Frances (Kemble) Butler, and a descendant of Owen Jones, and of Thomas Wynne, his first ancestor in America, who came over with William Penn. He attended St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., 1873-78, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1882, and LL.B. and A.M., 1888. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1889, and in 1891 abandoned the legal profession to engage in literary work. He was married in 1898, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Eustis) Wister of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *The Dragon of Wantley: His Tail* (1892); *Red Men and White* (1896); *Lin McLean* (1898); *The Jimmy John Boss* (1900); *U. S. Grant, a Biography* (1900); *The Virginian* (1902); *Philosophy Four* (1903); and magazine contributions in both prose and verse.

WITHERS, Jones Mitchell, soldier, was born in Madison county, Ala., Jan. 12, 1814. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1835, and resigned a brevet 2d lieutenantcy, Dec. 5, 1835. In 1836, he served as aide-de-camp to General Patterson, commanding the Alabama volunteers in the campaign against the Creek Indians; opened a law office in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1837, and was secretary of the Alabama senate, 1838-39. He was captain in the Alabama militia, 1838-39 and 1841-46, and at the beginning of the war with Mexico was commissioned colonel of the 1st Alabama volunteers, a regiment which was

disbanded soon after being mustered in. He was reappointed in the U.S. army with rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 9, 1847; promoted colonel, Sept. 13, 1847; served in the war with Mexico, and resigned from the service, May 23, 1848. He became a merchant in Mobile; was a member of the Alabama legislature in 1855, and was mayor of Mobile, 1858-61. He was commissioned colonel of the 3d Alabama regiment, C.S.A.; was promoted brigadier-general in July, 1861, and was in command of the defenses of Mobile, Ala. He was engaged at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, commanding the 2d division of the 2d corps under Braxton Bragg, and with him retreated to Corinth and thence to Tupelo. When Bragg succeeded Beauregard in command of the army, Withers was given command of the 2d division of the 1st corps under Polk. On Oct. 7, 1862, he was detached from Bragg's army and sent to reinforce Gen. Kirby Smith near Salvisa, Ky. Later he rejoined Polk's corps and commanded his division at Stone's River; and was subsequently stationed in Alabama. After the war he edited the *Mobile Tribune* and died in Mobile, Ala., March 20, 1890.

WITHERS, Robert Enoch, senator, was born in Campbell county, Va., Sept. 18, 1821; son of Robert Walter and Susan Dabney (Alexander) Withers; grandson of Enoch Keane and Jennet (Chinn) Withers and of Robert and Ann (Austin) Alexander, and a descendant of William Withers of Lancaster, England, who came to Virginia about 1730 to take possession of a landed estate left him by the will of John Withers of Stafford county, Va., bearing date, Aug. 29, 1698. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1841; was married, Feb. 3, 1846, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Joseph Edwin and Elizabeth (Gwatkin) Royall of Lynchburg, Va., and practised medicine in Campbell county until 1858, when he removed to Danville, Va. He was opposed to secession, but when Virginia decided to secede, he entered the Confederate army and was commissioned major in April, 1861. He was soon after promoted colonel of the 18th Virginia infantry, which he commanded at the first Bull Run, in the 5th brigade of Beauregard's army. During the Peninsular campaign, his regiment was in Pickett's brigade of Longstreet's division, but at Gaines's Mills Withers was four times wounded, and incapacitated for active service. He later commanded the prison and hospital post at Danville, Va., until the close of the war. In January, 1866, Colonel Withers removed to Lynchburg, Va., where he established a daily political paper. He was nominated for governor by the Conservative party in 1868, and canvassed the state to secure the defeat of the Underwood constitution, but in 1869 withdrew in favor of the Liberal Republican candidate, Gil-

bert C. Walker. He was a state presidential elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket in 1873; was lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1873, and U.S. senator from Virginia, 1875-81. He was appointed by President Cleveland, consul at Hong Kong, China, serving, 1885-89, subsequently retiring from public life and residing at Wytheville, Va. He was grand master of the Freemasons of the state of Virginia, 1873-75, and of the grand encampment of Knight Templars of the United States, 1883-86, and was regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1878-81. He also served as deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1868, and in the same capacity (when in the United States) until 1901 when he retired from public life.

WITHERSPOON, John, educator and signer, was born at Yester, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722; son of the Rev. James and Elizabeth (Welsh) Witherspoon. His mother was a granddaughter of John Knox. His father was a son of David Witherspoon and a brother of John (after whom the signer was named), who emigrated to Ireland in 1695, and thence in 1734 to Williamsburg, S.C., where he died in December, 1737, being the first person buried in the graveyard of the Williamsburg Presbyterian church, which he helped to found. John Witherspoon, the signer, was graduated from Edinburgh university in 1742. On being licensed to preach he was invited to assist his father at the parish church of Yester, but receiving from the Earl of Eglinton the offer of the church at Beith, he accepted and was there ordained. While at Beith he went with a band of parishioners to view the battle of Falkirk (Jan. 17, 1746) and was taken prisoner by the Pretender's Highlanders. He was imprisoned for a short time in a dungeon, sustaining a shock to his system from which he never fully recovered. In 1757 he was called to Paisley and began to make a reputation as an eloquent, forceful preacher and keen ecclesiastical debater. He was successively called to Dublin and to the Presbyterian church at Rotterdam, Holland, but declined. He became prominent in the discussions leading to the rupture of the Scottish church. He was offered the presidency of the College of New Jersey in 1766, but declined, preferring to remain in Scotland. In 1768, however, he decided to accept, and in August of that year was inaugurated. He canvassed the colonies for contributions, raising £1000 for the college; donated his own private library, and enlarged the curriculum. He taught theology, introduced the study of international law, of French and of Hebrew, and widened the use of the lecture method. He exerted his influence, in behalf of the patriots; was a member of the provincial congress in New Jersey, which gave that state a constitution in

May, 1776. In June, 1776, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress. He belonged to the more radical faction, favoring the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and signing that instrument. He was a member of the board of war, and later of the committee of finance. The British burned him in effigy in 1776, and in that winter pillaged his country home near Princeton. He resigned his seat in 1779, but returned to it in 1780, retiring in 1783. He then returned to the college, and although he remained as president until his death, he did little if any more teaching. In 1785 he was chairman of the important committee appointed by the Synod of New Jersey and Philadelphia to compile the rules of government of the Presbyterian church in America, and was either chairman or a member of various other ecclesiastical committees. He became blind a year or two before his death. He was married, first in Scotland, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Craig House, Ayrshire. She died in 1789, aged 68. He married, secondly, in 1791, the widow of Dr. Dill, a Philadelphia physician. By his first wife he had James (Princeton, 1770), killed at the battle of Germantown in 1777; John (Princeton, 1773), a physician in South Carolina, who was lost at sea in 1795; David (Princeton, 1774), a lawyer of Newbern, N.C., who married the widow of General Nash; Ann, who married Samuel S. Smith, afterward president of Princeton; and Frances, who married Dr. David Ramsay, the historian. By his second wife he had two children, one dying in infancy and the other marrying the Rev. Dr. James S. Woods of Lewistown, Pa. Dr. Witherspoon received the honorary degree of D.D. from Aberdeen in 1764. He is the author of many books, sermons and monographs. Those of a theological nature are: *Ecclesiastical Characteristics* (1753); *Essay on Justification* (1756; several editions); *Regeneration* (1764; several editions); *Essays* (3 vols., 1764); *Sermons on Practical Subjects* (1768), and *Practical Discourses* (1768). His other works were largely political and economic, and include: *An Address to the Inhabitants of Jamaica and other West Indian Islands on behalf of the College of New Jersey* (Phila., 1772); *The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men* (1776); *Essay on Money, and Letters on Marriage*. His works were published in four volumes (Philadelphia, 1800) and in nine volumes (Edinburgh, 1804). Dr. Witherspoon's life was written by his successor, Samuel S. Smith (1795), but not published. A colossal statue, erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, was unveiled Oct. 20, 1876. Dr. Witherspoon died in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 15, 1794, and is buried in the President's lot, Princeton cemetery.

WOLCOTT

WOLCOTT, Oliver, signer, was born in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 26, 1726; son of Roger (q.v.) and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1747, and was commissioned captain of volunteers, assisting in the protection of the northern frontier. He later studied medicine, and was the first sheriff of Litchfield county, Conn., serving, 1751-71. He was married, Jan. 21, 1755, to Lorraine, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lois (Cornwall) Collins. He represented Litchfield in the general assembly, 1764-70; was an assistant, 1771-86; judge of court of probate, 1772-95; and chief judge of the court of common pleas for the county, 1774-86. He was made colonel in 1774; was a member of the Continental congress, 1775-78, signing the Declaration of Independence, and was promoted brigadier-general in August, 1776. At the beginning of the Revolution, the large leaden statue of George III. in New York was destroyed, and carried to Wolcott's house, where it was melted into bullets. Wolcott was promoted major-general in the militia in 1779, and was again a member of the Continental congress, 1780-83. He served as lieutenant-governor, 1786-96, and on the death of Governor Huntington in 1796, succeeded to the chief magistracy. He was elected governor in 1797, and died in office. He received from Yale the honorary degree of A.M. in 1765, and of LL.D. in 1792. He died in Litchfield, Conn., in December, 1797.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, governor of Connecticut, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1760; son of Gen. Oliver (q.v.) and Lorraine (Collins) Wolcott. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781. He served with his father during part of his campaigns; was a member of the committee of the pay-table, 1782-88; and was appointed in 1784 a commissioner to adjust and settle the claim of Connecticut against the United States. He was married, June 1, 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John and Ruth (Belden) Stuytton. He was comptroller of public accounts, 1788-89; auditor, 1789-91; comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1791-95, secretary of the treasury, succeeding Alexander Hamilton, 1795-1800; was appointed judge of the 2d circuit court in 1801; later engaged in business, and was governor of Connecticut, 1817-27. Wolcott received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown and Princeton in 1799, and from Yale in 1819. He died in New York city, June 1, 1833.

WOLCOTT Roger, governor of Connecticut, was born in Windsor, Conn., Jan. 4, 1679; son of Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott, and grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Saunders) Wolcott. At that time Windsor was a frontier town, and after engaging in trade, Wolcott was in 1709, chosen to represent South Windsor in the Con-

WOLF

necticut general assembly. He was raised to the bench of justices in 1710; accompanied the expedition against Canada in 1711, as commissary of Connecticut stores, and in 1714 was elected a member of the council. He became judge of the county court in 1724, of the superior court in 1732, and deputy governor and chief-justice of the supreme court in 1741. In the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, he was commissioned major-general by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, and was second in command to Pepperrell. He was governor of Connecticut, 1750-54. He was married to Sarah Drake, a descendant of Job and Mary (Wolcott) Drake. Governor Wolcott died in Windsor, Conn., May 17, 1867.

WOLCOTT, Roger, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1847; son of Joshua Huntington and Cornelia (Frothingham) Wolcott; grandson of Frederick and Elizabeth Huntington) Wolcott and of Samuel Frothingham, and great-grandson of Joshua Huntington (q.v.) and of Oliver Wolcott (1760-1833), q.v. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1870, LL.B., 1874, and was a tutor there, 1871-72. He was married, Sept. 2, 1874, to Edith, daughter of William Hicking Prescott (q.v.). He was a member of the Boston common council, 1876-79, and a Rep-



Roger Wolcott.

ublican representative in the state legislature, 1882-84. He refused to support the Blaine and Logan ticket in 1884; started a reform movement in the Republican party of Massachusetts, and in 1891 was chosen first president of the Young Men's Republican club, afterward known as the Republican club, the outgrowth of his labor for reform. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1892-95, becoming governor on the death of Governor Greenhalge in 1896, and was elected governor in 1896, 1897, and 1898, after which time he declined further re-election. He also declined a position on the Philippine commission in 1899, and an appointment as U.S. ambassador to Italy. He was a trustee of Harvard university, 1885-1900, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1897. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1900.

WOLF, George, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Allan township, Pa., Aug. 12, 1777. His father, a native of Germany, settled in Allen township, ten miles west of Easton (the place

being afterward known as Bath, or the "Irish Settlement.") and had two sons, Philip and George. George Wolf was educated at the academy at Bath, studying Latin, Greek and the sciences under Robert Andrews, Dublin. He taught in the academy for two years, was clerk in the prothonotary's office at Easton, Pa., and studied law under the Hon. John Ross. He was appointed postmaster of Easton, by President Jefferson in 1801; was later clerk of the orphans' court of Northampton county until 1809, and in 1814 was elected representative in the state legislature. He was a democratic representative in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1824-29, having been elected in 1824 in place of Thomas J. Rogers, resigned, and taking his seat, Dec. 9, 1824. He was governor of Pennsylvania, 1829-35; U.S. comptroller of the treasury, 1836-38, and collector of the port of Philadelphia, 1838-40. During his service in congress he favored protective tariffs, and while governor of Pennsylvania he labored for internal improvements. He was known as the father of the public school system. A gateway erected in his memory at Easton, Pa., was unveiled, June 29, 1888. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1840.

WOOD, James, governor of Virginia, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1747; son of Col. James Wood, founder of Winchester, Va., and clerk of Frederick county. He served as a private in the wars with the Indians, 1763; was commissioned a captain of the state militia in 1764, and held a command against the Indians, 1774. He was married in 1775 to Jean (1754-1823), daughter of the Rev. John Moncreur, who came from Kinross, Scotland, to Virginia. Mrs. Wood was a founder (1811) and the first president of the Female Humane Association of Richmond, and published "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion" (1859). Captain Wood served as a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the western Indians in July, 1775; was a member from Frederick county, of the house of burgesses, 1776, and of the state constitutional convention of May 6, 1776. He was appointed on Nov. 12 of the latter year colonel of the 8th regiment, Virginia line; commanded at Charlottesville, Va., after the capture of Burgoyne's army in 1783; served as superintendent of all the prisoners of war in Virginia, 1781, and as president of the last state military board, and was commissioned brigadier-general of state troops in 1783. He was repeatedly a member of the executive council from 1784 until his death, and by virtue of seniority in that body, lieutenant-governor of Virginia; a presidential elector in 1789, and governor of Virginia, 1796-99. He was a representative in the state legislature twelve years; vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1789-1802, and president of the

same, 1802-13, and vice-president (1797) and president (1801) of the Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Virginia. Governor Wood was buried with military honors in St. John's church-yard in Richmond, Va. His name is perpetuated in Wood county in his native state. He died in Richmond, Va., July 16, 1813.

WOOD, James Frederic, R.C. archbishop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1813. His father emigrated from England, and settled in Philadelphia, where he established an importing business. James attended the school of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, England, 1821-26; obtained employment as a clerk in a branch of the U.S. bank, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828, and was teller in the Franklin bank, 1833-36, and cashier in 1836. He joined the Roman Catholic church, in April, 1836, and deciding to enter the priesthood, went to Rome, where he attended the College of the Propaganda, 1836-43. He was ordained, March 25, 1844, at Rome, by Cardinal Franzoni, and returned to Cincinnati, where he was assistant rector in the cathedral, 1844-54, and pastor of St. Patrick's, 1854-57. He was consecrated bishop coadjutor to Philadelphia, at Cincinnati, April



CATHEDRAL OF ST PETER—ST. PAUL.

26, 1857, by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Neuman and Whelan, and on the death of Bishop Neuman, Jan. 5, 1860, succeeded him as Bishop of Philadelphia. He completed the cathedral in 1864; and founded the seminary of St. Charles. In 1871 the diocese was divided into episcopal districts, and on June 17, 1875, he was created archbishop. He attended the 1800th anniversary of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Rome, in 1800, took an active part in the Vatican council of 1869, and in 1882 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the bishopric was celebrated at Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1883.

WOOD, Joseph, delegate, was born probably in Pennsylvania. He was residing in Sunbury, parish of St. John (now Liberty county), Ga., in 1774, having purchased a plantation on North New Port river; entered the Revolutionary service; was promoted major, Jan. 4, 1776; lieutenant-colonel, July 29, and colonel of the 2d Penn-

sylvania regiment, September 7, and was stationed in Canada, 1776. He subsequently returned to his plantation in Georgia. He was a member of the council of safety and was deputed with two others by St. John's parish to request of the committee of correspondence at Charleston, S.C., "permission to form an alliance with them and to conduct trade and commerce according to the act of non-importation to which they had already acceded." Although the application was declined, the parish commissioned Dr. Lyman Hall (q.v.) to represent them in the Continental congress, to which Joseph Wood was elected a delegate in January, 1777, and re-elected in February, 1778. He died in Sunbury, Ga., in 1789.

WOOD, Leonard, soldier, was born in Winchester, N.H., Oct. 9, 1860; son of Charles Jewett and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. He attended the public school and Pierce academy, Middleboro, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard

college, M.D., 1884. He was house surgeon at the Boston city hospital, 1883-84, commencing regular practice in Boston, 1884; was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Jan. 5, 1886, and accepted the office Aug. 11, 1886. He participated as a line officer in Captain Lawton's successful expedition of 1886 against the Apaches under Geronimo, receiving a congressional medal of honor for his distinguished services. He resumed his medical practice in Boston, and was married, Nov. 18, 1890, to Louise A. Condit, daughter of John Condit Smith of Washington, D.C. He was promoted captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Jan. 5, 1891, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain, recruited at San Antonio, Tex., the 1st U.S. volunteer cavalry (subsequently known as the "Rough Riders"), of which he was appointed colonel, May 8, 1898, and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant-colonel. For his gallant services at Las Guasimas, June 24, and San Juan Hill, July 1-3 (where he commanded two brigades of General Wheeler's cavalry division) Colonel Wood was promoted brigadier-general, July 8, 1898, accepting the commission July 18, 1898. After the surrender of Santiago, July 19, 1898, General Wood served as military governor of the city until Dec. 13, 1899, being officially appointed to the command of the department of Santiago, Oct. 9, 1898. He was promoted major-general of



Leonard Wood

volunteers, Dec. 9, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service April 13, 1899. He was reappointed the same day; was made military governor of Cuba, Dec. 13, 1899, and in his official position restored order and prepared the inhabitants for civil rule, which was inaugurated on the island at noon on May 20, 1902, when the Cuban flag took the place of the Stars and Stripes over the capitol building and the military forts. Governor Wood withdrew the U.S. troops from the island the same day, and himself took passage on board the U.S. S.C. *Brooklyn* for the United States. His commission as brigadier-general, U.S.A., was dated Feb. 4, 1901, and he was subsequently nominated to the rank of major-general, U.S.A.

WOOD, Thomas John, was born in Murfreesboro, Ky., Sept. 25, 1823; son of George T. and Elizabeth (Helm) Wood; grandson of William J. and Elizabeth (Twyman) Wood and of Charles and Sarah (Crutcher) Helm, and a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Helm of the Virginia line, Revolutionary service. He graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1845, and was assigned to the topographical engineers and served on the staff of General Taylor in the war with Mexico; took part in the actions at Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, and Monterey; was transferred to the 2d Dragoons, Oct. 19, 1846, and promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1846. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847, and transferred to General Scott's army in the conquest of the City of Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1851; captain, March 3, 1855; major, March 16, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1861; colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 11, 1861. He was married, Nov. 29, 1861, to Caroline E., daughter of James A. and Caroline (King) Greer of Dayton, Ohio. He commanded the 6th division, Army of the Ohio, at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, in the siege of Corinth, and in Northern Alabama and Tennessee, operating against Forrest's cavalry. In Buell's army, he commanded the 6th division, 2d corps in the march to Nashville and Louisville; in the battles of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and in the pursuit of Bragg to the Cumberland mountains. He commanded the 1st division of the left wing occupying the extreme left of the Federal line at Murfreesboro, with orders to push the enemy back through the town, but was prevented by disaster to the right of the Federal line. He was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, and on sick leave Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the 1st division, 21st corps, and after the disaster to the right took his position on Snodgrass Hill and held it to the end of the fight, having his horse killed under him and being struck twice in the day's fighting.

In the reorganization of the army of the Cumberland he was assigned to the command of the 3d division, 4th army corps. He participated in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, carrying the Confederate line on Orchard Knoll November 23, and took part in the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. He then re-enforced Burnside at Knoxville, and subsequently commanded the 3d division, 4th corps, Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas in the Georgia campaign until the fall of Atlanta, and was severely wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Sept. 2, 1864. He commanded his division at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, and the 4th corps at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 27, 1865, and brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Chickamauga and major-general, U.S.A., for Nashville. He commanded in East Tennessee, Texas and Mississippi; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and was retired from the regular army with the brevet rank of major-general, June 9, 1868, and with the rank of brigadier-general, March 3, 1875.

WOOD, Thomas Waterman, artist, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 12, 1823; son of John and Mary (Waterman) Wood. He attended the district school and academy in Washington county, and studied art in Boston. He was married, in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 24, 1850, to Minerva, daughter of the Rev. Sylvanus Robinson of Northfield, Vt.; she died May 15, 1889. In 1852 Mr. Wood established a studio in New York city, and his small portraits attracted the attention of the Queen's painter in Quebec, and led to orders for portraits of many noted Canadians. In 1856-57 he painted portraits of several of the statesmen resident at Washington, D.C., and in 1858, in Baltimore, Md., finished "The Baltimore News Vender," his first essay at genre painting, and the ownership of which became a question at law between two prominent citizens of Baltimore, when exhibited in the National Academy of Design. He studied in Europe, 1859-60, his tour including London, Paris, Rome and Florence. In 1861, he was in Louisville, Ky., and there painted "Triplicate," depicting the transition of the Negro from slavery to freedom, secured by the Metropolitan Museum of Art through the liberality of Charles S. Smith. In 1866 Mr. Wood returned to New York city; was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1869, and an Academician in 1871. He was president of the American Water-Color society, 1878-87; vice-president of the National Academy of Design, 1879-91, and its president, 1891-99; president of the Aldine club; a member of the Century association, the Salmagundi and Country clubs of New York city, and the Apollo

club of Montpelier, in which city he established a public art gallery, 1894-96. He died in the New York City hospital, April 13, 1903.

WOODBERRY, George Edward, author, was born in Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1855; son of Henry Elliott and Sarah Dane (Tuck) Woodberry; grandson of Elliot and Rebecca (West) Woodberry and of John and Harriott (Dane) Tuck, and a descendant of William Woodberry of Somerset, England, who settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1628. He attended Phillips Exeter academy; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1877; was professor of English and history in the University of Nebraska, 1877-78 and 1880-82, serving meanwhile on the editorial staff of the *Nation*, 1878-79; was literary editor of the *Boston Post*, 1888, and professor of comparative literature in Columbia college from 1891. He edited: "Complete Poems of Shelley," with memoir and notes (1892); Lamb's "Essays of Elia" (1892); "Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe," with E. C. Stedman (1894); Aubrey de Vere's "Selected Poems" (1895); Tennyson's "Princess" (1898); "National Studies in American Letters" (1899); "Columbia Studies in Comparative Literature" (1899); "Bacon's Essays," (1901); and is the author of: *History of Wood Engraving* (1883); *Life of Edgar Allan Poe* (1885); *The North Shore Watch*; *a Threnody* (1890); *Studies in Letters and Life* (1890); *The Heart of Man* (1899); *Wild Eden* (1899); *Makers of Literature* (1900); *Life of Hawthorne* (1902).

WOODBURY, Levi, jurist, was born in Franchetown, N.H., Dec. 2, 1789; son of Peter (1767-1839) and Mary (Woodbury) Woodbury; grandson of Peter (a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars) and Elizabeth (Dodge) Rea Woodbury and of James and Hannah (Trask) Woodbury, and a descendant on both sides of John Woodbury, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1625, to Cape Ann, removing to Maumkeag (Salem) in 1626. James Woodbury served in Colonel Bagley's regiment of Massachusetts Rangers in the Lake George campaign, and also at Louisburg, Quebec and Heights of Abraham, where he was wounded. Peter Woodbury (1767-1839) came from Amherst (now Mount Vernon) to Franchetown about 1785, where he established himself as a merchant; represented the town in the legislature, and was state senator two years. Levi Woodbury was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1812; studied law in the Litchfield (Conn.) Law school, in Boston, Mass., and Exeter, N.H.; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised in Franchetown, N.H., 1813-16. He was clerk of the state senate, 1816; judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, 1817; removed to Portsmouth in 1819; was governor of New Hampshire, 1823-24, and

speaker of the state legislature, 1825, winning the sobriquet of "Rock of the New England Democracy." He was elected U. S. senator as a Democrat, serving, 1825-31; declined his election as state senator, March 7, 1831, and served as secretary of the navy in President Jackson's cabinet, April, 1831-June, 1834, when he was transferred to the treasury department, where he continued to serve by re-appointment from President Van Buren until March 3, 1841. He meanwhile declined the chief-justiceship of the supreme court of New Hampshire; again served as U.S. senator, March 4, 1841-Nov. 20, 1845, when, having declined the British mission, he was appointed by President Polk justice of the U.S. supreme court, in place of Joseph Story, deceased, his nomination being confirmed by the senate, Jan. 3, 1846. He was mentioned for the presidency in 1851. Judge Woodbury continued in office until his death. He was married in 1819, to Elizabeth W., daughter of Asa Clapp of Portland, Maine, and their son, Charles Levi (1820-1898), was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1858-61, and edited, with George Minot, "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," containing the decisions of Judge Levi Woodbury (3 vols., 1847-52). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Judge Levi Woodbury by Dartmouth in 1823, and by Wesleyan in 1843. He was co-editor with William H. Richardson of the "New Hampshire Reports" (1816 *et seq.* See: "The Writings of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Political, Judicial and Literary," selected and arranged by Nahum Capen (3 vols., 1852). He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 4, 1851.

WOODBURY, Ubran Andrain, governor of Vermont, was born in Acworth, N.H., July 11, 1838; son of Albert Merrill (a native of Caven-dish, Vt.) and Lucy Lestina (Wadleigh) Wood-bury; grandson of Albert and Mary (Chatterton) Woodbury and a descendant of John Woodbury, who landed at Cape Ann, Mass., from Somerset-shire, England, in 1630, and moved to Salem in 1634. In 1840 Urban A. Woodbury removed with his parents to Morristown, Vt., where he attended the common schools and subsequently the People's academy of Morristown, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, M.D., 1859. He was married, Feb. 12, 1860, to Paulina Livonia, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Stone) Darling of Elmore, Vt. He enlisted in the 2d regiment of Vermont volunteers, May 25, 1861; was appointed sergeant, June 19, 1861; participated in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he lost his right arm and was taken prisoner; was paroled, Oct. 5, 1861, and on October 18 discharged from service on account of his wounds. He was commissioned captain of Com-

pany D, 11th Vermont volunteers, Nov. 17, 1862; transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, June 17, 1863, and resigned from service, March, 1865. He subsequently engaged in the lumber and real estate business in Burlington, Vt., served as alderman, 1881-82, officiating as president of the board, 1882; was mayor of Burlington, 1885-86; lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1888-90; Republican governor of the state, 1894-96; a member of the war investigation commission by appointment of President McKinley, 1898, and deputy commander, G.A.R., of Vermont, 1900.

WOODFORD, Stewart Lyndon, diplomatist, was born in New York city, Sept. 3, 1835; son of Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford; grandson of Chandler and Mary (Curtis) Woodford and of Lydia (Jennings) Terry and descended through a line of Colonial and Revolutionary army officers from Thomas Woodford of Lincolnshire, England, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1635, and was a founder of Hartford, Conn., and of Northampton, Mass. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1866. He was married, Oct. 15, 1857, to Julia Evelyn, daughter of Henry Titcomb and Eliza (Collins) Capen of New York City. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and became the law partner of Thomas G. Ritch. He was a delegate to the Chicago Republican national convention of 1860, and messenger for the electoral college of New York in carrying the vote of the state for Lincoln and Hamlin to Washington. He was assistant U.S. district attorney for Southern New York, 1861-62; enlisted in the volunteer service in 1862, became lieutenant-colonel of the 127th New York volunteers, and accompanied the regiment to Virginia, where it was attached to the Federal force under Gen. John A. Dix on the Peninsula and subsequently to the 11th army corps, Army of the Potomac, and in August, 1863, under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore in South Carolina. He was judge-advocate-general of the Department of the South, provost-marshal-general, and chief of staff, and supervised the exchange of prisoners at Charleston. He received promotion to colonel and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers by special order of the President. After the close of hostilities he was military governor of Charleston, S.C., and of Savannah,



Georgia, respectively, and was mustered out Aug. 22, 1865. He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1867-69; declined the nomination as representative from the third district of New York in the 41st congress in 1868; was defeated by John T. Hoffman for governor of New York in 1870, and at the Republican national convention that assembled in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, he presented the name of Ulysses S. Grant for the presidential nomination for a second term. He was an elector-at-large from New York on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872, and president of the electoral college; was a Republican representative from New York in the 43d congress, 1873-74, resigning his seat in 1874. S. B. Chittenden completing the term. He took part in the celebrated political contest in Ohio in 1875, where he engaged in joint debate with Gen. Thomas Ewing; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for vice-president in 1876, and after receiving sixty votes withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler; was U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1877-83; was again a candidate for the vice-presidency in 1880 when he placed Chester A. Arthur in nomination. In 1896 he assisted in drafting the charter for greater New York, and was U.S. minister to Spain, 1897-98, during the stormy period preceding the declaration of war between that nation and the United States, and left the Spanish capital, April 21, 1898. He was married secondly, Sept. 26, 1900, to Isabel Hanson, daughter of James S. and Eliza (Foster) Hanson of New York city. He was a member and officer in the various military associations of New York and Brooklyn; president of the New England society of New York; a trustee of Adelphi college; of Berkeley school and of Cornell university. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1866, from Trinity in 1869; that of LL.D. from Trinity and Dickinson in 1870, and D.C.L. from Syracuse in 1894. His most notable published addresses include: *Funeral Oration at the Grave of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas* (1870); *of William Henry Seaward* (1872); *Address in Commemoration of William Cullen Bryant* (1878); and *True Friends of the Union*, Arlington, June 30, 1876. In 1903 he was practising law in New York city.

WOODHULL, Nathaniel, soldier, was born in St. George's Manor, Mastic, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 30, 1722; son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Smith) Woodhull; grandson of Richard (1647-1699) and Temperance (Fordham) Woodhull and of Richard Smith, and great-grandson of Richard Woodhull (1620-1690), who came from Thenford, England, to Easthampton, Long Island, about 1648; settled in Brookhaven, N.Y., 1655, which place he represented in the general court at Hartford, 1663; was appointed a justice of the court of the assizes, 1666; deputy to the Dutch commissioners

in New York, 1673, and subsequently magistrate for Brookhaven. Nathaniel Woodhull assisted his father in farming; served with distinction as major under General Abercrombie, participating in the expeditions against Crown Point and Ticonderoga in 1758; under General Bradstreet in the attack upon Fort Frontenac, and in the following year as lieutenant-colonel either under General Prideaux against Niagara, or under General Amherst against Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He was promoted colonel of the 2d regiment of New York provincials, and served under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst in 1760, in the expedition that resulted in the reduction of Canada. He was a representative from Suffolk county in the New York colonial assembly, 1769-75; a member of the convention of April 10, 1775, to choose delegates to the Continental congress, and president of the Provincial congress of New York, 1775-76, by which he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Suffolk and Queens counties in August, 1776. He was ordered to proceed "to the western part of Queens county," but upon the failure of the 2d Long Island regiment to join him, he fell back to Jamaica, L.I., where he was surprised by the British, and on Aug. 28, 1776, compelled to surrender his sword. Upon his refusal to repeat "God Save the King," he was mortally wounded by an officer (probably Major Baird). He was taken prisoner, with eighty others, on board a transport, and released at New Utrecht, where he suffered the amputation of his arm, the operation proving fatal. His only child married, secondly, Gen. John Smith. See "Woodhull," a poem by Epes Sargent in his "Songs of the Sea and Other Poems" (1847); Thompson's and Wood's histories of Long Island, and also General Woodhull's personal account of the Montreal expedition of 1760, published posthumously in the *Historical Magazine* (1861). He died in New Utrecht, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 10, 1776.

WOODS, Alvah, educator, was born in Shoreham, Vt., Aug. 13, 1794; son of the Rev. Abel (1763-1750), (a Baptist clergyman), and Mary (Smith) Woods, and a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods (q.v.). He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1821, serving as assistant instructor, 1819, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Oct. 28, 1821. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy and of ecclesiastical history and Christian discipline in Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1821-24, visiting Europe in 1822-23 as financial agent of the college, and was married, Dec. 10, 1823, to Almira, daughter of Josiah and Priscilla Marshal of Boston, Mass. Their son, Marshall Woods, (Brown, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, University of the City of

New York, M.D., 1848), was treasurer of Brown University, 1866-83, serving also as trustee of the university, 1856, and as senior member of the corporation, from 1892. Alvah Woods was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown



Alvah Woods

university, 1824-28, serving as acting president of the university, 1826-27; president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., 1828-31, and first president of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1831-37, subsequently residing in Providence, R.I., where he served as voluntary chaplain of the prison. The honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D., conferred upon him by Brown in 1826 and 1828, respectively. He was a trustee of Brown, 1843-59, and a fellow of the university, 1859-87, and also a trustee of Newton Theological Institution, 1853-87. Dr. Woods established five scholarships in Brown, and also a scholarship in Worcester academy, founded the Alvah Woods lectureship in elocution, and an assistant librarianship at Newton Theological Institution. He served as president of the board of trustees of the Alabama Female Athénæum. He is the author of several published sermons and addresses. He died in Providence, R.I., Sept. 6, 1887.

WOODS, Charles Robert, soldier, was born in Newark, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1827; son of Ezekiel Woods. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1852, and assigned to the 1st U.S. infantry; promoted 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1852; transferred to the 9th infantry, March 3, 1855, and promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1855. His regiment was in Texas and on the Pacific coast until 1860, when he was detached, for recruiting service in New York. He was promoted captain, April 1, 1861, and in the same month placed in command of the troops sent in the *Star of the West* to the relief of Fort Sumter. He was with Generals Patterson and Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, April-August, 1861; on recruiting service in St. Louis, Mo., September-October, 1861; was made colonel of the 76th Ohio volunteers, Oct. 13, 1861, and while the regiment was being recruited by his brother, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Woods, he commanded first the 44th and subsequently the 10th Ohio volunteers, in western Virginia, October-November, 1861-62. He joined his own regiment at Newark, Ohio, in January,

1862, and was assigned to Grant's army, operating in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was present at the capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 15-16, 1862; the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; the siege of Corinth, where he commanded a brigade, May, 1862; in the expedition to Milliken's Bend, where he commanded the land forces; in the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27-Jan. 3, 1862-63, where he commanded his regiment as he also did in the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, and in the Vicksburg campaign, where he commanded a brigade. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 4, 1863, for Vicksburg, commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 4, 1863, and brevetted colonel, U.S.A. Nov. 24, 1863, for Chattanooga, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 15th corps. He was promoted major of the 18th U.S. infantry, April 20, 1864, and commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, in the Atlanta campaign, May 6, to Dec. 21, 1864, when Gen. P.J. Osterhaus was incapacitated by reason of his wounds, and the same division in the campaign of the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 22, 1864, for continued service and for special gallantry at Griswoldville, Ga.; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for the battle before Atlanta, Ga., and major-general, U.S.A., for the battle of Bentonville, N.C. He commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, at Louisville, Ky., June-July, 1865; the department of Alabama, from Mobile, July, 1865-April, 1866, and the department of the South, from Macon, Ga., May-August, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 33d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1866. He commanded the District of the Chattahoochee August, 1866-March, 1867; engaged on the plains in fighting the Indians; and was promoted colonel of the 2d U.S. infantry, March 23, 1874, and retired by operation of law, Dec. 15, 1874. He died at his home in Newark, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1885.

WOODS, Leonard, theologian, was born in Princeton, Mass., June 19, 1774; son of Samuel Woods. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799; subsequently taught school and studied theology, and was pastor of the Congregational church in West Newbury, Mass., 1798-1808. He was Abbot professor of Christian theology and the leading spirit in directing the policy of Andover Theological seminary, 1808-46, and professor emeritus of the same, 1846-63. He was married to Abigail Wheeler. Of their children, Harriet Newell (Woods) Baker (q.v.) was a well-known writer of juvenile books, and Margaret married the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D.D., of Marblehead, Mass., whose "Modern Missions in the East," she edited (1895). She also

wrote "Light on the Dark River" (1854); "The Tobacco Problem" (1885) and many articles on religious subjects. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Professor Woods by the College of New Jersey (Princeton) and by Dartmouth in 1810. He was a founder of the American Tract, Temperance and Education societies and also of the A.B.C.F.M., serving as a member of its prudential committee twenty-five years, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Letters to Unitarians* (1820); *Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1829); *Memoirs of American Missionaries* (1833); *Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection* (1841); *Lectures on Church Government* (1843); *Lectures on Swedenborgianism* (1846), and his collected works were published in 5 vols., 1849-50; also of contributions to the *Panoplist* (1805), and of a *History of Andover Seminary*, left in MS. Dr. Woods died in Andover, Mass., Aug. 24, 1854.

WOODS, Leonard, Jr., educator, was born in West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 24, 1807; son of the Rev. Dr. Leonard (q.v.) and Abigail (Wheeler) Woods. He attended Phillips Andover academy, 1815-23; matriculated at Dartmouth, in 1823, and entered Union college, in 1824, from which he was graduated, A.B., 1827; and also from Andover Theological seminary, 1830, continuing at the seminary as an assistant instructor in Hebrew, 1830-31, and as an Abbot resident post-graduate student, 1831-33. He was licensed to preach in 1833; was acting pastor at the Laight Street Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1833, and ordained an evangelist by the third presbytery of New York, his father officiating. He was professor of sacred literature in Bangor Theological seminary, 1836-39, and president of Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, 1839-66, the new college chapel being erected during his administration through funds which he secured by the law of "contingent remainders" from the estate of one James Temple Bowdoin, grandnephew of Gov. James Bowdoin. He visited Europe in 1833 and 1840, and again in 1866 as a commissioner from Maine to collect historical state data, which materialized in his *Discovery of Maine* (1868). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Colby in 1839 and by Harvard in 1840, and that of LL.D. by Bowdoin in 1866. He was a member of the Maine, Massachusetts and New York Historical societies, serving as a member of the publishing and standing committees of the first organization, in whose *Proceedings* was published Richard Hakluyt's "Discourse on Western Planting" (1584), which Dr. Woods discovered while in Europe, the discourse having lain in manuscript nearly three hundred years, and for which he

prepared a "Preface" and "Introduction"; Charles Deane completing and editing the volume (1877). Dr. Woods lectured in New England on the "Liberties of the Ancient Republics," translated Knapp's "Christian Theology" (2 vols., 1831-33); assisted Moses Stuart in his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (1832); was assistant editor, with Edward Robinson, of the *Biblical Repository*; editor of the *Literary and Theological Review* of New York, 1834-37, and is the author of eulogies on *Daniel Webster* (1852) and *Parker Cleveland* (1859), and of an address upon the *Opening of the New Medical School of Maine* (1862). His valuable private library was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1873. See: "The Life and Character of Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D." by Edwards A. Park (1880). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1878.

WOODS, William Burnham, associate justice, was born in Newark, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1824; son of Ezekiel Woods. His father, a native of Kentucky, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and his mother of New England parentage. He was a student at Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale in 1846. He was a lawyer in Newark, Ky., 1848-61; mayor of Newark, 1856; representative in the state legislature and speaker of the house, 1857-58, and in 1861 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 76th Ohio volunteers, of which his brother, Charles Robert (q.v.) was colonel. He took part with his regiment in the 3d brigade, 3d division, Grant's Army of the Tennessee, at Fort Donelson and Shiloh; and commanded the regiment in the 2d brigade, 4th division, Sherman's corps, at Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. At Fort Hindman, Jan. 11, 1863, he was slightly wounded. He commanded his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863; the 1st brigade, 1st division, 15th corps, in the Atlanta campaign, May-September, 1864; and the 1st brigade, Col. Charles R. Wood's 1st division, Logan's 15th corps, in the campaign of the Carolinas and the final operations of Sherman's army. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, and major-general, May 31, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service early in 1866, when he took up the practice of law and engaged in cotton planting in Alabama. He took an active part in the reconstruction of the state government; was chancellor of the state, 1868-69; U.S. judge of the 5th circuit, which included Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, 1869-80, and was commissioned associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, Dec. 21, 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Strong. During his six years' service as associate justice, he wrote the opinion of the court, 218 cases, includ-

ing *Miles v. United States* (1880), *Davis v. Gaines* (1881), *United States v. Harris* (1882), and *Presser v. Illinois* (1885). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve university in 1881 and from Yale in 1883. He died in Washington, D.C., May 14, 1887.

WOODWARD, Joseph Janvier, Jr., surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1833; son of Joseph Janvier and Elizabeth Graham (Cox) Woodward; grandson of William Wallis and Susana (Janvier) Woodward, and of Justice and Betsey (Paschall) Cox; and a descendant of Col. Moses Woodward, of Portsmouth, N.H., who served in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812 and whose ancestor, Nathaniel Woodward, came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, settling on land granted him by the crown, near Roxbury, Mass., also descendant of the French Janviers; of Peter Cock (spelled later Cox), who landed on the Delaware, from Sweden with Governor Printz, in 1642, and of the English Quaker Thomas Paschall, who followed William Penn to America, in 1682, holding letters patent from the British crown. Joseph J. Woodward was graduated from Philadelphia Central High school, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1855, studied medicine with Prof. George B. Wood, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1853. He began practice in his native city, formed a class for instruction in the use of the microscope and in pathological anatomy, subsequently becoming demonstrator in operative surgery, clinical surgical assistant and head of the surgical clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. He was married, Sept. 17, 1858, to Evelina Physic, daughter of Edward and Mary Emmons, of Port Deposit, Md., who died June 30, 1866. His second wife, to whom he was married Feb. 10, 1870, and who died March 30, 1895, was Blanche Wendell, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Hinkley) Wendell, of Washington, D.C. When the civil war broke out he tendered his services to the U.S. government, was commissioned Aug. 5, 1861, and served as assistant surgeon, 2d artillery, Army of the Potomac; as chief medical officer of the 5th division, department of Northeast Virginia, and also of Kearny's division, Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to duty in the surgeon-general's office, Washington, D.C., May 19, 1863, and thenceforth was engaged in organizing hospitals, in building up and conducting the Army Medical Museum, of which he was appointed curator, and in writing the *Medical History of the War of the Rebellion*. After the war he was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for "faithful and meritorious services;" was promoted, July 28, 1866, to the rank of captain and assistant surgeon, and to that of major and surgeon, June 26, 1876. He was president of the Army Medical as-

sociation, of the American Medical association, and of the American Philosophical society; was elected member of the National Academy of Sciences (1873), and also to membership in numerous other scientific organizations. He was a skilful practitioner and a most accurate diagnostician. He was a voluminous writer on medicine and the collateral sciences, and his contributions were welcomed by every medical and scientific periodical. He is perhaps best known by his *Outlines of the Chief Camp Diseases of the U.S. Armies* (1863), his work on *Typho-Malarial Fever*, and his *Medical History of the War of the Rebellion* (2 vols., 1870-79), pronounced "the most colossal professional work ever published in the United States." On July 2, 1881, Dr. Woodward was detailed by the surgeon-general, at the request of the secretary of war, as one of the staff surgeons to attend President Garfield, after the latter's assassination. The labors, anxiety and long, close confinement connected with his conduct of the case proved a tremendous strain on his health, already impaired by overwork, and hastened his death. Accurate notes of the Garfield case had been kept by him in view of publication, but he never prepared them for press. He frequently declined urgent invitations from medical colleges to accept chairs and devote himself to teaching. His sister, Aubertine Woodward Moore (q.v.), became an author and musician of note. Dr. Woodward died near Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1884.

WOODWORTH, Samuel, poet, was born in Scituate, Mass., Jan. 13, 1784; son of Benjamin (a Revolutionary soldier) and Abigail (Bryant) Woodworth; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Cudworth) Woodworth and a descendant of Walter Woodworth (probably from Kent, England) and of John Bryant, the former made a freeman in Scituate, 1640, and the latter in 1639. He assisted his father on the farm; attended the district school; was subsequently tutored by the Rev. Nehemiah Thomas, who was interested in the boy's poetical talent, and later served an apprenticeship to Benjamin Russell, editor of the *Columbian Sentinel* of Boston, Mass., contributing verses to various periodicals under the pen name "Selim." He made an unsuccessful attempt to conduct a weekly paper in New Haven, Conn., called the *Belles-Lettres Repository* in 1807, abandoning the project after two months; removed to Baltimore, Md., and to New York city in 1809, where he was married, Sept. 23, 1810, to Lydia Reeder. Their son, Selim Edward, (1815-1871), commanded the *Anita* in the Mexican war, and the *Narragansett*, Pacific coast, 1865-66. Samuel Woodworth made further efforts, also futile, to establish a weekly entitled *The War* in 1812, and a monthly Swedenborgian magazine, *The Hal-*

cyon Laminary and Theological Repository; was associate editor with George P. Morris and subsequently with N. P. Willis of the *New York Mirror*, 1823, and also edited *The Parthenon*, 1829, *The Casket* and the *Literary Gazette*. He is the author of: *The Champions of Freedom* (2 vols., 1816); a volume of poems in 1816 and another in 1826, and of numerous dramatic compositions, among them *The Forest Rose*. His poems, the most famous of which is *The Old Oaken Bucket*, were collected by his son, Selim E. Woodworth, with a "Memoir" by George P. Morris (1861). He died in New York city, Dec. 9, 1842.

WOOL, John Ellis, soldier, was born in Newburg, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1784. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He attended the common schools; engaged as a bookseller in Troy, N.Y., and subsequently began the study of law, which he abandoned to raise a company of volunteers for service in the second war with England. He was commissioned captain in the 13th U.S. infantry, April 14, 1812; took a gallant part in the battle at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, being seriously wounded; was promoted major of the 29th infantry, April 13, 1813, and for his services at Plattsburgh, N.Y., was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 11, 1814. He was transferred to the 6th infantry, May 17, 1815, and upon the reorganization of the army was made inspector-general with the rank of colonel, April 29, 1816, visiting Europe in his official capacity in 1832. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 1826; accomplished the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi in 1826; was commissioned brigadier-general, June 25, 1841, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war equipped and sent forward 12,000 volunteers. With a force of 3000 men he himself proceeded to the seat of war, where he selected the site for the subsequent battle of Buena Vista, arranging and commanding the troops until the arrival of Gen. Zachary Taylor, under whom he held second command. He was brevetted major-general for Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, and awarded a sword and a vote of thanks by congress, and also given a sword by the state of New York for his services during the war with Mexico. He commanded the eastern military division, headquarters at Troy, N.Y., 1848-53 and 1857-60; the department of the Pacific, 1854-57, conducting a campaign against the Indians in the northwest, 1856; and had charge of the department of the east in 1860, opportunely re-enforcing Fort Monroe at the beginning of the civil war. In August, 1861, he was appointed to succeed General Butler in the command of Fort Monroe and the department of Virginia, and soon after receiving the formal surrender of Norfolk, May 8, 1862, was relieved of his command and succeeded by Gen.

John A. Dix. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., May 16, 1862; commanded the middle military department, headquarters at Baltimore, Md., until January, 1863, and the department of the east, headquarters, New York city, until July 18, 1863, when he was succeeded by Gen. John G. Foster, and he was retired from active service, Aug. 1, 1863. See: "Early Coast Operations in North Carolina," by Rush C. Hawkins, Brevet Brigadier-General, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II.). A monument was erected to his memory and that of his wife, at Troy, N.Y., where he died, Nov. 10, 1869.

WOOLLEY, John Granville, prohibition advocate, was born in Collinsville, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1850; son of Edwin C. and Elizabeth (Hunter) Woolley; grandson of William and Mary (Woolley) Woolley and of Alexander and Agnes (Andrews) Hunter, and a descendant of Emanuel Woolley-Freeman, who settled in Newport, R.I., 1653, and later with a company of other Quakers, became large land owners in New Jersey, the present family seat. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and was married, June 26, 1873, to Mary V., daughter of Mathias and Harriet (Campbell) Gerhard of Delaware, Ohio. He studied law at Michigan university, 1872-73; began practice in Paris, Ill.; was city attorney, 1875-77, and practised in Minneapolis, Minn., 1878-87, being prosecuting attorney for Hennepin county, 1883-85. He removed to New York city in 1887. In 1888, he relinquished law to take up the work of temperance reform, and in 1900 was Prohibition candidate for President of the United States. He established and edited, with Samuel Dickie, *The New Voice*, Chicago, Ill., from 1884. He is the author of: *Seed* (1893); *The Sower* (1898); *Civilization by Faith* (1899); *The Christian Citizen* (1900); *A Lion Hunter* (1900).

WOOLLEY, Mary Emma, educator, was born in South Norwalk, Conn., July 13, 1863, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Judah and Mary Augusta (Ferris) Woolley; granddaughter of Joseph and Frances (Burroughs) Woolley, and of Stephen and Mary (Beers) Ferris. She attended Wheaton (Mass.) seminary, 1882-84; taught history in the seminary, 1886, and was one of the first two women to be graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1894, receiving the degree of A.M. *in cursu*. She was at the head of the department of Biblical history and literature, Wellesley college, 1895-1900, traveling in England and Scotland for the purpose of visiting the women's colleges in connection with the universities, and in 1900 became president of Mt. Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass. She received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Brown in 1900, and that of L.II.D. from Amherst, 1900; became a member

of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women; Brown Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society; American Institute of Social Service; Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and of the American Association for Maintaining a Woman's Table at Naples. She is the author of: *Early History of the Colonial Post-Office* (1894); and *Development of the Love of Romantic Scenery in America* (1896).

WOOLSEY, Melancthon Taylor, naval officer, was born in New York city, June 5, 1780; son of Gen. Melancthon Lloyd and Alida (Livingston) Woolsey, and grandson of Henry and Susan (Conklin) Livingston. He abandoned the study of law to enter the U.S. navy, being warranted midshipman, April 9, 1800; was attached to the sloop *Adams*, 1800-01; commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1807, and served during the Tripolitan war. He prepared a code of signals for the U.S. navy; was ordered to superintend the building of three naval vessels at Lake Ontario, and laid the keel of the *Oneida* in 1808, which vessel he commanded during the first year of the war of 1812, taking part in the engagement with a British squadron at Sacket Harbor, July 19, 1812. He was promoted master-commandant, July 24, 1813; participated in the assaults on York, and Fort George; was given command of the schooner *Sylph*, of Commodore Chauncey's squadron, Aug. 28, 1813, and on Oct. 5, 1813; captured the cutter *Drummond* and three British sloops off False Ducks. He was ordered to transport guns and tackle to Sacket Harbor in May, 1814, and although the British fleet appeared during his stay at Oswego, under cover of darkness he landed the guns and stores at Sandy Creek, where he was attacked, but repulsed the enemy, and captured 186 men, three gun boats, two barges and six guns. He commanded the brig *Jones*, 1814-16; the station at Sacket Harbor, 1816-24; and was promoted captain, April 27, 1816. He was married, Nov. 3, 1817, to Susan Cornelia Tredwell, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He commanded the frigate *Constellation* in the West Indies, 1824-27; the Pensacola navy yard, 1827-31; the Brazilian station, 1832-34, and had charge of the surveys of Chesapeake Bay, 1836-37. He died in Utica, N.Y., May 19, 1838.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1801; son of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey, and nephew of Timothy Dwight (q.v.), president of Yale; grandson of Benjamin and Ann (Muirson) Woolsey, and of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight, and a descendant of President Jonathan Edwards, Col. William Smith (chief-justice of New York, d. 1705); the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and other prominent colonists. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1820,

A.M., 1823, studied law in Philadelphia, 1820-21, and theology at Princeton, 1821-23. He was a tutor at Yale, 1823-25; was licensed to preach in 1825, and studied abroad, 1827-30. He was married, Sept. 5, 1833, to Elizabeth Martha, daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Breese) Salisbury of Boston, Mass., and secondly, Sept. 6, 1854, to Sarah Sears, daughter of Gilman and Mary (Briggs) Prichard. He was professor of Greek language and literature at Yale, 1831-61, and was president of Yale Oct. 21, 1846, to Oct. 11, 1871, when he resigned. He was lecturer on international law, 1873-77, and was a fellow of Yale, 1871-85. He was a member of the American company of revisers of the New Testament; was president of the Oriental society, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He received from Wesleyan university the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1845, and from Harvard, that of D.D. in 1847, and LL.D. in 1886. The name, Theodore D. Woolsey (1801-1889), in "Class C, Educators," received 21 votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. Besides editing many Greek dramas, he wrote: *Introduction to the Study of International Law* (1860); *Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation* (1869); *Religion of the Present and of the Future* (1871); *Political Science* (2 vols., 1877) *Communism and Socialism in their History and Theory* (1880), and *Helpful Thoughts for Young Men* (1882). He died in New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1889.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore, author, was born in Claremont, N.H., March 5, 1838; daughter of Charles Jarvis and Hannah Cooper (Pomroy) Woolson; granddaughter of Thomas and (Peabody) Woolson, and great-granddaughter of Judge William Cooper, founder of Coopers-town, N.Y. Thomas Woolson (1777-1837) settled in Claremont, N.H., about 1813; invented and patented the first successful cooking stove in America, 1818; was a representative in the state legislature, 1825-26; state senator, 1828, and a presidential elector on the Adams and Rush ticket, 1828. Her mother was a niece of James Fenimore Cooper (q.v.). Charles Jarvis Woolson, at one time proprietor and editor of *The New England Palladium*, assisted in the management of his father's iron foundry, established on Sugar river, N.H., and was established in a similar enterprise in Cleveland, Ohio, 1837-69. Constance Fenimore Woolson attended the Young Ladies' seminary at Cleveland, completing her studies at Madame Chegaray's school in New York city. Upon her father's death in 1869 she was obliged to use her literary talent to maintain her independence, and publishing her first story, "The Happy Valley," in *Harper's Monthly* in 1870, and also contributing to *Appleton's Journal*. She resided winters in St. Augustine, Fla., 1873-79, and after her

mother's death in the latter year went to Europe, making her home principally in Italy. Mr. Stedman spoke of her as a realist with the transfiguring faculty of an idealist, and places her among the leading women in American literature of the century. She is the author of: *Rodman the Keeper: Southern Sketches* (1880); *Anne* (1882); *For the Major* (1883); *East Angels* (1886); *Jupiter Lights* (1890); *Horace Chase* (1894); *Mentone, Cairo and Corfu*, published posthumously (1895). She died in Venice, Italy, Jan. 24, 1894, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome.

WOOSTER, David, soldier, was born in Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1738, A.M., 1741. In 1739 he entered the provincial army as lieutenant, and took part in the war with Spain, serving as captain of a vessel for coast defences. He married a daughter of Thomas Clap, president of Yale college. He was captain in Col. Aaron Burr's regiment in the expedition against Louisburg; commanded the transport *Connecticut* and later a cartel-ship sent to England, where he was presented to the king, and was made a captain in Sir William Pepperrell's regiment with half pay for life. After peace was declared, he returned to his family, and was made colonel of the 3d Connecticut regiment in 1755, and brigadier-general in 1756. In 1763 he was appointed collector of customs at New Haven. He was sixty-five years old when the war of the Revolution broke out. He then resigned all his positions in the British army; originated the plan for the capture of Ticonderoga in April, 1775, and was third on the list of the eight brigadier-generals appointed by congress, June 22, 1775, on the organization of the Continental army. He had a command under Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec, and succeeded to the command of the army on the death of Montgomery. He was acquitted by a court of inquiry of blame for the disastrous termination of that campaign; resigned his commission in the Continental army, and on his return to Connecticut was appointed major-general of militia. In 1777 he commanded the force stationed at Danbury, Conn., where, on April 26, he repulsed Gov. William Tryon's troops, but during the second assault he was shot through the body. On June 17, 1777, a resolution was passed by congress, that a monument be erected to his memory, but the sum voted, \$500, was never paid. A granite monument was erected to his memory in Danbury, Conn., in 1854. He died May 2, 1777.

WORCESTER, Dean Conant, scientist, was born in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866; son of Ezra Carter and Ellen (Conant) Worcester; grandson of Leonard and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Worcester, and of Dean and Almeria (Bonney) Conant, and a descendant of Rev. William Worcester, who

came to America between 1638-1640, and settled at Salisbury, Mass. He was fitted for college at the Newton Highschool, Newtonville, Mass.; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1889, meanwhile serving as a member of the

Steere scientific expedition to the Philippine Islands, 1887-88, and continued at the university as assistant in botany, 1889-90, assisting in the conduct of the menage scientific expedition to the Philippines, 1890-93. He was married, April 27, 1893, to Marion Fay, daughter of Frederic and Electa Leas; was instructor in zoölogy, 1893-95, and as assistant professor of zoölogy and curator of the zoölogical museum, 1895-99. He was appointed a U.S. Philippine commissioner by President McKinley, Jan. 17, 1899, with Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., and President Schurman of Cornell, and the commission issued a conciliatory proclamation to the insurgents, April 4, 1899. In March, 1900, he was reappointed by President McKinley on the Philippine civil commission, made up of Judge William H. Taft, president, Professor Dean C. Worcester, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide and Professor Bernard Moses (succeeded Jan. 1, 1903, by James F. Smith) to continue and perfect the work of organization and establishment of a civil government already commenced by the military authorities. The new commissioners reached Manila in April, 1900. Under their direction, government was established in the Philippines, June 21, 1901, with Judge Taft as military governor, and on July 3, 1902, civil government was established and military rule terminated in the archipelago by proclamation of the President of the United States.

WORCESTER, Joseph Emerson, philologist, was born in Bedford, N.H., Aug. 24, 1784; son of Jesse Worcester (1761-1834). His father is the author of the MS. "Chronicles of Nissitissit" and of newspaper contributions. Joseph E. Worcester worked on a farm; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814; subsequently taught in Salem, Mass., resided in Andover, Mass., 1817-19, and afterward in Cambridge, Mass. He was married in 1841 to Amy Elizabeth, daughter of Professor Joseph McKean of Harvard. He edited the *American Almanac*, 1831-43, and published *A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer*,

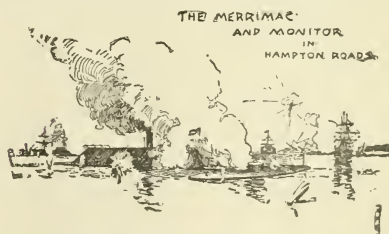


Ancient and Modern (2 vols., 1817, rev'd ed., 1823). He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard, 1820, and that of LL.D. from Brown, 1847, and from Dartmouth, 1856; was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of the following: *A Gazetteer of the United States* (1818); *Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern* (1819); *Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants* (1823); *Elements of History, Ancient and Modern*, a textbook (1826); *Epitome of History* (1827); *Outlines of Scripture Geography* (1828); His lexicographical work includes an edition of Johnson's "Dictionary" (1828); an abridgement of Noah Webster's "American Dictionary" (1829); and the original works: *Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory English Dictionary* (1830; enlarged edits. 1847, 1849, 1855.) *Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language* (1846); *Dictionary of the English Language* (1860), the first published illustrated dictionary, and left in MS. a journal of his European trip in 1831. His "Memoir" was written by Ezra Abbot (1867). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1865.

WORCESTER, Noah, author, was born in Hollis, N.H., Nov. 25, 1758; son of Noah Worcester; grandson of the Rev. Francis Worcester, pastor at Sandwich, Mass., 1735-45, and later at Hollis, N.H., and great-grandson of the Rev. William Worcester, who emigrated from Salisbury, England, and was the first minister of the church at Salisbury Mass., in 1638. Noah attended the common schools until 1775; was fifer in the Continental army in 1775, being present at Bunker Hill; taught school in Plymouth, N.H., 1776-77; was fife-major, 1777-78, taking part in the battle of Bennington, Vt., and in September, 1778, purchased the remainder of his minority from his father and settled as a farmer and schoolteacher in Plymouth, where he was married in 1779, to Hannah Brown of Newburyport, stepdaughter of his uncle, Francis Worcester. He served as town clerk and justice of the peace of Plymouth; removed to Thornton, N.H., in 1782, and was a representative in the state legislature. He studied theology; was licensed to preach in 1786; ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1787, and was pastor at Thornton, 1787-1802. His wife died in November, 1797, and he was married secondly, at Hanover, N.H., in May, 1798, to Hannah Huntington of Norwich, Conn. He was first missionary of the New Hampshire Missionary society, 1802-10; supplied the pulpit at Salisbury, N.H., 1810-13, and in the latter year removed to Brighton, Mass., where he edited the *Christian Disciple*, 1813-18. He was also editor of *The Friend of Peace*, 1810-29. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth, 1791, and that of A.M., 1795,

and D.D. by Harvard, 1818. He founded the Massachusetts Peace society in 1815, serving as its secretary, 1815-28. He is the author of: *Familiar Dialogue between Cephas and Bereas* (1792); *Solemn Reasons for Declining to Adopt the Baptist Theory and Practice* (1809); *Bible News* (1810), (which was censured by the Hopkinsonian association as unsound); *Impartial Review of the Testimonies in Favor of the Divinity of the Son of God*, (1810). *Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy* (1812); *Solemn Review of the Custom of War by Philo Pacificus* (1814); *The Atoning Sacrifice* (1829); *The Causes of Contentions among Christians* (1831); *Last Thoughts on Important Subjects* (1833). He died in Brighton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1837.

WORDEN, John Lorimer, naval officer, was born in Westchester county, N.Y., March 12, 1818. He was appointed midshipman in the navy, Jan. 12, 1835; attended the naval academy in 1840; was advanced to passed midshipman, July 16, 1840; commissioned lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1846, and on April 6, 1861, reported at Washington for active sea service. He was sent overland with dispatches for Captain Adams in command of the fleet off Pensacola, and on his return was captured near Montgomery, Ala. He was paroled, Nov. 14, 1861; was later exchanged at Norfolk, Va., and as soon as his health would permit, reported for duty, and on Jan. 13, 1862, was assigned to Ericsson's *Monitor* just then completed. He was allowed to pick his crew, from the *North Carolina* and the *Sabine*; and without taking time to drill the crew at the guns or to become familiar with the working of the turret, he put to sea, March 6, 1862, and sailed to Hampton Roads, in tow of a large tug. He arrived at Hampton Roads as the *Congress* was burning, reported to Captain Marsten and, in spite of orders to sail to Washington, went to the aid of the *Minnesota*, which was aground. At 7.30 the morning the *Merrimac* and her consorts started from Sewell's Point for the *Minnesota* the *Monitor* got under way, steered direct for the



enemy in order to hold him away from the *Minnesota*, and making no attempt at the wooden vessels, came alongside of the *Merrimac*. The pilot-house from which Worden commanded his

boat was a square iron structure, so small as to accommodate only three men, the commander, pilot and quarter-master. It was on the deck, directly in front of the turret, thus preventing firing ahead; and was connected with the turret by a speaking tube, which was destroyed early in the action, thus making communication between the commander and the executive officer difficult. Worden fought at close quarters, maneuvered his boat skillfully, availed himself of all the advantages possessed by his boat, withdrew at one time to allow the turret to replenish its supply of shot, and then renewing the conflict, fought until a large shell, striking the pilot-house and exploding, blinded him. He was cared for by the physician on the *Monitor*, and was sent to Washington, D.C. Although the *Merrimac* was not destroyed, she was roughly used, and the ability of the *Monitor* to cope with her prevented her prosecuting the campaign that had been planned. Worden was received as the popular hero; was given a vote of thanks by congress on July 11, 1862, and the following day promoted commander. On Feb. 3, 1863, he received another vote of thanks from congress, and was promoted captain. He gradually recovered his sight, and in January, 1863, was assigned to the command of the *Montauk*, a boat of the monitor type, but of improved pattern, with which he joined the South Atlantic squadron under Du Pont, who was planning an attack on Charleston. In order to ascertain the ability of monitors to withstand the fire of land batteries, Du Pont ordered Worden to attack Fort McAllister on the Great Ogeechee river. On Jan. 27, 1863, Worden steamed up the river, and anchoring, fired on the fort four hours, until his ammunition was gone. The trial was successful as far as showing the invulnerability of the boat, but the slight amount of damage done to the fort was disappointing. The Confederate steamer *Nashville*, designed as a commerce destroyer, was at this time hiding in the Ogeechee river, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. When the *Montauk* sailed up the river, she withdrew out of range, but on February 27, Worden discovered her to be aground, and the following morning, steaming up under the guns of the fort, fired across a neck of land and although continually under fire from the fort, he caused the explosion of the magazine of the *Nashville* by his shells, and withdrew uninjured, until, running into a torpedo, he blew a hole in the bottom of the *Montauk*. The boat was later repaired, and took part in Du Pont's attack on Charleston, April 7, 1863. Worden was on duty at New York, 1863-66; served in the Pacific squadron, 1866-67; was promoted commodore, May 27, 1868; was superintendent of the Naval academy, 1870-74; was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 20, 1872;

commanded the European squadron, 1875-77; and was retired, with the highest sea-pay of his grade, at his own request, Dec. 23, 1886. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 18, 1897.

WORMAN, James Henry, editor, was born in Germany, Feb. 28, 1845; son of Maurice and Bertha (von Kaskel) Worman. He attended Berlin university, and the Sorbonne, Paris; emigrated to the United States in 1865; was professor of modern languages at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., 1865-67; librarian and instructor at Drew Theological seminary, 1868-72; professor of modern languages and history at Vanderbilt university, 1884-86; senior professor of the Summer university at Chautauqua, 1879-85; organized the Southern Chautauqua Summer university at Monteagle, Tenn., in 1883, and was its director, 1883-85, and director of the Summer schools at Round Lake, N.Y., 1885-87. He was an editorial writer for secular and religious papers, 1867-87; an associate editor of the *National Repository*, 1876-79; editor of the *Saratogian*, 1885-87, and editor-in-chief of the *Outing*, 1887-99. On Feb. 10, 1899, he was appointed U.S. consul at Munich, Bavaria, serving until July, 1903, when he was promoted consul-general. In this capacity he labored to suppress an illegal traffic in American diplomas, and effected the appointment of an international commission of bacteriologists and trade experts to formulate new rules and regulations for the import of articles requiring chemical treatment. He was twice married: first, Sept. 10, 1866, to Emma Parker, daughter of Paris Davis and Emily (Parker) Davis, of Norwich, Chenango county, N.Y., who died in 1896; and secondly, April 4, 1898, to Mary Alice, daughter of Daniel F. and Alice (Merriam) Payne, of Wadhams Mills, N.Y. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dickinson college in 1867; that of Ph.D. by DePauw university in 1882, and that of LL.D. by Mt. Union college in 1883. He is the author of: *Complete Grammar of the German Language* (1868); *Elementary Grammar* (1867); *Echo de Paris* (1870); *German Echo* (1873), and the Chautauqua Language Series in French, German and Spanish, besides several other text books. He also edited McClintock & Strong's "Cyclopaedia" (1870-85) and was editorial contributor to other cyclopedias.

WORMELEY, Katharine Prescott, author and translator, was born in Ipswich, England, Jan. 14, 1820; daughter of Rear-Admiral Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley, and sister of Mary Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer (q.v.). She came to the United States in 1848; and was in the hospital service during the civil war in connection with the U.S. sanitary commission. Miss Wormeley lived in Newport, R.I., 1848-84, and subsequently made her home in Jackson,

N.H., where she was residing in 1903. Her bibliography, comprised largely of translations from the French, in which she acquired an unexcelled reputation, includes: *The Other Side of War* (1888), republished as *The Cruel Side of War* (1898); *The Works of Honoré de Balzac* (40 vols., 1883-97); *The Centenary Edition of Balzac* (31 vols., 1899 *et seq.*), with a Memoir of Balzac and two additional volumes, *The Personal Opinions of Balzac*, and "Letters to Madame Hanska" *The Works of Moliere* (6 vols., 1889-97); *Memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon* and of many others entitled *Versailles Historical Memoirs* (20 vols., 1898-1902); *The Tartar in Books*, by Daudet (2 vols., 1899), and the elder Dumas's *The Speronara* (1902).

WORTH, Jonathan, governor of North Carolina, was born in Guilford, N.C., Nov. 18, 1802; son of Dr. David Worth. He attended the "old field schools" and Greensborough academy; studied law and taught school; was admitted to the bar, 1825, and began practice in Asheborough, N.C. He was married in 1822 to a niece of Judge A. D. Murphy of Orange county, N.C. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1829-34, and 1862-63; state senator, 1841, 1858, and 1861-62, and although originally an opponent of secession, supported the Confederate government upon the withdrawal of his state from the Union. He was state treasurer, 1863-65, and again for a short time under the provisional government of the state, and governor of North Carolina, 1865-68. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Sept. 5, 1869.

WORTHINGTON, George, second bishop of Nebraska and 138th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Lenox, Mass., Oct. 14, 1840. He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863; and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1863. He was ordered deacon in June, 1863, and ordained priest in 1864; was assistant at St. Paul's church, Troy, N.Y., and rector of Christ church, Ballston Spa, N.Y., and of St. John's Detroit, Mich., 1868-85. He declined the appointment of missionary bishop of Shanghai in 1883, and was twice elected to the episcopate of Michigan, but the laity refused to confirm him. He was elected bishop of Nebraska to succeed Bishop Clarkson, deceased, and was consecrated in St. John's church, Detroit, Feb. 24, 1885, by Bishops Cox, Hare, and McLaren. Hobart gave him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1876 and that of LL.D. in 1885.

WORTHINGTON, Thomas, governor of Ohio, was born in Jefferson county, July 16, 1773; son of Robert Worthington of Berkeley county, Va. He received a liberal education; shipped before the mast, 1790-93; went to Ohio Territory in the

party of Edward Tiffin (q.v.) 1796, and located in 1797 in Ross county. He married Eleanor Swearingen. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1799-1801 serving as *pro tempore* speaker, surveyor of public lands, a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1802, and with John Smith was one of the first U.S. senators from Ohio, drawing the short term and serving, Oct. 17, 1803-March 3, 1807. He was re-elected U.S. senator in place of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., resigned, and served from Jan. 8, 1811, until his resignation in 1814 to take the governorship of Ohio. During his senatorial career he was influential in determining the boundaries of Ohio, and was employed as commissioner to treat with Tecumseh and other Indian chiefs. He was governor of Ohio by two elections, 1815-18, and while governor, was arrested for debt and marched off for jail, but was not locked up, the matter being adjusted. He was canal commissioner, 1818-27, and again a representative in the state legislature, 1821-22 and 1823-24. He was prominent in promoting the educational progress of Ohio, founding the state library, and was one of the original vice-presidents of the American Bible society. He died in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 20, 1827.

WRIGHT, Ambrose Ransom, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ga., April 26, 1826; son of Ambrose Ransom and Sarah (Hammond) Wright. He received a liberal education and engaged in the practice of law. He left the Democratic for the Know-Nothing party, voted the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and subsequently advocated secession, being detailed by the convention of Georgia a commissioner to persuade Maryland to withdraw from the Union. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1861; was commissioned colonel, 3d Georgia regiment, May 8, 1861 and as such commanded the military forces at Roanoke Island, N.C., being frustrated in his plan to destroy the Hatteras light-house and to move upon Hatteras Inlet. He was transferred to the 38th Georgia infantry, Oct. 15, 1861, and at the battle of South Mills, April 19, 1862, took his stand about three miles from that place, where he made the so-called "Roasted Ditch" and gallantly resisted the enemy. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 3, 1862, commanded the 3d brigade, Huger's division, Magruder's command, in the seven days' battles around Richmond, June-July, 1862 and a brigade in Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps at the second Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, 1862, in the Maryland campaign, at Fredricksburg and in the Chancellorsville campaign. He commanded the same brigade in Anderson's division, A. P. Hill's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where on the second day of the

battle his brigade, together with those of Wilcox and Perry, outflanked Humphrey's right and left, General Wright breaking through the Union line and seizing the guns in front. He also commanded his brigade in the defence of Richmond against Grant's campaign, taking part in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. In the later defence of Petersburg and Richmond, the command of his brigade devolved on Gen. G. M. Sorrell and formed part of Mahone's division of A. P. Hill's corps. He was invalided and sent to his home in Augusta, Ga., in August, 1864; was promoted major-general, C.S.A., Nov. 26, 1864, and assigned to the command of one of two divisions in General Hardee's army, defending Savannah. General McLaws commanding the other, and after the fall of that city, he proceeded north with Johnston's army, and surrendered with him. After the close of the war he engaged in the publication of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* at his home, Augusta, Ga., where he rapidly recuperated his fortune and established a profitable newspaper. He was elected a Democratic representative from Georgia to the 43d congress in 1872, but did not take his seat. He was twice married: first to Mary Hubbell, daughter of Dr. William Savage of Augusta, and secondly to Caroline Hazelhurst. His eldest son, William A. Wright, was comptroller-general of Georgia in 1903. He died in Augusta, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.

WRIGHT, Carroll Davidson, statistician, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., July 25, 1840; son of the Rev. Nathan Reed and Eliza (Clark) Wright; grandson of Jacob and Betsey (Lowell) Wright, and of Jonathan Clark. His parents resided at



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Hooksett, 1841, and at Washington, 1842-56, where he attended Tubbs's Union academy. He was also a student at Cold River academy, Alstead, and the academy at Chester, Vt. On his parents' removal to Reading, Mass., in 1856, he attended the high school, 1856-58, and then returned to New Hampshire, studying law with Wheeler and Faulkner at Keene, and with Tollman Willey in Boston, Mass. In September, 1862, he enlisted at Keene in the 14th New Hampshire volunteers as a private; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in October, 1862, on the departure of the regiment for the seat of war; in December, 1863, was made adjutant of the regiment, and in

December, 1864, was commissioned its colonel. He was obliged to resign from the service in March, 1865, by reason of continued ill health, and was admitted to the bar at Keene, N.H., October, 1865. He began practice in Boston, Mass., August, 1867. He was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Elizabeth) Harnden of Reading, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1872-73; was chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, 1873-88; a presidential elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876; director of the census of Massachusetts, 1875 and 1885; supervisor of the U.S. census for Massachusetts, 1880; commissioner to investigate the public records of towns, parishes, counties and courts of Massachusetts, 1885; U.S. commissioner of labor in the department of the interior, Washington, D.C., 1885-88, and in July, 1888, became the head of the independent U.S. department of labor and statistics. He completed the 11th U.S. census, 1893-97; and on Oct. 9, 1902, was inaugurated the first president of the new collegiate department of Clark university, Worcester, Mass. He delivered a course of lectures on "Phases of the Labor Question" before the Lowell Institute, Boston, 1879; was University lecturer on "The Factory System" at Harvard, 1881, and on "Wage Statistics," 1900-01. He also lectured on statistics at Johns Hopkins university, the University of Michigan, the Northwest university, the Catholic University of America, and the College of Social Economics, New York city. He was honorary professor of social economics at the Catholic university of America from 1895, and professor of statistics and social economics, School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1900. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts college in 1883; that of Ph.D. from Dartmouth in 1897; and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan in 1894; Clark University in 1902 and Tufts college in 1903. He was made a charter trustee and a member of the executive committee of management of Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., chartered in 1902, and the same year was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the commission that arbitrated the difficulties between the mine-owners and miners in the great coal strike, by which the miners resumed work, Oct. 20, 1902. In July, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Bates chairman of a committee of five to revise the laws in regard to the relations between employers and employees. He became corresponding member of the Institute of France; honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Russia; president in 1903 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, president of the

American Statistical association and member of many other scientific societies in America and Europe. He is the author of: *Factory System of the United States* (Vol. II., U.S. census report, 1880); *The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question* (1882); *The Social, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics of the City of Boston* (1882); *History of Wages and Prices in Massachusetts, 1752-1883* (1885); *The Industrial Evolution of the United States* (1887); *The Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties in Massachusetts* (1889); *Outline of Practical Sociology* (1899); *History and Growth of the U.S. Census*; statistical reports of Massachusetts for 15 years, and for the United States department of Labor for 19 years; *Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question* (1902).

WRIGHT, Elizur, abolitionist, was born in South Canaan, Conn., Feb. 12, 1804; son of Elizur Wright (1762-1845). His father, Yale, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1783, removed to Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1810, where he conducted an academy, which Elizur, Jr., attended until he entered Yale, from which he was graduated, A.B., 1826. He taught in Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., 1826-28; was married in 1829, and was professor of mathematics and physics in Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, 1829-33. He removed to New York city in 1833, where he edited the *Emancipator*, *Human Rights*, 1834-35, and the *Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine*, 1835-38, also serving as secretary and as a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery society, of which he was a founder in 1833. As a result of his determined opposition to the institution of slavery, his house in Brooklyn, N.Y., was mobbed, and in 1838 he took refuge in Boston, Mass., where he edited the *Massachusetts Abolitionist* and *The Free American*, 1841, and in 1846, with Samuel G. Howe (q.v.) and Frank W. Bird, established the *Chronotype*, which materially aided the anti-slavery cause, and was succeeded by the *Commonwealth* in 1850, with which Mr. Wright continued as editor for a short time. He edited the *Railroad Times*, 1853-58; was insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, 1858-66, and was subsequently actively interested in all important national questions, economic, industrial and political. He was influential in founding the Liberty party in 1840, and in securing the passage of the Massachusetts non-forfeiture act of 1861, and its successor, 1880; an organizer of the National Liberal league in 1876, serving three times as its president; a member of the Forestry association, the passage of the state forestry act being largely due to his efforts, and devoted much time to mechanical inventions, patenting a water-faucet and an improvement in pipe-coupling, and also an "arithmeter" in 1869. He translated

La Fontaine's "Fables" (2 vols., 1841; 2d ed., 1859); and is the author of: *A Curiosity of Law* (1866); *Savings Bank Life Insurance, with Illustrative Tables* (1872); *The Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurances* (1873), and *Myron Holley* (1882); also numerous pamphlets and reports. He died in Medford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1885.

WRIGHT, George Frederick, geologist, was born in Whitehall, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1838; son of Walter and Mary Peabody (Colburn) Wright; grandson of Enoch and Tryphena (West) Wright, and of Stephen and Ann (Wasson) Colburn. He was graduated from Oberlin, Ohio, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from Oberlin Theological seminary in 1862. He was a private in Company C, 7th Ohio volunteers, for five months in 1861, when he was discharged for physical incapacity. He was married, Aug. 23, 1862, to Huldah Maria, daughter of William and Augusta (Burrell) Day of Sheffield, Ohio. He was pastor at Bakersfield, Vt., 1862-72, and at Andover, Mass., 1872-81. In 1881 he returned to Oberlin as professor of New Testament language and literature at the Theological seminary, and in 1892 changed to the chair of the harmony of science and religion. He also served as assistant geologist in the Pennsylvania survey, 1881-82; in the employ of the Western Reserve Historical society in the survey of the glacial boundary across Ohio, Indiana and a part of Illinois, 1882-84 and in the United States survey, 1884-92. He was engaged during two vacations in tracing the terminal morain across the Western states to the Mississippi river, verifying his work of 1882-84; and spent a summer in Alaska, camping beside the great Muir Glacier, one of the loftiest of the mountains being named Mt. Wright by a party of scientists four years after his visit. He also spent a summer in Greeland, where another mountain was named after him. He delivered eight lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., 1887, which he repeated in Baltimore, Md., and Brooklyn, N.Y.; visited the lava field of the west in 1890; went to Europe in 1891, where he met the principal glaciologists of England; gave a second course of Lowell Institute lectures in 1892, on the "Origin and Antiquity of the Human Race," and a third on the "Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences" in 1896. In 1900-1901 he crossed Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia, Turkestan, Russia and Palestine to study the glacial phenomena of those regions. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown university in 1887, and that of LL.D. by Drury college in 1887. He was elected a fellow of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the Geological Society of America, and of various other scientific societies. He became chief editor of the "Bibliotheca" in 1883, and is the author of: *Logic of Christian*

Evidences (1880); *The Relation of Death to Probation* (1882); *The Divine Authority of the Bible* (1884); *Glacial Boundary of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky* (1884); *Ice Age of North America* (1889); *Charles Grandison Finney* (1891); *Man and the Glacial Period* (1892); *Greenland Icefields and Life in North America* (1896); *Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences* (1898); *Asiatic Russia* (2 vols., 1902).

WRIGHT, George Grover, senator, was born in Bloomington, Ind., March 24, 1830. He was graduated from Indiana university, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842; studied law with his brother, Joseph Albright Wright (q.v.), at Rockville, Ind., and removed to Kesauqua, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married, Oct. 19, 1843, to Hannah M. Dibble; was prosecuting attorney of Van Buren county, 1847-48; was elected state senator in 1848, and was defeated for U.S. senator on the Whig ticket in 1852. He was elected chief justice of the state supreme court in 1855; resigned in 1860, but was appointed to fill a vacancy on the same bench in 1860, and was elected for the unexpired term that fall; removed to Des Moines in 1865, and was re-elected, serving, 1855-71. He was U.S. senator from Iowa, 1871-77; declined re-election in 1877. He was president of the Iowa Agricultural society, 1860-65. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1863; by Iowa State university in 1864 and by Indiana university in 1866. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1896.

WRIGHT, Horatio Gouverneur, soldier, was born in Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. He was graduated second in his class from the U.S. Military academy in 1841; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, July 1, 1841; taught at the Military academy, 1842-44; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1848; and was superintending engineer at the building of Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, Fla., 1846-56. He was promoted captain, July 1, 1855; participated in the expedition to destroy the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861; declined a commission as major of infantry, May 14, 1861, and accompanied Heintzelman in occupying the heights opposite Washington. He was employed on the fortifications about Washington; fought at Bull Run as chief engineer of Heintzelman's division, and assisted in the organization of T. W. Sherman's Port Royal expedition. He was promoted major, Aug. 6, 1861, and on Sept. 14 was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding the 3d brigade under T. W. Sherman at Port Royal. He led an expedition into Florida, capturing Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine; was temporarily promoted major-general of volunteers, July 18, 1862, and commanded the Department of the Ohio during Bragg's raid. He was

relieved by Burnside in March, 1863; was again a brigadier-general, and assumed command of the 1st division, 6th corps, under Sedgwick. He reached Gettysburg after a long forced march, July 2, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. At Rappahannock station, and at Mine Run, Wright commanded the 6th corps; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 8, 1863, for Rappahannock, Va., and served on a board of engineers during the winter of 1863-64. In April, 1864, he returned to the front, commanded his division at the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, and after the death of General Sedgwick, was appointed by Meade to command the 6th corps. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, his corps losing heavily, especially at the "bloody angle." He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and the same day promoted major-general of volunteers. He fought at North Anna, Foltopotamy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and when Washington was threatened by Early, Wright despatched Ricketts's division to the aid of the capital and followed immediately with the rest of the 6th corps, arriving at Washington just as Early was driving the Union troops back upon the city. He defeated Early in front of Fort Stevens, pursuing him through Snicker's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley to Winchester; commanded the 6th corps under Sheridan in the Army of the Shenandoah; fought at Opequan, Sept. 19, at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and was in supreme command at Cedar Creek from the time of the attack until the arrival of Sheridan. He was before Petersburg in December, 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and on April 2 made the assault that forced the evacuation of Petersburg. He joined in the pursuit to Appomattox, marched to North Carolina after the surrender of Lee, and after Johnston's surrender, led the 6th corps to Washington, where it was mustered out. He organized the provisional army corps; commanded the Department of Texas; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, Nov. 23, 1865; mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; promoted colonel, corps of engineers, March 4, 1879; brigadier-general, June 30, 1879, and was retired, March 6, 1884. He died in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1899.

WRIGHT, John Vines, representative, was born in Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., June 28, 1828; son of Col. Benjamin (1784-1860) and Martha Ann (Hicks) Harwell Wright, and grandson of Capt. John (of the Georgia line in the Revolution) and Elizabeth (Tarver) Wright. His father (of Scotch-Irish descent) served under General Jackson in the war of 1812 in the 39th regiment, U.S.A. His mother was a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., and of Huguenot descent.

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He was a student at the University of Kentucky, and became a lawyer in his native town. He was a representative in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1855-61. He was married, Nov. 23, 1858, to Georgie, daughter of George Hays and Ann (Miller) Beville, of Greene county, Ala.; joined the Confederate States army in 1861, and was unanimously chosen colonel of the 13th Tennessee regiment, being engaged in the battle of Belmont, Mo. He was a representative from Tennessee in the 1st and 2d Confederate States congresses, 1862-65; judge of the circuit court of Tennessee, and chancellor and judge of the supreme court of the state, also practising law successfully in Nashville, 1865-86. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland chairman of the Northwest Indian commission, and which concluded treaties with the Indians in Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, obtaining cessions of millions of acres of land to the United States. He was also a member of the commission to the Great Sioux Nation in Dakota. In 1880 he was candidate of the anti-repudiation wing of the Democratic party for governor of Tennessee, receiving 78,783 votes to 57,188 votes for Mr. Wilson, his Democratic opponent, the division resulting in the election of Alvin Hawkins, the Republican nominee, who received 103,964 votes. In 1887 Judge Wright was appointed to the law department of the general land office, Washington, D.C., which position he still held in 1903.

WRIGHT, Joseph Albert, governor of Indiana, was born in Washington, Pa., April 17, 1810. He attended the State University of Indiana; studied law in Bloomington, Ind.; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and established himself in Rockville, Ind., where his brother, Judge George Grover Wright (q.v.) was a law student. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1833; state senator in 1840; a Democratic representative in the 28th congress, 1843-45, and governor of Indiana, 1849-57. He was U.S. minister to Prussia, 1857-61, and 1865-67; was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, Feb. 5, 1862, and took his seat, March 3, 1862, serving till Jan. 22, 1863, when David Turpie, who was elected to complete the term, succeeded him. He was U.S. commissioner to the International Exhibition held at Hamburg, in 1863. He served again as U.S. minister to Prussia, by appointment from President Johnson, from June 30, 1865, until his death in Berlin, Prussia, May 11, 1867.

WRIGHT, Marcus Joseph, soldier, was born in Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., June 5, 1831; brother of John Vines Wright (q.v.). He attended the academy at Purdy; was a law student and clerk of the common law and chancery court, Memphis, Tenn., 1853-61; assistant purser

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of the U.S. navy yard, Memphis, Tenn., 1850-54, and practised law in Memphis, 1858-61. He was married: first, to Martha Spencer, daughter of Spencer and Martha (Bolling) Elcan of Memphis; and secondly, to Pauline, daughter of John W. Womack, of Alabama. He was elected a member of the American Historical association; of the state historical societies of most of the southern states; president of the Southern History society, and was the first vice-president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with



Admiral D. D. Porter as president. Of his children, Marcus Joseph, junior, was, in 1903, U.S. weather observer at Pensacola, Fla.; Benjamin, a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, saw service with Dewey at Manila Bay, May 1, 1868; John Womack was captain of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, lieutenant, U.S.A., and collector of customs, Baraça, Cuba. Howard a student and Pauline Casey, his only daughter. General Wright entered the Confederate States army as colonel of the 154th Tennessee regiment, April 4, 1861, and with four companies of his regiment and a battery of artillery, occupied and fortified Randolph, Tipton county. He led his regiment in the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861; was military governor of Columbus, Ky., February-March, 1862; again led his regiment in the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; was assigned to the staff of Gen. B. F. Cheatham in the Kentucky campaign as lieutenant-colonel, and assistant adjutant-general, and served with him, June-September, 1862; was appointed brigadier-general, Dec. 13, 1862, commanding a brigade in the Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge campaigns; and was in charge of the district of Atlanta, Ga., 1863-64, until its evacuation. He subsequently commanded the districts of Macon, Ga., and North Mississippi and West Tennessee. He was sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn., 1867-68, and on July 1, 1873, was appointed agent of the U.S. war department to collect Confederate records, which duties occupied him twenty-five years, and resulted in *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*. He is also the author of: *Reminiscences of the Early Settlers of McNairy county, Tennessee* (1882); *Life of Governor William Blount* (1884); *Life of General Winfield Scott* in "Great Com-

manders Series" (1894), adopted as a text book for the U.S. War College; *Memoirs of Gen. R.E. Lee* with Gen. A.L. Long (1896); and co-author of *American Reference Library* (6 vols. 1900). He prepared and printed, privately, *Sketch of Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent*, for which he received the thanks of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Louisa. He also contributed many biographical sketches of Confederate army officers to various reference works.

WRIGHT, Silas, governor of New York, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795; son of Silas Wright, and a descendant of Samuel Wright of Northampton, Mass. His father, a mechanic and farmer, removed to Weybridge, Vt., in February, 1796. Silas was graduated from Middlebury academy in 1815; taught school, 1815-16, and removed to Sandy Hill, Washington county, N.Y., where he studied law under Henry C. Martindale, and later under Judge Roger Skinner. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1819, and established himself in practice in Canton, N.Y. He was surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence, 1820-21; town clerk and inspector of common schools, 1821-23, and justice of the peace, 1821-24. He raised a company of riflemen in 1822; was commissioned its captain, and rose through the various ranks to that of brigadier-general in 1827. He was state senator, 1823-27, and as such opposed DeWitt Clinton, voting in favor of his removal from the office of canal commissioner. He was a representative in the 20th congress, 1827-29; and was re-elected to the 21st congress, but after successfully contesting the seat given to George Fisher of Oswego, he declined to take the seat, and accepted the appointment of comptroller of the state. He was a member of the Democratic state convention of 1830 and 1832 and national convention of 1832. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of William L. Marcy, and took his seat, Jan. 14, 1833, serving by re-election until December, 1844. While in the senate, he supported the "force bill" and Henry Clay's compromise bill, and opposed the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of public lands among the several states, and the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States. He was married, Sept. 11, 1833, to Clarissa, daughter of Capt. Medad Moody. He was a member of the finance committee of the senate in 1835, and at the extra session held Sept. 4, 1837, reported a bill on the establishment of an independent treasury, which was eventually passed, July 4, 1840. He also reported a bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$10,000,000, which was passed after vigorous opposition in both houses. He opposed the interference of citizens of other states with the District of Columbia regarding slavery, but voted

against the resolution granting slavery to other territories. He declined the appointment made by President Tyler in 1841 as justice of the U.S. supreme court. In December, 1844, he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the office of governor of New York. During the anti-rent riots of 1845-46, he felt obliged as governor to declare Delaware county in a state of insurrection, and to call out the militia. The middle course which he pursued caused his defeat for re-election as governor in 1846, by John Young (q.v.). On the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he approved the Wilmot proviso. In 1847 he returned to Canton, N.Y., where he died, Aug. 27, 1848.

WRIGHT, William, senator, was born in Clarkstown, N.Y., in 1794; son of Dr. William Wright. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and engaged in business as a saddler in Bridgeport, Conn. He removed to Newark, N.J., in 1821; was mayor of Newark, 1840-43; a Henry Clay Whig representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47; was defeated for governor of the state in 1847, by Daniel Haines, and was elected U.S. senator as a Democrat, taking his seat, March 4, 1853. In 1858 he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert F. Stockton, serving until the end of the term, March 3, 1859. He was re-elected in 1863 for a full term to end March 3, 1869. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on manufactures and contingent expenses. He died in Newark, N.J., Nov. 1, 1866.

WYLIE, Andrew, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., April 12, 1789; son of Adam Wylie, a native of county Antrim, north of Ireland, who immigrated to America about 1776, and settled in Fayette county, Pa. Andrew Wylie worked on a farm and attended the common schools, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., A.B., 1810, remaining as tutor in the college, 1811. He subsequently studied theology; was licensed to preach, Oct. 21, 1812; ordained by the presbytery of Ohio, June 23, 1813, and was pastor at Miller's Run, Pa., 1813-16. He was married, in May, 1813, to Margaret, daughter of Craig and Mary Ritchie of Canonsburg. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. James Dunlap, resigned, as president of Jefferson college, serving, 1812-16; was president of Washington (Pa.) college, 1817-28, serving also as acting pastor at Ten Mile and West Liberty, Pa., 1817-28, and first president of Indiana college (now university) from 1829 until his death. He was ordained deacon of the Episcopal church in December, 1841, and priest in May, 1842, by Bishop Kemper. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union college in 1825. He is the author of: *English Grammar* (1822); *Eulogy on General Lafayette* (1834); *Sectarianism*

is *Heresy* (1840); published many sermons and left in MSS. *A Treatise on Rhetoric and The Training of Youth*. Dr. Wylie died in Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 11, 1851.

WYMAN, Jeffries, scientist, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Aug. 11, 1814; son of Dr. Rufus Wyman, the first physician of the McLean Insane asylum. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1833, A.M. and M.D., 1837; began practice in Boston, Mass.; was demonstrator in anatomy at Harvard, 1836-37; became curator of the Lowell Institute in 1839, giving a course of lectures there on comparative anatomy and physiology, 1840-41, and a second course in 1849; continued his medical studies in Paris and London, 1841-43; was professor of anatomy and physiology in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1843-47, and Heresy professor of anatomy at Harvard, 1847-74. He was also a member of the faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which he had himself founded, and an instructor in comparative anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard. He was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, its recording secretary, 1839-41, curator of various departments, and president of the society, 1856-70, leaving to this organization his rare collection in comparative anatomy; a fellow, councillor, and president (1856) of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was named by congress a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863; was chosen one of the original seven trustees of the Peabody museum, and also its curator, contributing to the *Reports* of the trustees (7 vols., 1867-74); was a member of the Linnean society of London, of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, and of various other scientific organizations. His researches resulted in important discoveries in comparative anatomy, physiology, palaeontology, etiology and archæology. His bibliography, embracing 175 titles, includes: *On the External Characters, Habits, and Osteology of the Gorilla* (1847); *On the Nervous System of the Bull-Frog* (1853); *Observations on the Development of the Skate* (1865); *Observations and Experiments on Living Organisms in Heated Water* (1867), and *Fresh-water Shell-mounds of the St. John's River, Florida* (posthumously, 1875). See: "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Vol. II., 1886); also biographical sketches by Asa Gray, O. W. Holmes, S. Weir Mitchell, F. W. Putnam, B. G. Wilder, and a memorial sonnet by Lowell. He died in Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 4, 1874.

WYMAN, Robert Harris, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1822; son of Thomas White Wyman. He entered the navy as midshipman, March 11, 1837; attended the naval school at Philadelphia, 1842-43; was advanced

passed midshipman, June 29, 1843, and served as acting master on the frigate *Brandwine*, 1843-46. He was attached to the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, taking part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and in the expeditions against Tuspan and Tampico in 1847; was at the naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1848-50; and 1853-54; being commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1850, and on the outbreak of the civil war, commanded the steamer *Yankee* until October, 1861. He commanded the *Pawnee*, in the capture of Port Royal in 1861; was assigned to the command of the Potomac flotilla; was promoted commander, July 16, 1863; commanded the steamer *Wachusett*, 1862-63; the *Santiago de Cuba*, 1863-64, and the *Colorado*, flag-ship of the European squadron, 1865-67; was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; and appointed chief hydrographer, U.S.N. at Washington, D.C., in October, 1869, serving till 1877. He was promoted commodore, July 19, 1872; rear-admiral, April 26, 1878; was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, 1879-82; and was appointed a member of the light-house board in May, 1882. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1882.

WYTHE, George, signer, was born in Elizabeth City county, Va., in 1726. He received a liberal education at home and at William and Mary college; studied law under John Lewis, was admitted to the bar in 1757, and was a member of the house of burgesses, 1758-75. He was a member of the committee appointed to prepare a petition to the king remonstrating against the stamp act, and in August, 1775, was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, signing the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise the state laws of British and colonial enactment for use under the new government; speaker of the house of delegates in 1777; chosen one of the three judges of the chancery court of Virginia the same year, and appointed chancellor of the court of equity, on its reorganization, serving over twenty years. He decided the claims between American and British merchants to be recoverable. He was professor of law at William and Mary college, 1779-89; and a member of the U.S. constitutional convention in December, 1786, but failed to sign the constitution. He removed to Richmond, Va., in 1789; was twice a Presidential elector, and later in his life emancipated his slaves. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by William and Mary in 1790. He is the author of *Decisions in Virginia by the High Court of Chancery* (1795). He died from the effects of poison, and his nephew, George Wythe Sweeney, was tried for the crime but was acquitted. His death occurred in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1806.

Y.

YALE, Elihu, founder of Yale college, was born near Boston, Mass., April 5, 1649; son of David Yale. He was taken to England in 1652, where he remained until 1678, when he visited



the East Indies and for five years was governor of a settlement at Madras, becoming very wealthy. Upon his return to England, at the suggestion of Mr. Dummer of London, he presented the Collegiate School of Connecticut with a library of rare books, a portrait of George I., and with goods that sold for more than £2500. In 1718

the school moved from Saybrook to New Haven, and the name was then changed to Yale college. A large portrait of Elihu Yale hangs in Alumni Hall, Yale university New Haven, Conn. He died in England, July 8, 1721.

YANCEY, William Lowndes, orator and Confederate States senator, was born at the Falls of the Ogeechee, Warren county, Ga., Aug. 10, 1814; son of Benjamin Cudworth and Caroline (Bird) Yancey; grandson of Maj. James Yancey, a Revolutionary officer in Virginia and South Carolina, who later settled in Laurens, S.C., where he was a lawyer and member of the legislature, and whose wife was a Miss Cudworth, of an English family, who had settled in Massachusetts and later in Charleston, S.C.; also a grandson of William Bird, of the "Aviary," Warren county, Ga., whose family had removed thither from Birdsborough, Pa. His Yancey ancestors were of Welsh origin, early seated in Virginia. Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, a lawyer in Abbeville, S.C., who later removed to Charleston, where he became associated with Judge Daniel E. Huger, died in 1817, age thirty-four years, a lawyer of the highest rank. William L. Yancey matriculated at Williams college, Mass., but did not continue to graduation owing to a reduced condition of his finances. Returning to Georgia at the age of eighteen years, he read law for a short time at Sparta, and then entered the law office of Benjamin F. Perry at Greenville, S.C., where he remained two years, during which time he edited for six months the *Greenville Mountaineer*, the only Union paper in the mountain region of South Carolina. On Aug. 13, 1835, he married Sarah Caroline, daughter of George

Washington and Elizabeth R. (Earle) Earle, of Greenville, S.C., and granddaughter of John and Thomasine (Prince) Earle, and of Col. Elias (q.v.) and Frances W. (Robinson) Earle, of South Carolina. In the winter of 1836 he removed with his family and the slaves of his wife to the vicinity of Cahawba, Ala., to enter upon life as a cotton planter, having given up the law; while there he edited the *Cahawba Democrat* and the *Cahawba Gazette* two weekly newspapers; in 1839 removed to Wetumpka, Cossa county (now Elmore) and entered on the practice of the law in copartnership with Sampson W. Harris; was the editor and proprietor of the *Wetumpka Argus*, a large and influential weekly paper; elected to the Alabama legislature in 1841, and in 1842 declined a re-election; elected to the state senate in 1843, from which he resigned in 1844, in which year he was chosen at a special election to complete the term of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis in the 28th congress, taking his seat Dec. 2, 1844; re-elected to the 29th congress, but resigned in August, 1846, and removed to Montgomery, Ala., when he became the law partner of the Hon. John A. Elmore. In 1848 he wrote and secured the passage, through the Democratic convention, of the "Alabama Platform;" led the delegation in the Democratic national conventions of 1848, and 1856, and was an elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856. In 1860 he was selected as an elector from the state at large and in the campaign which followed he delivered powerful speeches in Cooper Union hall, New York city, and in other of the large cities of the north, making an appeal to the people of the north to maintain constitutional government in all the states and territories and to protect the property of all citizens as provided in that instrument. At the Charleston Democratic national convention of 1860, where he was a delegate, he took the lead in support of the policy of President Buchanan and in opposition to "Squatter Sovereignty" as unconstitutional, which led to the disruption of the party and the nomination of an ultra Southern candidate in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas. He supported the candidacy of Breckinridge. He was a member of the Alabama state constitutional convention that met at Montgomery, Jan. 7, 1861, and he reported the ordinance which declared for secession. He resigned from that body to accept from the provisional President of the Confederate States government the appointment as head of the commission sent to Europe to present the Confederate cause to the governments of England and France, the other members of the commission being A. Dudley Mann of Virginia and A. P. Rost of Louisiana.

He sailed from Charleston, S.C., in March, 1861, and the mission proving fruitless, he returned to Alabama in February, 1862. Prior to his return he was elected by the legislature, with Clement C. Clay, Jr., to the first Confederate States senate, receiving all of the votes of both houses except one, under the constitution which was to go into operation Feb. 22, 1862, and he took his seat on that day at the Confederate States capitol, Richmond, Va. He was a conspicuous member of that body. Hon. Robert Jemison, a member of the Alabama state senate, at the time of his death, was chosen as his successor, and in his parting address to that body refers to him "as the lamented Yancey, whose eloquence and perseverance in the cause of Southern rights contributed more largely than the efforts of any other man to bring about our separation from the old Federal Union." He is buried in the cemetery at Montgomery, Ala., and a tall shaft marks the spot. All of his literary remains, consisting of correspondence, scrap books, newspaper files, and relics are in the possession of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. He died at his plantation home near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863.

YATES, Abraham, delegate, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1724; son of Abraham Yates, and a descendant of Joseph Yates, who came to Albany soon after 1664, and married Hubertje Marselis Bommel. He was a delegate to the 1st-4th provincial congresses, 1775-77, serving as president, 1775-76; was appointed a member of the committee of safety, protection and correspondence, 1775; a state senator, 1777 and 1779-90; receiver of Albany, 1778-79; mayor of the city, 1790-96, and a delegate from New York to the Continental congress, 1788-89; mayor of Albany, 1795. He is the author under "Sidney" and other pen-names of a series of articles espousing the cause of the Revolution. He died in Albany, N.Y., June 30, 1796.

YATES, Joseph Christopher, governor of New York, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1768; son of Col. Christopher (1737-1785) and Jane (Bradt) Yates, and grandnephew of Abraham Yates (q.v.). His father, a land surveyor, served as captain in the French and Indian war; as in the Revolutionary war; subsequently became colonel of New York troops and quarter-master-general under Gen. Philip Schuyler. Joseph C. Yates was educated by a private tutor, in a private academy and at Schenectady; studied law under his cousin, Peter Y. Yates; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Albany, N.Y. He was the first mayor of Schenectady, 1798-1808; a state senator, 1806-07; judge of the supreme court, 1808-22, and governor of New York, 1823-25. He was married, first, to

Ann Ellice, widow, of Schenectady; secondly, to Maria Kane of Albany, and thirdly, to Ann Elizabeth DeLancy. Governor Yates was a founder of Union college, serving as a trustee of the corporation, 1795-1837, and was made a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1812. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., March 19, 1837.

YATES, Richard, governor of Illinois, was born in Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1818; son of Henry and Millicent Yates; grandson of Abner Yates, and a descendant of Dr. Michael Yates of Carolina county, Va., who emigrated from Yorkshire, England. He removed with his parents to Springfield, Ill., 1831; attended Miami university, 1828-30; was graduated from Illinois college, A.B., 1835; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began practice in Jacksonville, Ill. He was married in 1838, to Catharine, daughter of William and Mary Geers, of Jacksonville, Ill. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1842-49; a Whig representative from Illinois in the 33d-35th congresses, 1851-55, being defeated as the Republican candidate for re-election to the 34th congress, and was governor of Illinois, 1861-65. He was elected U.S. senator as a Union Republican, serving, 1865-71, and officiating as chairman of the committees on Revolutionary claims and territories; was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866, and was subsequently appointed U.S. commissioner to examine railroads in Arkansas. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit college in 1865. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

YATES, Richard, Jr., governor of Illinois, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1860; son of Richard (q.v.) and Catharine (Geers) Yates. He was graduated from Illinois college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, and from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1884, commencing practice in Jacksonville, Ill., and serving as city attorney, 1885-91. He was married, Oct. 28, 1888, to Helen, daughter of A. C. and Delia Wadsworth of Jacksonville, Ill. He was the Republican nominee for congressman-at-large, 1892; co-judge of Morgan county, Ill., 1894-97; U.S. collector of internal revenue, Springfield, Ill., 1897-1900, and in 1901 became governor of Illinois, his gubernatorial term to expire in 1905. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1902 by the National Swedish college at Rock Island, Ill.

YATES, Robert, jurist, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., March 17, 1738; son of Joseph and Maria (Dunbar) Yates; grandson of Robert and Margriet (De Graaf) Yates and of John Dunbar, and a descendant of Joseph Yates, who came to Albany soon after 1664 and married Hubertje Marselis Bommel. He received a liberal education; studied law in New York city under Will-

iam Livingston, 1854-60, and in the latter year was admitted to practice in Albany. He was married in 1765 to Jannetie Van Ness of Schenectady. He was a member of the New York provincial congress, 1775-77; a member of the state council of safety, 1776, and also of the committee that drafted the first constitution of New York in August, 1776; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1777; one of the first judges of the supreme court, 1776-98, serving as chief justice, 1790-98. He was a delegate from New York to the convention that framed the Federal constitution, 1787, opposing the adoption of that instrument; was a commissioner on the territorial question between Massachusetts and Connecticut, and also on the settlement of the claims of New York against Vermont. He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1801.

YELL, Archibald, governor of Arkansas, was born in North Carolina in August, 1797. He emigrated to Tennessee in his early youth, and settled first in Bedford county, where he first met General Jackson and was appointed captain of the Jackson Guards. He took part in the Creek campaign, leading his men in the battles of Talladega, Emucfan and Horseshoe Bend, and when Jackson called for volunteers to defend New Orleans, in the war of 1812, Yell was among the first to respond, and participated in the battle of Jan. 8, 1814. He was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and in 1818 again served as a volunteer under General Jackson in the Seminole war. He removed to Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tenn., where he practiced law until 1832, when he was appointed by President Jackson territorial judge of Arkansas, after refusing the governorship of the Territory of Florida. He settled in Fayetteville, Ark., serving as judge till 1835, and was a Democratic representative in the 24th-25th congresses, 1836-39, taking his seat, Dec. 5, 1836. He was three times married. He was governor of Arkansas in 1840-44, resigning to accept the nomination for congress. He was a representative in the 29th congress, taking his seat, Dec. 1, 1845, and serving until July 1, 1846, when he resigned to serve in the Mexican war, being appointed to the command of a regiment of Arkansas troops. He served in General Taylor's army of occupation, and on Feb. 22, 1847, led his cavalry in a desperate charge at Buena Vista, where he was mortally wounded, dying on the battle field. His body was carried by the government back to Fayetteville, Ark., where in 1847 the Masons, of which organization he was grand master, erected a marble shaft over his grave. The date of his death is Feb. 22, 1847.

YEWELL, George Henry, artist, was born in Havre-de-Grace, Md., Jan. 20, 1830; son of Solomon and Harriet (Carver) Yewell. His early

school days were passed in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1841 his mother, then a widow, took him to Iowa City, Iowa, where he began to show a talent for drawing. In 1851 he was sent to New York, by Judge Charles Mason, to study art under Thomas Hicks, and at the National Academy of Design. He went to Paris in 1856, and became a pupil of Thomas Couture. Returning in 1861 he opened a studio in New York, and was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1862. He went to Italy in 1867, establishing himself in Rome, and spending his summers in Venice, Perugia and the Venetian Tyrol, and one winter in Cairo, Egypt. Returning home in 1878, he was elected Academician of the National Academy of Design in 1880. His pictures include: *Children on the Sea-Shore, Normandy* (1861); *Mosque of Kait-Bey, Cairo* and *Carpet Bazaar, Cairo* (Paris Exposition of 1878); *Old Slave-Market, Cairo* (1880); *Grand Canal, Venice* (Senator Allison of Iowa); *Senate Chamber, Doge's Palace, Venice* (George Kemp, Esq., N.Y.); *Interior, St. Mark's, Venice* (Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn.); *Pulpit in St. Mark's, Venice* (Metropolitan Museum, New York). Of important portraits, are those of Ex-Governors Lowe, Chambers and Kirkwood, Judges Mason, Wright and Dillon, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, in the State Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Yewell became a patron of the Metropolitan Museum, N.Y., a member of the Century association, and secretary of the Artists' Fund Society of the City of New York, serving in the latter capacity for many years.

YOUMANS, Edward Livingston, scientist, was born in Coeymans, N.Y., June 3, 1821; son of Vincent and Catherine (Scotfield) Youmans. He removed with his parents to Saratoga county; attended the common schools, but in 1834 his eyesight failed, and he went to New York city for treatment. He was totally blind for several years, and finally partially recovered his eyesight. He studied chemistry and physics with his sister Eliza during his blindness, and contrived a writing machine for his own use. In 1851 he invented a chemical chart, that expounded the laws of chemical science by means of colored diagrams. He studied medicine, and delivered lectures on science, 1852-69, in connection with the Lyceum system. He was married in 1861, to Mrs. William L. Lee. He was professor at Antioch college, 1866-71, and in the latter year planned the "International Scientific Series." In 1872 he established the *Popular Science Monthly*, which he edited until 1886, when failing health caused his retirement. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1860. He was interested in the distribution of standard scientific works in the United States, and is the author of; *Alcohol, and the*

Constitution of Man (1853); *The Correlation and Conservation of Forces* (1864), and *The Culture Demanded by Modern Life* (1868). He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1887.

YOUMANS, William Jay, editor, was born in Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1838; son of Vincent and Catherine (Scofield) Youmans. He worked on a farm and attended the district school until 1849, when he engaged in the study of chemistry under his brother Edward, later taking special course in the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1865; studied natural history under Thomas H. Huxley in England, and on his return to the United States, removed to Winona, Minn., where he established himself in the practice of medicine. He assisted his brother in establishing the *Popular Science Monthly* in 1872, and succeeded him as editor in 1887. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the New York Academy of Science. He contributed articles on chemistry, metallurgy and physiology to Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia"; edited Huxley's "Lessons on Elementary Physiology" and added a second part on "Elementary Hygiene," (1867). He died in Mount Vernon, N.Y., April 10, 1901.

YOUNG, Alexander, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1800; son of Alexander Young who, with Samuel Etherage, founded the *Massachusetts Chronicle* (afterward known as the *New England Palladium*), a Federalist newspaper. Alexander, Jr., was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823, B.D., 1824; taught in the Boston Latin school, 1824-25, and was pastor of the New South Unitarian church in Boston, 1825-54. His son, Alexander, 3d (1836-1891), Harvard, LL.B., 1852, became a well-known journalist, being editorially connected with the *Boston Globe*, *Post*, *The Independent* and *The Christian Union*, and also with the *New York Critic*, and published "History of the Netherlands" (1884), and magazine contributions under the pen-name of "Taverner." He left in manuscript a work entitled "Old Boston." Alexander Young, 2d, received the honorary degree of A.M. from York in 1823, and that of D.D. from Harvard in 1846, serving as an overseer of Harvard, 1837-53, and as secretary of the corporation, 1849-53. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, serving as its corresponding secretary, 1849-54; edited "Library of Old English Prose Writers" (9 vols., 1831-34), and is the author of several biographical discourses, including those on *Nathaniel Bowditch* (1898); *President John T. Kirkland of Harvard* (1840); *Judge William Prescott* (1844). He also wrote: *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth*

from 1602 to 1625 (1841), and *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from 1623 to 1636* (1846). See: "Memoirs" by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., in the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical society*. He died in Boston, Mass., March 16, 1854.

YOUNG, Alfred, hymnologist, was born in Bristol, England, Jan. 21, 1831; son of Thomas and Sarah Agnes (Stubbs) Young. He came with his parents to America at an early age; was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A.B., 1848, and from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1852; practised medicine, 1852-53, and having become a convert to Roman Catholicism in 1850, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's cathedral, Newark, N.J., Aug. 24, 1856; was vice-president of Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J., 1856-57; rector of the Roman Catholic church in Princeton, N.J., 1857-60, and of that at Trenton, N.J., 1860-61, resigning in the latter year to become a member of the Paulist community. His labors were especially directed toward the revival of the Gregorian chant, and he established a chorus for its rendition in the church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York city. He published several sermons in "Sermons by the Paulists" (6 vols.); composed the music for several hymns, and is the author of: *The Complete Sodality Hymn Book* (1863), republished as *Catholic Hymns and Canticles* (1888); *The Office of Vespers* (1869); *The Catholic Hymnal* (1884); *Carols for a Merry Christmas and a Joyous Easter* (2 vols., 1885-86); *An Order of Divine Praise and Prayer*; *Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared* (1895, 2d ed., 1898), and of poetical and prose contributions to periodical. He died in New York city, April 4, 1900.

YOUNG, Brigham, president of the Mormon church, was born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801; son of John Young, a native of Hopkinton, Mass., and a Revolutionary soldier, and grandson of Joseph Young, also a Revolutionary soldier. He removed with his parents to Sherburne, N.Y., and followed the respective trades of carpenter, joiner, painter and glazier. He was married in 1824, to Miriam Works of Amelias, N.Y., and in 1829 removed to Mendon, N.Y. In 1831 he became one of the first converts to Mormonism; was baptized into the faith, April 14, 1832; began preaching in Mendon; removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1832, where he became associated with Joseph Smith (q.v.), and was ordained elder. He engaged in missionary work in Canada, 1832-33, joined in the so-called "Zion's Camp" expedition into Missouri, 1834, and became one of the twelve apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. Early in 1838 he removed to Far West, Mo.; returned to Quincy, Ill., in 1839, and was one of the

founders of Nauvoo, Ill., to which city a charter was granted practically independent of the state government. He visited England in 1840, and after the death of Joseph Smith, became leader of the apostles, Aug. 8, 1844, and also lieutenant-general of the Nauvoo legion. The charter of Nauvoo having been revoked, temporary headquarters were set up in 1846, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in other places, and in the spring of 1847, with a company of 143, Young went in search of a new home for his people, founding "Great Salt Lake City," Utah, which became the "center stake," so-called, of the Mormons. He was chosen to the first presidency, Dec. 27, 1847; elected temporary governor, March 12, 1849, and after the establishing of Utah as a territory, became, Feb. 3, 1851, governor, commander-in-chief of militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs. The doctrine of polygamy was publicly preached and practised from 1852, being in that year first declared by Young a tenet of the Mormon church. In 1862 a statute was enacted by the U.S. congress forbidding its practice, but the law was but weakly enforced, the Mormons successfully resisting the courts until 1882. In 1862, and again in 1872, Young was indicted for polygamy, but each time his case was dismissed. In addition to his administration of the church, he was also actively interested in the industrial and commercial welfare of the settlement, systemizing its methods of trade, agriculture and manufacture, and promoting the construction of telegraph and postal lines. He also designed and superintended the building of the great temple at Salt Lake city, and several other Mormon temples, and founded the Brigham Young academy, and the College of Logan. The various accounts of Mormonism include: "The Mormons in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake" by Lieut. John W. Gunnison (1852); "Utah and the Mormons," by Benjamin G. Ferris (1856); "Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs," by John Hyde, Jr. (1857); "History of Salt Lake City" (1887). Brigham Young died in Salt Lake city, Utah, Aug. 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Charles Augustus, astronomer, was born in Hanover, N.H., Dec. 15, 1834; son of Prof. Ira and Eliza (Adams) Young; grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Burnham) Young and of Prof. Ebenezer and Benlah (Minot) Adams, and a descendant of Sir John Young, one of the six original grantees of the Massachusetts north coast from Boston to Cape Ann, in 1627, and Ephraim Adams of New Ipswich, N.H. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was a teacher of the classics in Phillips Andover academy, 1853-56, and professor of mathematics and physics at Western Reserve college, Ohio, 1856-66, serving as captain of company B, 85th Ohio volunteers, 1862. He was

married, Aug. 26, 1857, to Augusta Spring, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Morrill) Mixer of Biddeford, Maine. He was Appleton professor of natural philosophy and professor of astronomy at Dartmouth, 1866-77, and in the latter year became professor of astronomy in Princeton university (then the College of New Jersey), a position he still held in 1903. While in charge of the spectroscopic observations of the astronomical party sent to observe the total solar eclipse at Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1869, Professor Young discovered the spectrum of the corona, and while on a similar expedition at Jerez, Spain, in 1870, made the important discovery of the "reversing layer" of the solar atmosphere, for which he was awarded the Janssen medal of the French Academy of Sciences. He also made other valuable observations in his special field of solar physics, observing the transits of Venus at Sherman, Wyoming, 1872; at Peking, China, 1874, and at Princeton in 1882, and was in charge of the Princeton astronomical expeditions to observe the eclipse of July 29, 1878; that of August, 1887, and of May, 1900. Among his scientific inventions is a new form of automatic spectroscope which came into general use in 1875, and a detached gravity escapement for astronomical clocks in 1877. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1870, and from Hamilton, 1871; and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan, 1876, from Columbia, 1887, and Western Reserve, 1894. He was made an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1871; a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain in 1872; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1872; served as vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876, and as president, 1883, and was made a member of numerous other scientific academies and societies, American and foreign. In addition to several hundred addresses and lectures on astronomical subjects, and astronomical articles in scientific and popular periodicals, he is the author of: *The Sun* in the "International Scientific Series" (1882); *A Text Book of General Astronomy* (1888); *Elements of Astronomy and Ureanography* (1890); *Lessons in Astronomy* (1891), and *Manual of Astronomy* (1902).

YOUNG, James Rankin, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1847; son of George Rankin and Eliza (Rankin) Young; and a brother of John Russell Young (q.v.). He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and the Central High school, 1862-63; enlisted as a private in the 33d Pennsylvania infantry in June, 1863, and served in Gen. William F. Smith's division in the Gettysburg campaign. In 1866, he made a six months' tour of the south, writing ar-

ticles on the reconstruction problems for the New York *Tribune*, and was its Washington correspondent, 1866-70. He was elected chief executive clerk of the U.S. senate in December, 1873, serving till March, 1879, and was re-elected in December, 1883, serving till April, 1892. He was married, June 24, 1874, to Mary, daughter of John McGowan and Sarah (Lemon) Barclay of Washington, D.C. He was chief clerk of the department of justice, 1881-83, and a Republican representative in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1896-1903. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia *Evening Star* in 1866 and a contributor to its columns, under the signature "S. M."

YOUNG, John, governor of New York, was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 12, 1802; son of Thomas Young, who removed to Conesus, Livingston county, N.Y., where he kept a public house, and engaged in farming. John attended the public schools, and worked on the farm, and in 1823 studied law, supporting himself by teaching school. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised at Geneseo, Livingston county. He was married in 1833 to Ellen, daughter of Campbell Harris, of Livingston county. He was a member of the state judiciary committee; a representative in the state legislature, 1833, 1844, and 1845, and was elected a Whig representative from New York in the 24th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Philo C. Fuller, serving from Dec. 6, 1836, to March 3, 1837. He declined re-election in 1836, but was elected to the 27th congress in 1840, serving, 1841-43. He was governor of the state of New York, 1847-49; a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1848, and was appointed by President Taylor, assistant treasurer of the United States, at New York city in July, 1849. He died in New York city, April 23, 1852.

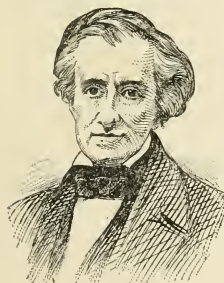
YOUNG, John Clarke, educator, was born in Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 12, 1803; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Clarke) Young, both of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended Columbia college three years; was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826; was a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1824-26, and a tutor in the College of New Jersey, (Princeton), 1826-

28. He was licensed to preach by the New York presbytery, March 7, 1827; ordained by

the West Lexington, Ky., presbytery, 1828; was pastor of the McChord church in Lexington, 1828-30, and in the latter year became president of Centre college, Danville, Ky., a position he held until his death; also serving as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Danville from 1834, and organizing a second local church. He was twice married: first to a sister of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge; and secondly, to Cornelia, daughter of John J. Crittenden; their son, William Crittenden Young (q.v.), became president of Centre college. John C. Young received the honorary degree of D.D. from the college of New Jersey, 1839; was moderator of the General assembly, 1853, and published: *Speech before the Kentucky Colonization Society* (1832); *Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, proposing a Plan for the Instruction and Emancipation of their Slaves* (1834), and *The Doctrine of Immediate Emancipation Unsound* (1835). He died in Danville, Ky., June 23, 1857.

YOUNG, John Freeman, second bishop of Florida, and 85th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Maine, Oct. 30, 1820. He attended Wesleyan university in 1841, and was graduated from the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., in 1845. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1845; advanced to the priesthood the next year, and was rector in Florida, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, 1846-60. He was assistant at Trinity church, New York city, 1860-67; was elected second bishop of Florida to succeed Bishop Frances H. Rutledge, deceased, and was consecrated July 25, 1867, by Bishops Hopkins, Payne and Gregg, assisted by Bishops Odenheimer, Wilmer and Cummins. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1865. He wrote: *Great Hymns of the Church* (1887). He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1885.

YOUNG, John Russell, journalist and librarian, was born in Downingtown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1841; son of George Rankin and Eliza (Rankin) Young; and grandson of William and Mary (Rankin) Young and of John and Eliza (Russell) Rankin, all natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. He removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he attended the Harrison Grammar school and the Central High school; subsequently entering a high school in New Orleans, La. He began his newspaper career at the age of sixteen as copy holder on the Philadelphia *Press*, and before he came of age, was one of the editorial writers under John W. Forney. As private secretary he accompanied Forney in July, 1861, to Washington, where the latter was secretary of the U.S. senate, continuing, however, his editorial work on the *Press*. He was war correspondent from the first battle of Bull Run to Williamsburg, and



John C. Young

in the Red River campaign under General Banks. In 1865 he accepted a position with Jay Cooke & Co., in New York, and while engaged in placing a government loan in New York, he attracted the attention of Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, and was employed as an editorial writer, succeeding Sydney Howard Gay as managing editor of that paper in 1866. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in 1870 established the morning *Standard* in New York city, which he conducted, 1870-72. In 1873 he was sent to Europe as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and had charge of the Paris and London offices. He was chosen by the *Herald* to accompany Gen. U. S. Grant on his journey around the world, 1877-78. In 1882 he was appointed through the influence of General Grant U.S. minister to China, and in 1885 he resigned his post and returned home. He was an editor and correspondent of the *Herald*, 1885-91, and proprietor of the *Philadelphia Star* for many years. He was chosen librarian of congress, July 1, 1897, to succeed Ainsworth R. Spofford, resigned, and transferred the books and documents from the rooms of the national capitol to the new library building and organized the working of the new library. He



THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

was president of the Union League of Philadelphia, 1892-93, and was vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 1893-97. Mr. Young was thrice married: first, Oct. 18, 1864, to Rose, daughter of John N. Fitzpatrick of Washington, D.C.; secondly, in 1882, to Julia Coleman of Hartford, Conn.; and thirdly, to Mary Dow. He is the author of: *Around the World with General Grant* (2 vols., 1879), and edited: *Memorial History of the City of Philadelphia from its first settlement to the year 1895* (1895), and *Narrative and Critical History, 1681-1895* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1899.

YOUNG, Josue Moody, R.C. bishop, was born in Shapleigh, Maine, Oct. 29, 1808; son of Jonathan and — (Moody) Young. His father (Harvard, 1798) was a member of the Universalist church. Josué was apprenticed to a printer in Portland, Maine, in 1823; edited the *Maine Democrat* at Saco, 1824-25; removed to Kentucky in

the latter year, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in October, 1828; attended Mount St. Mary's college, and changed his middle name from Moody to Marie. He was ordered deacon, Nov. 22, 1837; ordained priest, April 1, 1838, by Bishop Purcell in the old cathedral, Cincinnati; was engaged as a missionary to the west, 1837-44, and as priest at Lancaster, Ohio, 1844-53. He was appointed to the see of Pittsburgh when that diocese was divided into the dioceses of Erie and Pittsburgh, and was consecrated bishop, April 23, 1854, by Bishops Purcell, Spalding, Rappe and O'Connor; but on petition of Bishop O'Connor, he was transferred to the see of Erie, and was installed, May 7, 1854. He died in Erie, Pa., Sept. 18, 1866.

YOUNG, Pierce Manning Butler, soldier, was born in Spartanburg, S.C., Nov. 15, 1839; son of Dr. R. M. and Elizabeth Caroline (Jones) Young; grandson of Capt. William Young, a Revolutionary soldier, and of George Jones, a planter and merchant of Spartanburg. His family having removed in 1839 to Georgia, he entered the Georgia Military institute in 1852; subsequently began the study of law, and in 1857 was appointed to the U.S. Military academy, but left shortly before the time of his graduation to enlist in the Confederate service. He declined the appointment of 1st lieutenant in the 1st Georgia regiment to accept that of 2d lieutenant of artillery, being stationed at Charleston, S.C., during the bombardment of Fort Sumter; was subsequently on engineer duty in Florida, serving on General Bragg's staff at Pensacola, and also as aide to Gen. W. H. T. Walker; was appointed adjutant of Cobb's Legion, composed of Georgia troops, and later as lieutenant-colonel of the same, participated in the Maryland campaign where the Legion formed a part of Hampton's brigade, Stuart's cavalry, and was wounded at Boonesboro, Sept. 14, 1862. He held the same command at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15, 1862; was promoted colonel, and at Gettysburg succeeded to the command of Hampton's brigade, Hampton being wounded, and covered the retreat of Gen. John D. Imboden. He was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1863, and commanded a brigade made up of the 7th Georgia, Cobb's Legion, Phillips's Legion, 20th Georgia Battalion and the Jeff Davis Legion, in Hampton's division. Stuart's cavalry corps, in the campaign against Richmond, participating in a sharp skirmish with Gen. J. H. Wilson's division, May 30, 1864, and where he was wounded. In his absence on account of his wounds, his brigade, composed of Cobb's Legion and ten companies, was commanded by Col. G. J. Wright, and took part in the cavalry fight at Trevilian Station, Va., in June, 1864, Phillips's Legion, under M. C. Butler, driving

Custer's brigade into confusion on June 9. General Young was promoted major-general, Dec. 12, 1864 (being then but twenty-five years of age), and commanded his brigade in M. C. Butler's division, Hampton's cavalry corps, at Petersburg and Richmond, Dec. 31, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to his plantation at Cartersville, Ga.; was a Democratic representative from Georgia in the 40th-43d congresses, serving from July 25, 1868, to March 3, 1875; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1880; candidate for U.S. senator, 1871; delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1876 and 1880; U.S. commissioner to the Paris international exposition of 1878; member of the Democratic state committee, 1880-82; U.S. consul-general at St. Petersburg, by appointment from President Cleveland, 1885-87, resigning in the latter year, and was appointed U.S. minister to Guatemala and Honduras in 1893. He died in New York city, July 6, 1896.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796. He removed to Illinois and was one of the first settlers of the town of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar, Sept. 28, 1817; was a representative in the state legislature, 1820-22, and judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Illinois, 1825-29. He was presidential elector on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket in 1829; judge of the 5th judicial circuit of Illinois, 1829-36, and U. S. senator, 1837-43. He was commissioned a state agent to negotiate the internal improvement bonds in 1839, and was appointed associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, Feb. 4, 1843, resigning Jan. 25, 1847. On Jan. 6, 1847, he was appointed by President Polk commissioner of the general land office, resigning Jan. 24, 1850. He succeeded Thomas Jefferson Campbell, deceased, as clerk of the house of representatives, April 7, 1850, serving till Dec. 1, 1851. He died in Washington, D.C., about 1852.

YOUNG, Samuel Baldwin Marks, soldier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9, 1840. He enlisted in the 12th Pennsylvania volunteers April 25, 1861, for three months' service; re-enlisted for three years as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry Sept. 6, 1861; was promoted major Sept. 20, 1862, lieutenant-colonel May 1, 1864, colonel June 25, 1864, and on April 9, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer army July 1, 1865, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the 12th U.S. infantry May 11, 1866; transferred to the 3d U.S. cavalry as colonel June 19, 1897; was promoted brigadier-general Jan. 2, 1900; major-general Feb. 2, 1901

His brevets were major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 2, 1867. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers May 4, 1898; commanded a brigade of cavalry in Cuba; was promoted major-general of volunteers July 8, 1898, and commanded a division in the Philippines and later the 2d army corps. He was honorably discharged April 13, 1899, and resumed his place in the regular army and was made military governor of Northwestern Luzon and commander of the 1st District, Department of Northern Luzon. On Aug. 8, 1903, he became lieutenant-general, commanding the army, and chief of staff as successor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired. General Young was retired by operation of law Jan. 9, 1904.

YOUNG, Thomas Lowry, governor of Ohio, was born in Killyleagh, county Down, Ireland, Dec. 14, 1832. He came to the United States in 1847; served as a private, U.S.A., 1847-57, participating in the Mexican war; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law school, and was assistant superintendent of the House of Refuge Reform school in 1861, when he joined the U.S. Volunteer army as 1st lieutenant. He was promoted captain in August, 1861, serving in Frémont's body-guard; subsequently appointed major of the 118th Ohio regiment; promoted lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in 1862, and brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Resaca in 1865. He was admitted to the Cincinnati bar in 1865; appointed assistant auditor of the city; was a representative in the state legislature, 1866-68, recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio, 1867, supervisor of internal revenue, 1868; a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1868; state senator, 1872-74; lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1876-77, and acting governor, from March, 1877, succeeding Rutherford B. Hayes, elected President of the United States. He was a Republican representative from the second Ohio district in the 46th-47th congresses, 1879-83, and a member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati, 1886-88. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1888.

YULEE, David Levy, senator, was born in the West Indies, 1811; son of a Hebrew named Levy. He retained his father's name until 1845, when he added the name Yulee. He acquired a limited education in Virginia; began preparation for the bar, and subsequently became a planter in Florida. He served in the U.S. congress as a delegate from the Florida Territory, 1841-45; was a delegate to the first state constitutional convention, 1845, and a U.S. senator, 1845-51 and 1855-61. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate States congress, serving throughout the existence of that body. In 1865 he was imprisoned in Fort Pulaski, and was subsequently pardoned. He was interested in the development of railroads in Florida. He died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1886.

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ZAHM, John Augustine, theologian and scientist, was born near New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, June 14, 1851; son of Jacob Michael and Mary Ellen (Braddock) Zahm; grandson of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Gerhart) Zahm and of John and Elizabeth Storm (Malone) Braddock. John Braddock was a son of Michael Braddock, a brother of the British general, Edward Braddock. Michael Braddock was born in 1705, came to this country in 1755, settled in Hagerstown, Md., and afterward moved to Loretto, Pa., where he died in 1815 at the advanced age of 110 years. His son, John Braddock, moved to Ohio in 1837. John A. Zahm attended the public schools and was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1871. He was professor of physics at Notre Dame, 1872-74; director of the department of science, 1874-96, and vice-president of the university, 1876-77 and 1884-92. He traveled in America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and in the South Sea islands, for the purpose of scientific research, 1882-94. He was invited to Rome in 1896, as procurator-general of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and was the first American admitted to the Société Française de Physique. He was a delegate to the International Catholic Scientific Congress at Brussels, in 1894, and later became president of the congress for America and in 1897 president of the section of anthropology. He returned to America in 1898, having been appointed provincial-general of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Pope Leo XIII. in 1895. He was elected a member of several learned societies, was a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews, and a popular lecturer on scientific topics. He was the founder of Holy Cross college, Washington, D.C., and during the years 1897-1903 became distinguished for his activity in educational work, and for the erection of a large number of collegiate buildings in various parts of the United States. He is the author of: *Sound and Music* (1892); *Catholic Science and Catholic Scientists* (1893); *Scientific Theory and Catholic Doctrine* (1895); *Bible Science and Faith* (1895); *Evolution and Dogma* (1896); *Science and the Church* (1896).

ZALINSKI, Edmund Lewis Gray, soldier and inventor, was born in Kurnich, Prussian Poland, Dec. 13, 1845. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1853, and attended the common schools of Seneca Falls, N.Y., and the Syracuse high school, 1861-63. He went to the field during the civil war and served as a volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Nelson A. Miles in 1864. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d N.Y. heavy artillery, for gallantry at the battle of

Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 23, 1865; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 29, 1865; appointed 2d lieutenant, 5th U.S. artillery, Feb. 23, 1866, and 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1867. He was professor of military science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872-76. He was married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Anna, daughter of Peter Chardon and Anna (Swan) Hall of Medford, Mass. He was promoted captain, 5th U.S. artillery, Dec. 9, 1887; was graduated from the U.S. Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1880, and from the School of Submarine Mining, Willet's Point, N.Y., July, 1880. He devoted himself to the development of a pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun in 1883, which was perfected in 1889, and was also concerned in the design of the U.S. dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*. His inventions include an intrenching tool; a ramrod bayonet; a telescopic sight for artillery, and a system of range and position finding for sea coast and artillery firing. He was on garrison duty at San Francisco, 1891-94, and was retired, Feb. 3, 1894. He was made a member of the Century association, the Union League club of New York and of other clubs.

ZARDETTI, John Joseph Frederic Otto, R.C. bishop, was born in Rorschach, St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 24, 1847. He attended the Jesuit college at Feldkirch, and the University of Innsbruck; and was ordained priest, Aug. 21, 1870, at Trent, Switzerland, by Bishop Benedict de Riccobone. He was professor in the seminary of St. George; honorary canon in the Abbey of St. Maurice, and went to England, where, in 1876, he was appointed a member of the cathedral chapter, and custodian of the Cathedral of St. Gall. He visited America in 1879 and removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1881, becoming professor of dogmatic theology at St. Francis's seminary. He was vicar-general to Bishop Marty of Dakota, 1887-89, and on the establishment of the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn., was consecrated bishop in Einsiedeln, Switzerland, Oct. 20, 1889, by Archbishop Heiss, assisted by Monseigneur Greith and the Bishop of Basel, Switzerland, becoming first titular bishop of the see of St. Cloud. He was translated to the see of Bucharest, Roumania, in December, 1894, and on June 3, 1897, was appointed a consultant of the congregation of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. He wrote: *Pius the Great* (1871); *Devotions to the Holy Ghost* (1888).

ZENGER, John Peter, printer, was born in Germany about 1680. He emigrated to America about 1700 and was apprenticed in the printing office of William Bradford. In November, 1733, he began the publication of the *New York Weekly Journal*, and through its columns, attacked Gov. William Crosby and his council with great

severity. On Nov. 17, 1734, he was arrested and imprisoned "for printing and publishing seditious libels." Alexander Hamilton was retained as his counsel in the trial that followed, and in his speech before the jury, he upheld the rights of every American to speak and write the truth. Zenger was acquitted, and received a tremendous ovation from the citizens of New York. The trial settled the question of the freedom of the press in America, and created widespread interest. After his death, his son John conducted the *Journal* till 1752. He died in New York city in 1746.

ZILLIOX, James, R.C. abbot, was born in Newark, N.J., Oct. 14, 1849. He attended St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1865 entered the Benedictine order. He was ordered sub-deacon, March 29, 1873; deacon, March 30, 1873, by Archbishop Gregorius Scherr, in the old cathedral at Freising, and ordained priest, July 27, 1874, by Bishop Weihbischof at Innsbruck, Tyrol. He returned to the United States in 1874 and was chosen professor of theology at St. Vincent's college, and master of novices and prior of the monastery. He was elected abbot of St. Mary's, Benedictine Abbey, Newark, N.J., Feb. 11, 1885; was confirmed by Rome, April 19, 1885, and blessed abbot, July 22, 1885, at Newark Abbey by Bishop Wigger, being the first American-born abbot in the United States. Failing health caused his resignation in September, 1886. He is the author of: *Alterum Benedictinum* (1880). See "Memoir" by Francis X. Reuss. He died in Newark, Dec. 31, 1890.

ZOGBAUM, Rufus Fairchild, illustrator and author, was born in Charleston, S.C. Aug. 28, 1849. He received his art education in the Art Students' League, New York City, 1878-79 and in Paris, France, under Leon J. F. Bonnat, 1880-82 and he became well known for his success as a delineator of military and naval scenes and established a studio at New Rochelle, N.Y. which was also his home. He became a member of the American Water Color Society of New York. He is the author of: *Horse, Foot and Dragoons, or Sketches of Army Life, All Hands; Ships and Sailors*, each of which he illustrated, beside contributing illustrations to the magazines and weekly periodicals, notably during the Spanish American War 1898.

ZOLLARS, Eli Vaughan, educator, was born in Lower Salem, Washington county, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1847; son of Abram and Carolina Zoller. He was graduated at Bethany college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878; was president of the Kentucky classical and business college, 1877-84; president of Garrard Female college, 1884-85; pastor of Church of Christ, Springfield, Ill., 1885-88; president of Hiram college, Hiram, Ohio, 1888-1902, and in June, 1902, he became president of

Texas Christian university, Waco. He was married Oct. 22, 1865, to Hulda Louise, daughter of Dr. Dudley McAtie of Washington county, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hiram college. He is the author of: *Bible Geography; The Great Salvation; The Holy Book and Sacred Day; Hebrew Prophecy*.

ZOLLICOFFER, Felix Kirk, soldier, was born in Maury county, Tenn., May 19, 1812. His grandfather, Captain Zollicoffer, was a veteran of the American revolution, and his great-grandfather came to America from Switzerland. Felix Kirk Zollicoffer became a printer, conducted newspapers in Paris, and Knoxville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., was a soldier in the Seminole Indian war; public printer of Tennessee, 1835; editor of the Nashville *Banner*, 1842; comptroller of the state treasury, 1845-49, and state senator, 1849-52. He was a Whig representative from Tennessee in the 33d-35th congresses, 1853-59, and a delegate to the peace conference in 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate States army, July 9, 1861, commanded a camp of instruction at Forrestdale, Tenn., and was assigned to the command of the military district of Tennessee, Aug. 8, 1861. He was defeated at Camp Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 2, 1861, and at Mill Springs, Ky., trusting to the disguise of a waterproof coat, rode in front of the Union line and requested Col. Speed Smith Fry of the 4th Kentucky Federal volunteers, not to fire on the troops at the left, representing that they were friendly. He started to return and would have escaped, but another Confederate officer, riding up, shot at Fry, wounding his horse, whereupon Fry fired at Zollicoffer and mortally wounded him. General Zollicoffer died at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

ZOLNAY, George Julian, sculptor, was born in Hungary, July 4, 1863; son of Ignatius and Caroline Vagan (Peed) Zolnay. His father was obliged to remove to Roumania in 1848 for his participation in the revolution against Austria. George Julian attended the high school at Bucharest and while there won a scholarship in the Royal Roumanian Conservatory of Music which he wished to use in studying violin, but his father dissuaded him and he continued his college course but gave considerable attention to art. He joined a regiment of cavalry in 1883 and while in this service modeled portrait busts and figures of horses, in clay, and in this way encouraged his taste for sculpture. He modeled a statue of Tudor, the Roumanian patriot, heroic size, during a summer vacation, digging and washing his clay, making his tools and building the kiln in which to bake the work when modeled, and his success led his father to consent to allow him to go to Paris to study. Later he studied at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, under Ed Hellmer

and Carl Kundman and was graduated with high honors, which included the academy prize, a free studio, and a cash allowance for working models. His statue of Tudor was purchased by the Roumanian government and placed in the Military Academy. He came to the United States in 1892 to carry out a commission for the Columbian Exposition and he became a citizen and made his home in New York city. He exhibited at Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, a bust of Sam Davis, the Confederate Spy, conceived and executed in that city before the opening of the Exposition. His conception of the hero, who preferred to sacrifice his life rather than betray a friend, he gained by visiting the surviving relatives and friends of his subject, with the help of portraits of Davis's father and mother, and his success led to a commission of a full length heroic size figure of Davis for a monument to be erected on Capitol Hill, Nashville. He also executed a bust of Edgar Allen Poe (q.v.) for the University of Virginia, a tympanum for the same institution, a bronze statue of President Jefferson Davis (q.v.) and the memorial erected at the grave of his daughter Varina Anne Davis (q.v.) in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., a cast of which was made for the National Museum of Art at Bucharest. He made the soldier monument which the Confederate Veterans erected at Owensboro, Ky. He also has busts of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and Mozart in various cities of Europe. King Charles I. of Roumania conferred on him the Order of the Crown with the title of Chevalier, a high distinction for the artist and for American Art.

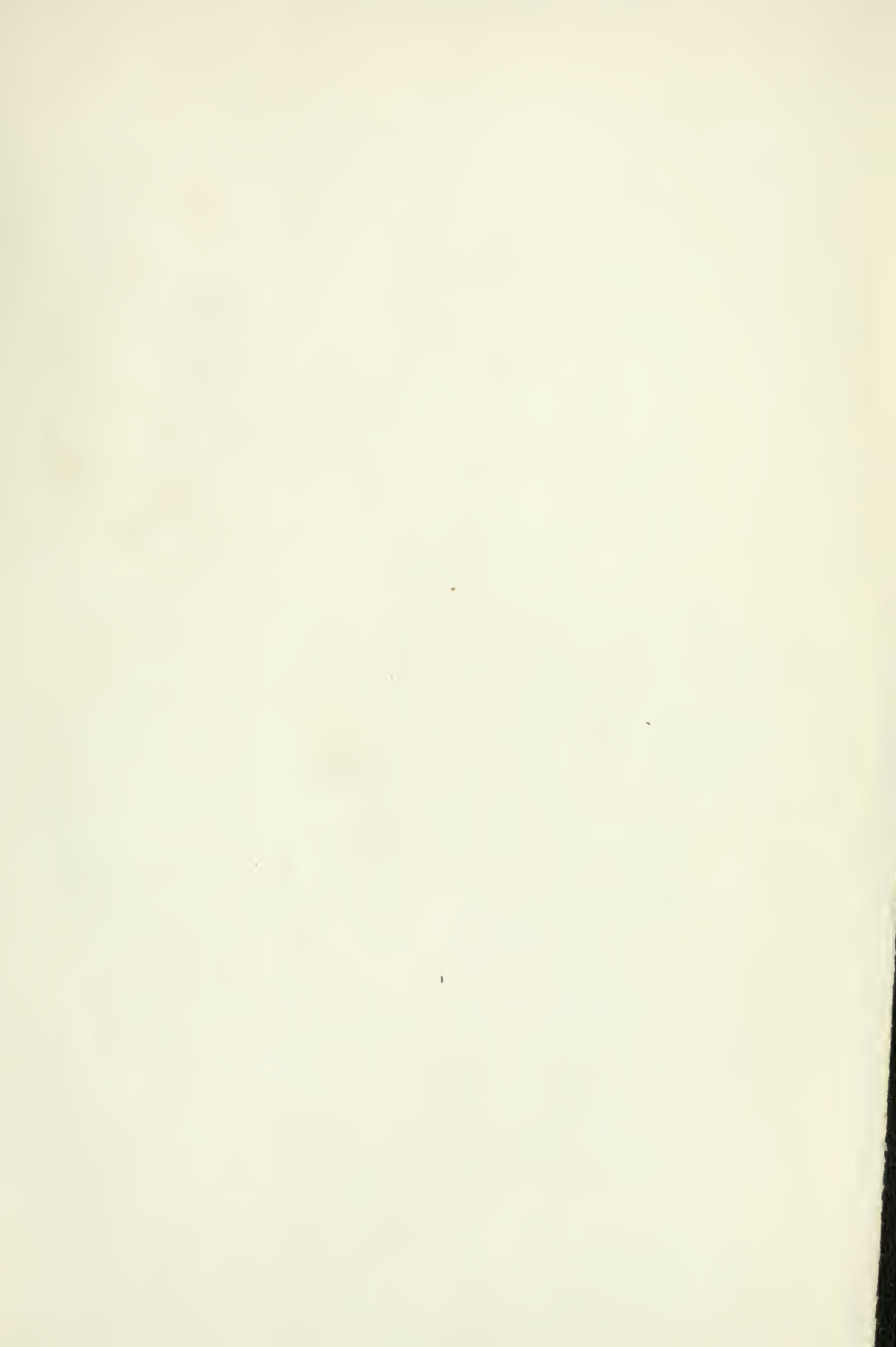
ZOOK, Samuel Kosciuzko, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania about 1823. He studied telegraphy, became expert in the electrical science of the day, removed to New York, and in 1857 was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of infantry, N.G.S.N.Y. In 1861 he went to the front with his regiment, and served as military governor of Annapolis, Md. Returning to New York, he recruited the 57th N.Y. volunteers which he commanded in the Peninsular campaign. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2d corps at Fredericksburg, and lost heavily in the attempt to capture the heights, his brigade gaining a position near the stone wall. He was promoted brigadier-general, and commanded the same brigade at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg. He was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., in the "Wheatfield," July 2, 1863.

ZUBLY, John Joachim, delegate, was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 27, 1724. He came to America previous to 1758, locating as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Wando Neck, S.C., and became pastor of the Independent Presbyterian

church, at Savannah, Ga., in 1760. He was a member of the provincial congress of Georgia, and a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress in 1775, but opposed the Declaration of Independence, and having been denounced as a traitor by Judge Samuel Chase, resigned his seat in congress. Upon his return to Georgia he was accused of having furnished information to Sir James Wright, the royal governor; was banished from the state in 1777, and half of his property confiscated. After Sir James Wright was re-established as governor of Georgia, Zubly returned from South Carolina, and resumed his pastoral charge at Savannah. His name is perpetuated in Joachim and Zubly streets in Savannah, and that of his birthplace in the hamlet of St. Gall. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, 1770, and that of D.D. in 1774. See: "History of Georgia," by Sir William B. Stevens (Vol. II., 1859), and that by Charles C. Jones (Vol. II., 1883). He died in Savannah, Ga., July 23, 1781.

ZUEBLIN, Charles, sociologist, was born in Pendleton, Ind., May 4, 1866; son of John Evans and Henrietta (Follett) Züblin; grandson of Isaac Newton and Rachel (Wynne) Züblin, and of Charles and Mary (Lewis) Follett, and a descendant of the family Züblin, who, having lived in St. Gall, Switzerland, from the time of the Reformation, emigrated to Savannah, Ga., in 1750, and of the family Follett, whose ancestor, Robert Follett, married Persis Black in Salem, Mass., in 1655. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1883-85; was graduated from the Northwestern university, Ph.B., 1887, and Yale university, D.B., 1889, and completed his studies at the University of Leipzig, 1889-91. He was married, June 18, 1892, to Rho, daughter of Prof. Herbert Franklin and Anna (Green) Fisk of Evanston, Ill. In 1892 he founded the Northwestern University settlement; was first secretary of the Chicago Society for University extension; secretary of the class study division of the University extension department, University of Chicago. He was instructor in sociology at the University of Chicago, 1892-95; assistant professor, 1895-96; associate professor, 1896-1902, and professor from 1902. He was lecturer in the Edinburgh summer school in 1898; was made a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Municipal League, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Chicago, and the Special Park commission, and was president of the American League for Civic Improvement, 1901-2. He is the author of *American Municipal Progress* (1902) and was an editor of the *Chautauquan Magazine*.





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